The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6627. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.—TRIPLE SEEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Col. McComb Before the Credit Mobilier Committee.

How a Democrat Kept "His Side of the House" Friendly.

Infidelity to the Professions of the Last Campaign.

Constitutionality of the Tobacco Export Stamp.

Recent Appointments in the New-York Custom-House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee had before them, today, Col. McComb, who testified at length, and did not conclude his evidence. It is understood that he exhibited the originals as well as photograph copies of the letters of Mr. Ames, which form part of the testimony already printed in the suit of McComb *vs.* Ames in the Pennsylvania Courts. Col. McComb also testified that he did not know of his own knowledge that any of the persons heretofore named ever received any Credit Mobilier stock, either by purchase or gift, and that the penciled memorandum on the back of one of Mr. Ames' letters was in his own handwriting, and not in that of Mr. Ames. When pressed to state whether he knew of his own knowledge of any member of Congress who had ever received Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad stock, he said he did know of one member who had sought and received such stock, giving as a guarantee his word that his side of the House would stand in an attitude friendly to the interests of the road. The name of this member of Congress has not transpired, but it is understood to be that of a prominent Democrat who was in Congress in 1867, and is in Congress now.

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

The House took up today the amendments of the Senate to the bill reducing the number of internal revenue officers, and after considerable debate concurred in all save that which gives twenty-five additional revenue agents, which will go to a committee of conference. All of a sudden some gentlemen have discovered that this bill is not what they thought it was by any means. Mr. Farnsworth, taking his cue from Mr. Trumbull in the Senate, made a raid on the bill, declaring that it was far less effective than the bill passed for the same purpose in June last, and made a general raid upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the President for not executing that law. But the house is not in a mood now to take much advice from Mr. Farnsworth, and the bill was disposed of as indicated.

THE LAST OF JOHN BROWN'S ARMY.

The funeral of Osborne P. Anderson, the last survivor of the John Brown raid, took place today. Bishop Green preached the sermon, and Prof. Langston, Robert Purvis, of Pennsylvania, John P. Sampson, and P. H. Murray acted as pall-bearers. Anderson was a very remarkable colored man, of great resolution, and manifested that characteristic to the last.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

This being private bill day in the House, the famous William and Mary College Relief bill came up in regular order from the private calendar and occupied most of the session after the morning hour. As will be remembered, it grants $65,000 to restore the damages of the war. The debate showed that the temper of the House had not changed in regard to the bill. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, made a most eloquent appeal in its behalf, in which the olive branch of his State was freely held out for the acceptance of the mother of Presidents. But Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, proposed an amendment which sealed the ultimate fate of the bill, even if it had any chance before. He moved to attach the condition that before any money should be paid the corporate authorities of the institution should incorporate in their record a resolution making no distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude among those who should seek admission to its halls. This was agreed to by a strict party vote—yeas 89, nays 76; but the result of it was to so disgust all the Democrats that they went back on all the pledges made at Cincinnati, Baltimore, and on the stump, and joining those Republicans who were opposed to the bill from principle, they, with one exception, voted against it, and the House refused to order the bill to be engrossed by the large vote of 36 to 126. Enough Republicans voted for it to have passed it had the Democrats accepted it.

BOSTON FIRE LEGISLATION.

The bill authorizing the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston Post-office having passed the Senate this morning, the bill to remit duties on building materials imported for the burnt district was taken up. It evoked great opposition, and was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee by the very decisive vote of thirty-five to fifteen. The friends of the measure have a hope that this reference is not unfriendly, and some of the Senators who voted for the reference make a similar declaration. But, on the other hand, those who oppose the measure count it as good as defeated. They argue that the precedents in the cases of Portland and Chicago were bad, and that a decided stand must be taken as soon as possible. It is claimed that a majority of the Judiciary Committee is committed against the constitutionality of the measure, and will so report. A considerable amendment of the bill may prepare it for a passage through the Senate, but it can hardly pass before the recess.

THE TOBACCO EXPORT STAMP.

The constitutionality of the act of Congress imposing a ten per cent. export stamp to be placed on manufactured tobacco when the same shall be exported, has been questioned by Mr. William P. Burwell, who represents the tobacco manufacturers of Richmond, Va., in a letter to Mr. Israel Kimball, chief of the tobacco division of the Revenue Bureau at Washington. The point is made that the tax is a violation of the clause in the Constitution which says that, "No tax or duty shall be placed on any article exported from a State." In reply Mr. Kimball says that he has not fully examined the matter, but goes on to argue that the tax is constitutional. He admits himself much impressed with the weight of the adverse authorities cited. It appears by the Commissioner's report that the sum of $65,000 is annually collected in this way. In all, the sum of $200,000 has been collected from the State of Virginia under this tax. It is said to be proposed to bring the matter up in the Federal Courts.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill passed by the House the last day of last session to abolish the franking privilege is before the Senate Post-office Committee. It will be amended in some particulars, and will be made to take effect July 1 next, and the action of the Senate will be asked upon it. Those familiar with the sentiment on this subject are hopeful of its passage.

A MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Morrill's bill to construct an elevator in the Senate wing of the Capital was passed with exceeding alacrity by the Senate, this morning, on the argument that it would save the services of six men in carrying fuel to the different floors of the Capitol, and the weak legs of some of the Senators. When the bill gets to the House, the necessity of a similar convenience in that end of the building may cause an amendment. The Senate elevator will cost $8,500, and certainly it will be of great service.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BILL.

Mr. Cragin, today, reported to the Senate the House bill to build naval vessels, increasing the number to ten instead of six, and restoring the discretion of the Naval Department as to where they shall be built. It is proposed to bring this bill forward next week.

BAYFIELD AND ST. CROIX IN DISGUISE.

A bill entitled "An act to renew a certain land grant," was the innocent title by which the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad came into the Senate to-day, and got referred to the Committee without anybody knowing it. The bill was introduced by Mr. Carpenter, and it proposes to renew the grant for six years, for the advantage of a company to be designated by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

There are delegates here from seven States to urge upon the attention of public men the commercial necessity of the James River and Kanawha Canal improvement. They represent that they intend presenting memorials to Congress upon the subject, and that it is the intention of the Legislatures of their respective States to instruct their Senators and Representatives to vote for such measures as may be introduced to carry out this projected improvement.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Chas. S. Moss, at Franklin, Tenn.; Elkanah A. Millard, Briston, Tenn.; James Peacock, Gallatin, Tenn.

Indian Agents—Benj. M. Thomas, Southern Apache Agency, New-Mexico; J. H. Wilbour, Yakama Agency, Washington Territory; Jared W. Daniels, Red Cloud Agency; L. S. Dyer, Klamath Agency, Oregon; W. D. Crothers, Moquis Puebla Agency, Arizona; James Wright, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Montana.

Pension Agents—Silas B. Dutcher, at New-York; Robert M. Kelley, Louisville, Ky.; Samuel H. Jones, Springfield, Ill.

Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Arkansas, John E. Ryan.

Postmasters—Henry Cochrane, Selma Courthouse, Alabama; Jas. D. Webb, Fort Sully, Dakota; F. E. Deimling, Virginia City, Montana; Adam Cramer, Seneca, Ohio; F. F. Kemper, Logan, Ohio; John D. Martin, Jackson, Ohio; Lorenzo Lyon, Wanseon, Ohio; Joseph Hall, Ogden City, Utah; Wm. M. Priestly, Metropolis City, Ill., and Chas. F. Robertson, White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The following appointments of clerks in the New-York Custom-house have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury:

George H. Steele, Edward W. Perry, Charles Sherman, John L. Livingston, Houghton Wheeler, Rufus Rose, Josiah S. Knapp, Garret F. Dillon.

Night Inspectors—Peter C. Bensel, Thomas Seaman, Charles J. Daley, and Peter F. Hogan.

Inspector—O. M. Fisher.

The foregoing were certified to the Collector as qualified by the local Board of Examiners.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will on Tuesday report a bill appropriating $10,000 toward defraying the expenses attending the exposition of United States productions at the Vienna World's Fair. This amount is regarded as insufficient for the purpose, $24,000 having been appropriated for the Paris International Exposition; and, therefore, a motion to amend the bill may be made in the Senate. There is no doubt that two national ships will be detailed to carry American productions to Vienna.

THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

The bill introduced today by Senator Pomeroy to organize the Territory of Oklohama, was prepared by him in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual Message. It is not intended to dispose of lands or to promote settlement of the Territory, except by Indians. The sole purpose is to establish and execute proper civil law, and to prepare for the civilization of all the tribes.

THE LAST OF THE JOHN BROWN RAIDERS.

The funeral of Mr. Osborne P. Anderson, colored, the last of the John Brown raiders, took place this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The House Committee on the Judiciary today agreed to report a bill increasing the salary of the President of the United States, on and after the 4th of March, from $25,000 to $50,000 per annum. The increase is on the grounds of augmented expenses of maintaining the position of President since the passage of the act fixing the present salary.

DICKERING WITH HIS CONSCIENCE.

A letter was received today at the Treasury Department from a person in Tennessee, who stated that not long ago a friend brought for him, from Ireland, certain articles of wearing-apparel, which were landed at New-York without payment of duties. He states a willingness to pay to the Government one-half of the legal duties due. The Department has replied to the letter, demanding full payment of all such duties.

THE NATIONAL CENTENARY.

Some of the Centennial Commissioners held a conference to-night with members of the Centennial Congressional Committee at the residence of delegate McCormick, of Arizona. The general view was that Congress should not be asked to make any appropriation of money in aid of the celebration further than one of $20,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to have printed the certificates of stock authorized by the act of Congress supplementary to the act declaratory of the propriety of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of American Independence, and providing for the appointment of Commissioners. The gentlemen present were of opinion that when the people should become better acquainted with the subject there would be such encouraging responses in the form of subscriptions as would place the Centennial celebration beyond the possibility of failure, and that in due time Congress would render the assistance which may be required. Judge Kelly, the Chairman of the Centennial Committee, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations today, and advocated an appropriation of $20,000 for the printing of the stock certificates. An amendment for that purpose will be reported Monday or Tuesday, when the Deficiency bill shall be taken up for consideration. The probability is a debate will ensue involving the general question of the Centennial celebration, as it is known there will be earnest opposition to the proposed appropriation.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Action of the Masonic Fraternity—Additional Contributions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—As an evidence of reviving interest in the completion of the Washington monument, it may be stated that the first fruits of a recent appeal to the Masons of the country in behalf of the monument was lately received by the society, in the form of a draft for the equivalent in currency of $125, in gold, from the Grand Secretary of California, Mr. Abell; this sum being the contribution of two of the subordinate lodges of the State, which should be credited with their patriotism. Gibsonville Lodge, No. 158, $100; Sierre Lodge, No. 144, $25. Mr. Abell reports that other lodges are moving in the cause, and from the advices of the Society it is believed that this is but the commencement of a general and generous response on the part of the Masonic fraternity, of which Washington was so exalted a member. The States, also, are taking hold of the matter—New-Jersey and Minnesota having already followed the example of New-York, the former contributing $3,000 and the latter $1,000. New-York, it will be remembered, contributed $10,000 to the fund. Similar appropriation bills were introduced in the Legislatures of other States, but they were not reached before adjournment. The Society desires to make these acknowledgements.

The Billiard Tournament in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—In the billiard tournament, fifth day, Kendall having won the first prize, Wilmarth and Dennison played off for the second and third prizes. Dennison won by 297 points. Dennison's average was 37½; Wilmarth's, 20 1-5.

The second game of the ties was between Dennison and Peck. At the fourteenth innings Dennison left the score 484 to 445 in his favor, but Peck, by a fine run of 105, left the string showing 550 to 484 against Dennison. Peck won by 102 points. Peck's average was 40, Dennison's 32 1-5. This result left the game just where it began this afternoon. The tie will be played off on Saturday afternoon.

The Boston Mayoralty.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Applications have been presented from ten wards to have the votes for Mayor recounted, and probably the entire Mayoralty vote of the city will be recounted.

Thrilling Incident at a Fire in Wheeling, Va.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 13.—A fire this morning entirely destroyed the cigar-store of Mr. Kuttnauer, on Main-street, and also badly damaged Henry Daub's saloon, adjoining. Mrs. Kuttnauer threw her baby from the second-story window, but it was caught and saved. The lady then jumped from the window, and was seriously, if not fatally injured. The loss is not known.

LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA.

Hostile Attitude of the New-Orleans Militia Toward the State.

They Refuse to Obey Longstreet or Give Up Their Arms—President Grant's Decision—Acquiescence the Quickest Way to Restore Order.

LOUISIANA.

The Militia Refuse to Obey Gen. Longstreet's Orders, or to Surrender to the Metropolitans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The Louisiana militia having refused to obey Gen. Longstreet, were ordered to surrender their arms and armory, but refused. Thereupon Gen. Badger, with about 100 armed Metropolitans, was ordered to take the armory. They moved to within half a square of it, when a parley ensued. Lines of the Metropolitans were thrown across Carondelet-street at the intercession of Raydras and Lafayette streets, and for a time a skirmish seemed imminent, but the metropolitans were finally withdrawn, leaving the military in quiet possession. The militia offered to surrender to any United States military officer, but declined doing so to any other existing authority.

Acting-Gov. Pinchback has made the following appointments: Jacob Hawkins, Judge of the Supreme Court; J. Burk, Clerk of the Supreme Court; John H. Isley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of J. H. Kennard, recently appointed by Warmoth.

The Citizens' Committee of One Hundred telegraphed a memorial to Congress and the President, setting forth their grievances. The committee will start for Washington, probably tomorrow.

Dispatch from the Attorney-General to Col. McEnery and the "Hundred Citizens."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In response to the telegram of Hon. John McEnery, of New-Orleans, to the President, asking him to delay the recognition of either Legislature in the city named until the Committee of One Hundred citizens, appointed at a recent mass-meeting, can fully represent the whole matter to the Government, the President directed the Attorney-General to forward the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.

To Hon. John McEnery, New-Orleans, La.:

Your visit with a hundred citizens will be unavailing so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made, and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored.

(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

Senators Campbell and McMillan Expelled for Acting with the Disorderly Faction—Warmoth's Judges and Legislature Conclude to Await Results.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—In the Mechanics' Institute Legislature, Senators Campbell and McMillan were expelled. They were old Senators, holding over from last session, and have been acting with the City Hall Assembly.

The Judges of the Seventh and Eighth District Court have ordered their Courts adjourned over from day to day, without the transaction of further business, until the present political difficulties cease.

The Fusion Legislature has adjourned until the regular time of meeting, unless sooner convened by the Governor. A Joint Committee was appointed to accompany the Citizens' Committee to Washington.

Decree of an Abolished Court—Elmore's Pantomime—Pinchback Imprisoned in the Pickwickian Sense.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The following is the decree of the Eighth District Court in the case of Warmoth *vs.* Pinchback:

A motion having been made herein by counsel for plaintiff, that an attachment issue against defendant for repeated and continued contempt of this Court in disobeying the injunction issued herein on the 9th of December, 1872, and said defendant having forcibly resisted process of attachment, and been guilty of further contempt, as shown by his letter to the Sheriff and the Sheriff's return thereon; and, considering that the term of office of said defendant as State Senator expired on the 4th of November last, and his capacity to act as Lieutenant-Governor, in virtue of his election as President of said Senate, expired at the same time, considering that the resolution of impeachment of Gov. H. C. Warmoth adopted on the 9th inst., even if adopted by a legal House of Representatives, was utterly null and void, like a judgment without citation, the law providing for a formal method of citation and preliminary investigation before any resolution can be introduced or adopted; considering that the House of Representatives, so called, which passed said resolution of impeachment is an illegal body, having no valid existence under the Constitution and laws of this State; and, considering that the plaintiff, H. C. Warmoth, has never been suspended, and that the defendant, Pinchback, even if he were Lieutenant-Governor, could not attempt to usurp his chair, without being a mere naked trespass, for these reasons it is ordered and adjudged that the said defendant, Pinchback, be pronounced guilty of a contempt of this Court, and that he be imprisoned in the parish prison for the term of ten days and pay a fine of $50 and the costs of this proceeding.

(Signed,) W. A. ELMORE,
Judge of Eighth District Court, Parish of Orleans.

ALABAMA.

Probable Result of the Compromise in the Legislature and the United States Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—There is information in trustworthy Democratic sources to the effect that the acceptance of the compromise by the Alabama dual Legislature will result in giving the Republicans a working majority of five or six. It is believed in the same quarters that another result will be the election to the United States Senate of some Republican other than Spencer. In view of the fact that the acceptance of this compromise involves the practical recognition of the illegality of both existing *quasi* Legislatures, the action of Senator Spencer in presenting his credentials today to the Senate for another term is considered somewhat hasty.

Acceptance of the Plan of Compromise by Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President is in possession of a telegram addressed by Gov. Lewis, of Alabama, to ex-Gov. W. H. Smith, R. M. Reynolds, and B. F. Norris, Commissioners to Washington, as follows: "The General Assembly accepts the Attorney-General plan for adjusting the difficulties. The Democrats are reticent. Remain at Washington."

Attorney-General Williams has been addressed as follows by R. H. Ervine:

"Proposals received through the Governor. The Democrats will accept."

Stones for the Standish Monument.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 12.

The quarries of Rockport, Hallowell and Quincy have each contributed largely for the Standish Monument, while some of the stones have been sent from Vermont and New-Hampshire. About three-quarters of the whole amount of stone required is on the ground, and a large portion has been hauled up Captain's Hill, ready for laying, by ox-teams, kept for the purpose. Some of the owners of large stone stores destroyed by the late fire have contributed blocks from the ruins, showing the effects of heat upon the same, which, with an inserted tablet, are to be placed in the inner wall, conspicuous to view in ascending the winding stairs. About three tons of stone have also been contributed from the ancient ruins in Egypt, which are also to be placed conspicuously on the inner wall. The centre cone of the monument, around which there is to be a special staircase, is to be of brick, resting upon arches sustained by eight round granite pillars of twelve feet in length. These pillars are finely cut, and as there is an open space around them, on entering the door, of some twenty-two feet in diameter, the appearance and effect are very fine. They were presented by a member of the association, as were the stones from Franklin-street and the Egyptian ruins. The work on the monument will be started again early in the Spring, so as to secure its completion 110 feet in height next season. The weather this Fall has been very favorable for working upon the monument, and a solid mass of stone has been laid equaled in this country only by that at Bunker Hill. The structure so far is very massive, and many of the first tier of stone above the foundation averaged something like four and one-half tons each.

FLORIDA.

The State Election—Republican Majority, 1,596.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 13.—The Board of State Canvassers finished their count today. They give the official majority of Hart, Republican, at 1,596. The Republicans elect both members of Congress and the Lieutenant-Governor. The Republicans claim a majority in the House of six and in the Senate of two.

FIRES.

The Troy Times Office Burning—Private Residence Near Cincinnati Destroyed.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 13—Midnight.—The Troy *Times* building is on fire, and there is little hope of saving the building. The fire is now burning between the third and fourth floors.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The fine residence of Mr. James McKehan, in Avondale, a suburb of this city, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is $20,000; insurance unknown.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley and New-England, with south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, increased temperature, and occasional light snow in the former; over the lower lakes and the Middle States, south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and increasing temperatures, with diminishing pressures, prevail; from the Ohio River to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, southerly winds, high pressures and clear, cold weather prevail; in the North-west and on the upper lakes, and thence southward to the Ohio River, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, partly cloudy and colder weather and increasing pressures.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, the upper lake region, and thence southward to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Rivers, increasing pressures, partly cloudy and colder weather, with occasional light snow, will prevail; for Tennessee and the Gulf, and South Atlantic States generally clear weather, southerly winds, diminishing pressure; for the lower lakes and Canada, south-westerly winds veering to north-westerly, light snow, cloudy and clearing weather in the evening; for the Middle States and New-England, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, diminishing pressures, increased temperatures, cloudy weather, and occasional light snow. After the 15th inst. the display of cautionary signals at the lake ports will be suspended for the Winter. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand-Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

City Meteorological Reports.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park Row: 3 A. M., 14°; 6 A. M., 19°; 9 A. M., 26°; 12 M., 34°; 3 P. M., 32°; 6 P. M., 31°; 9 P. M., 29½°; 12 P. M. 27°. Average temperature yesterday, 26½°.

Reception to Hon. E. B. Washburne in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 14.—Hon. Israel Washburne, the Collector of this port, gave a brilliant reception at his residence, this evening, to his brother, Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France. A large number of prominent citizens assembled to honor the distinguished guest.

The Fire in the Troy Times Building.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 14—2 A. M.—A fire broke out to-night in a tenant's room on the third floor in the new iron building of the Troy *Daily Times*. The part occupied by the *Times* escaped injury except by water. The principal damages is from water. The loss will probably not exceed $15,000, which is fully insured.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Raymond & Ely, $84; Crown Point, $101; Ophir, $37; Belcher, $99; Savage, $57; Hale & Norcross, $69; Gould & Curry, $185; Yellow Jacket, $82½.

The New-Jersey Railroad Case.

Yesterday, Mr. Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia, made the closing argument on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the suit for injunction against the National Railway Company. In his speech he admitted the right of the State to authorize the building of other roads, but claimed that the State had never given such authority. The contract between the State and the united companies was one, he said, for which the companies had paid a valuable consideration. He denounced the Stanhope and narrow gauge charters as frauds upon the State, and as the offspring of pretended legislation. The argument closes the case, which now rests with the Vice-Chancellor for decision.

Massacre of French Colonists in Algeria.

The Court of Assizes at Constantina has just tried twenty-one Arabs of the Belezma, charged with the massacre of twelve French colonists in April last. The victims were all employed at some extensive saw-mills situated in a forest about ten miles from Batna, and belonging to M. Prudhomme, who was one of the murdered. The natives had always been on friendly terms with the Europeans there until about the month of March, when an insurrection broke out in the province. The tone of the Arabs suddenly changed; they became, first, more reserved and then insolent, boasting that France was ruined, and that all the French would soon disappear from Algeria. Some of the tribes, however, remained, if not friendly, at least less hostile. The revolt had become almost general, and on the 21st of April the Cheik Brahim of the Halymias informed the little colony that they were no longer safe in the forest, and offered to escort them to Batna. The Europeans, consisting of thirteen men, one woman named Dorliat, and her four children, set out the next morning accompanied by Brahim and about forty of his men. They had gone but a short distance on their journey, when they were warned not to proceed further, as the Arabs would not allow them to pass. After some hesitation they resolved to continue, confiding in the assurances of the cheik that they were under his charge; but on arriving in a ravine, they were suddenly attacked by a large body of the rebels. Six of the party, who were in the rear, succeeded in escaping, but twelve of the men were massacred. Mme. Dorliat owed her life to a native named Abdallah at the saw-mills, who, on seeing her in tears before starting, said to her, "Woman, you have nothing to fear; no harm will be done to you or to your children; as for the men, I will not answer for them." As she continued to weep, he added, "Listen, when you see the guns pointed at your breast say this prayer, 'Allah! Allah! Mahomed racoul Allah!' and you will be saved." He also taught the same prayer to her children. In the midst of the slaughter several Arabs had leveled their fire-arms at her to shoot her, when she remembered Abdallah's lesson, and throwing herself on her knees to them, repeated the invocation. The murderers stopped, made her say it over again, and asked, "Do you mean it?" On her replying in the affirmative they spared her, but stripped her entirely naked, and took from her three of her children; she only recovered them thirty-two days later, and one of them died from a sabre wound in the head, received during the fight. The woman's husband was among the killed, and although her life was saved she was grossly outraged by an Arab who had offered to conduct her to a place of safety. The natives who had started with the party as an escort either fled or joined the hostile natives during the attack. Of the twenty accused now brought to trial, twelve were condemned to death, and three to hard labor, the others, among whom was the Cheik Brahim, being acquitted.

Twenty-First Assembly District.

The annual meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association was held on Thursday evening, at head-quarters, Saenger Hall, No. 1,574 Third-avenue, the President, Mr. John Cooper, Jr., in the chair. A number of new members were admitted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Cooper, Jr.; Secretary, George A. Reilly; Treasurer, Isaac T. Reeves.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Loss of a French Merchant Ship with all on Board.

Apprehended Wreck of a Steamer in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—A Pilot-Boat and Five Men Lost—Another Lumber Ship Abandoned.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The ship Gustave, belonging to Nantes, has been lost at sea, with all on board.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—Anxiety is felt here for the safety of the steam-ship Commander, Capt. F. Chambers, which cleared at Montreal Nov. 2, for Queenstown or Falmouth, with a full cargo of corn, intending to call in at Sydney, Cape Breton, at which port she has not made her appearance. It is feared she has foundered in the Gulf.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—The following cable dispatch has been received here:

GLASGOW, Dec. 11.—Capt. Tichburn telegraphs from Stranraer (Scotland) that the ship City of Manchester was abandoned, water-logged. The crew were saved by the ship Constance.

The City of Manchester was cleared at Quebec Oct. 31, with a cargo of lumber, by R. R. Donald.

CAMDEN, Me., Dec. 13.—Part of the cargo, consisting of lime, of the schooner Julia Newell, of Rockport, yesterday reported on fire, was saved, and put on board the schooner Tiger. The Tiger had proceeded only half a mile, when she was blown upon the rocks, and took fire. Both vessels are considerably damaged by fire. The Tiger is owned in Rockport. There is no insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steamer Senator is expected to arrive Monday from San Diego, with the passengers and treasure of the steamer Sacramento.

Missing Pilot-Boat—Five Pilots Supposed to Have Been Lost.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—Yesterday forenoon, during a gale, five pilots, named Joseph Benzel, Thomas W. Brinkman, John Trout, Robert Saint George, and James Sellars, left Smithville, thirty miles below here, in a pilot-boat to board three vessels in the offing. Their friends on shore anxiously watched their progress. After getting well out to sea, the pilot-boat suddenly disappeared, and nothing has been heard of it since. Two of the three vessels reached the city last evening, and reported they had seen nothing of the pilots. They may have been saved by the third vessel, but friends and relations who arrived here at midnight last night entertain no hopes of their safety.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13—Evening.—The United States revenue cutter Seward, a steam-tug, and a pilot-boat, after cruising off the coast nearly all day in search of the missing pilot-boat, have given up the search as hopeless. The Seward returned to the city to-night, and reported that no doubt is entertained that the five pilots all perished.

The Damaged Schooners on the Rhode Island Coast.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 13.—Advices from Block Island to-night state that the schooner H. T. Hedges, ashore on the west end of the island, did not suffer any material damage during the gale of yesterday. If the weather is favorable, the wreckers will haul her off to-morrow. The schooner New Regulus, reported ashore on Dutch Island, was hauled off this morning. The schooner W. H. Tiers, also reported in these columns ashore on Point Judith, has hauled off shore, but she is full of water, and the sea is breaking over her. Her sails and crew have been landed. Wreckers from Block Island were reported by the cutter Moccasin, this afternoon, as lying off at a short distance from the shore, ready to make a contract to unload, and, if possible, to get the schooner off. It has not been possible, however, to ascertain whether the owners of the vessel had made a contract with the wreckers or not.

Ashore on Scituate Beach, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The brig Meteor, from Havana, of and for Boston, went ashore on Scituate Beach at 5 P. M. of the 12th inst. She is full of water and has bilged. The crew were saved. The vessel lies with her head off shore, about 600 feet from the beach, with from six to eight feet of water around her at low tide.

THE INDIANS.

The Apaches Coming to the Reservation—Cochise Enforcing Peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Gen. Howard, the Special Indian Commissioner, has received a letter from Dr. Orr, the Post Surgeon at Camp Bowie, Arizona, dated Nov. 23, in which it is stated that Agent Jefferds had arrived at that post, and procured supplies for the Indians in his charge. About 800 Apaches are now on the reservation; and more, who were down on the Sonora line, came in on Nov. 20, and are for the present quartered at a place known as the Pinery, about twenty miles from Bowie. They number some 300. Cochise's band number from 1,200 to 1,300. No depredations have been committed since the establishment of peace. Agent Jefferds has moved the camp from Teragoon Spring, about four miles across the road toward the San Pédro, where grass is more plentiful. The Indians have planted a pole on the roadside bearing a white flag, pointing in the direction of their present camp. Cochise is using every possible means to acquaint the people of his tribe that he is now at peace. Other tribes are being also acquainted with that fact. Cochise has notified the other tribes that any depredations committed on his reservation by them shall be punished according to the crime committed.

The Sumner Resolutions—Hearing Before the Massachusetts Committee on Federal Relations.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The Committee on Federal Relations held a meeting today to consider the resolutions introduced, on leave, in the House on Thursday by Mr. Hoyt, of Athol, condemning the course of Senator Sumner in presenting a bill in the United States Senate for the erasure of the names of battles with fellow-citizens from the army register and regimental colors. Mr. Hoyt appeared in behalf of his resolution, and presented Mr. Sumner's bill, which was introduced in the National Senate Dec. 2, and which was laid upon the table and was now pending in some form. If the principle was right it would be a shame to keep the names on the flags in the State-house. The proposition was to reduce the Union to the level of the Confederate soldier. Mr. Sumner was elected by the Legislature, and this resolve was the only means the people had of expressing their repudiation of the atrocious proposition. He offered it in no partisan spirit, but as a citizen and an old soldier, and thought that the Legislature would do itself credit in the passage of the resolution. Mr. Nutt, of Natick, followed in advocacy of the resolution. Mr. Porter, of Revere, concurred in the sentiment of the resolution, and had been asked to present a similar resolution himself. In reply to Mr. Thompson, of Gloucester, who asked whether the brave men of the South would not enlist in the army if their names were erased from the flag, Mr. Porter said that the men who really did the fighting on each side were good friends. It was only when the Union soldiers came into the hands of the Home Guards at Andersonville and elsewhere, that they were maltreated. Mr. Richardson, of the Committee, said the language of the resolution was not strong enough to express his personal feeling; but when they were framing the voice of the people of Massachusetts they should be careful and dignified in the choice of words.

This closed the public hearing.

Proposed Strike of Gasmen in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—The gas companies of this city are expecting trouble among their employes, on Monday, on account of a proposed reduction of wages by the North-side Company, which supplies the North and South Divisions of the city with gas. A committee of the employes have notified the Company that they will not submit to the proposed reduction of fifty cents per day, and the workmen of the West-side threaten to side with them if the wages of their fellow-laborers are reduced. The companies assert their ability to obtain plenty of workmen at the reduced prices, and the police will prevent any disturbance.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Master Irvine goes to the Pensacola.

Secretary Delano left Washington for Cuba on Thursday night.

Capt. Beaumont has been ordered to temporary duty at Washington Navy-yard.

Master Strong is ordered to temporary duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

Preliminary steps have been taken for a recount of the vote for Mayor in the Second Ward of Boston.

A snow-storm fell in Halifax, N. S., yesterday, the first of the Winter, almost totally stopped travel, and all trains were delayed.

Commander Quackenbush, from the command of the Wasp, and Lieut. Berry, from the Pensacola, are ordered to return to the United States.

The Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County have resolved by a small majority not to levy the tax of three mills and a half for the canal deficiency.

Hon. Asa Packer met with a severe accident on Tuesday last, by a fall upon the ice, in which he broke his arm near the shoulder, and otherwise injured himself.

The bridge over South Branch, seventeen miles east of Cumberland, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which broke through on Wednesday night with a coal-train, has been repaired.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decided yesterday that the action of the General Assembly in March, 1872, by which the coupon feature of the Funding law was repealed was unconstitutional.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $5,378,788; coin, $69,622,189; including $19,695,000 in currency certificates. Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,570,000.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The late Baron James de Rothschild, in his last moments, expressed a desire to devote the interest of 1,000,000 francs to the foundation of a charity in aid of indigent families of Paris, without distinction of religion, for the payment of their rents. The heirs of the deceased, with the view of not delaying the execution of their father's intentions, have just placed the revenue in question at the disposal of the Bureaux de Bienfaisance.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "Letters from the Caucasus report that the attempted cultivation of tea at Soukhoum Kaleh (a port on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, a little to the north of Poti) is a decided success. Many of the plants have not merely supported the Winter without any apparent injury, but have actually obtained a height comparatively rare, even in China. The Caucasus is thus developing simultaneously three new branches of industry—the growing of tobacco, the making of cheese, and the cultivation of tea; and should any one of the three prove as successful as it is expected to do, it will undoubtedly open a source of very considerable profit."

A lad of fifteen has just committed suicide at Pornères, Basse-Alps, under strange circumstances. He was out driving a cart, drawn by a donkey, and, owing to the late heavy rains, the roads were so cut up that the vehicle stuck in the heavy soil. As the animal was unable to extricate it, the boy, in despair, took a cord off the harness and hanged himself to an adjoining mulberry-tree. He was discovered shortly after, but the ancient ridiculous notion that a corpse must not be touched until the agents of justice are present, prevented any attempt at saving him, and he hung there all the afternoon. In fact, the country people were in the act of lighting fires to watch the body all night, when a proprietor of the neighborhood, somewhat more enlightened, arrived and cut the body down, and had the corpse removed.

The London newspapers mention the last incident of the police meeting. The men recently discharged expressed, it appears, without reserve "their deep regret for the grave infraction of duty which led to their inevitable dismissal." In petitions addressed to the Commissioner they urged that they acted without premeditation and were entirely misled. The Commissioner believed that, without fear of being misunderstood, he could frankly accept this view of their conduct, and he believed their regret to be wholly sincere. He accordingly directed that the men be reappointed, but they will not escape without punishment. Each man is to be placed in the class below that in which he previously served, and the sergeants and men in the lowest class are to be fined a week's pay and to be placed at the bottom of the list. They have to be formally readmitted, and to be resworn by the existing regulations, and it is expressly stipulated that, for the future, meetings of the police can only be held by the permission of the Commissioner.

A letter from Queenstown to the London *Times* contains the following statement: The steam-ship City of Brooklyn, on returning to this port in a disabled condition, passed, on the 21st of November, in latitude 50° 58′ north, 225 miles west of Fastnet, the ship Mont Blanc, apparently American built and of about 700 tons register, abandoned and waterlogged, with loss of bulwarks, &c. As this abandoned ship is drifting about in the direct track of homeward and outward bound ships, it is respectfully suggested that the Government should send one of Her Majesty's ships of war to search for and tow the Mont Blanc, close in to the Irish coast, or blow up the wreck, and thus prevent the possibility of what would be a terrible calamity, should any one of the Atlantic-going steamers or ships come into collision with the Mont Blanc in her present condition on a dark night in one of the gales of wind now prevailing on the Atlantic. We may add, continues the *Times*, that, from the fact of no signal of distress being visible on the Mont Blanc, it is hoped and believed that the crew may have been taken off the wreck by the master of some passing steamer or ship.

Accidental Shooting—Death of the Victim.

At 10½ o'clock, last night, David Manning, aged twenty-eight, of Grand-street, Williamsburg, entered the gunsmith-shop No. 338 Third-avenue. James Brown, a boy thirteen years of age, was in the store at the time, and, taking up a revolver which lay on a leathern belt on the counter, proceeded to examine it, when suddenly he pressed hard on the trigger and the hammer fell on the cap, instantly exploding the pistol and sending the bullet into the head of Manning, who was standing about two yards away. The wounded man fell to the floor, and a surgeon, on being summoned, pronounced the wound fatal. Manning was removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where he sank rapidly, and died at midnight. The boy Brown was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. No personal acquaintance existed between the parties, and the shooting is generally agreed to have resulted simply from the careless handling of the pistol.

Vermont Towns Unanimous for Grant.

From the Burlington Free Press, Dec. 10.

There were several towns in Vermont that gave only one vote against the Republican nominees, while six were unanimous for Grant and Wilson. These unanimous towns were Panton, Mendon, Coventry, Lemington, Morgan, and Westmore. Can any other State beat this?

More Good Work by a Revenue Vessel.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Dec. 9.

The United States revenue steamer McCulloch has rendered assistance to the following vessels in distress: Nov. 28, she found schooner Mary Louisa, of Portland, Simpson, master, from Gardiner, for New-York, with lumber, ashore on Goat Island, in Kennebec River, while working down river; the schooner was hauled off and towed to a safe anchorage. Nov. 29, during the heavy gales of that date, the schooner Frank & Emily, of Camden, McCobb, master, Charleston, S. C., for Bath, with yellow pine lumber, while working up the river missstayed; she let go both her anchors, but dragged among the ledges off Cox's Head; she was rescued from her dangerous position by the McCulloch, anchors hove up and cleared, and towed to a safe anchorage. Dec. 5, British schooner Julia Clinch, of St. Andrew, N. B., Maloney, master, from St. George, N. B., for Boston, with lumber, was dismasted off western entrance of Deer Island thoroughfare, in one of the heavy squalls, the 29th ult.; but the wind shifting, the schooner was driven back into the thoroughfare, where she rode out the gales in safety, having previously lost an anchor and chain to prevent going on to the rocks. She was towed to Rockland by the steamer for repairs, &c. Dec. 6, schooner Telegraph, of Bucksport, Peterson, master, from Bangor, for Boston, with a cargo of potatoes and a deck-load of shingles, struck on Old Calley Ledge, during the snow-storm of the 5th inst., filled, and capsized. The Captain and crew took to the rigging, and were rescued from their perilous situation by a fishing schooner, on the morning of the 6th, and this steamer, while cruising to the westward, fell in with the wreck, hauled it off the ledge, and towed it into Herring Gut on the afternoon of the same day.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Coal Mine in Belgium Flooded During a Freshet.

Many of the Miners who Were at Work Drowned.

Twenty Persons Killed and Wounded in an Outbreak in Madrid.

Prince Bismarck to Devote His Energies to the Empire.

Threatened Strike of Railway Employes in England.

A FLOODED MINE.

Miners in a Coal-Mine in Belgium Drowned While at Work.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.—A freshet on the River Sembre caused the sudden flooding of a coal mine near Charleroi. The accident occurred while the miners were at work, and many were drowned.

FRANCE.

The Right and Left in the Assembly—Excited Debates in the Assembly—Threatened Inundations.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Right will move tomorrow that the Assembly do not dissolve until the territory of France is entirely freed from foreign occupation, and will follow this up with a resolution declaring that the members of the Left are responsible for the present agitation.

In the Committee of Thirty, M. Barthe, a Republican deputy, submitted a proposition for the formation of a separate legislative body, to be called the Section of Control, to consist of 200 members, who shall be chosen by lot from the present Assembly, and will be empowered to reject laws passed by the Assembly. The proposal has given rise to most excited debates in the Committee, as it virtually creates a second deliberative Assembly.

The weather is very stormy. The waters of the Seine are rising, and inundations are threatened. The River Loire is also rapidly rising.

SPAIN.

Insurrectionary Outbreak in Madrid—The Government Regards it as of No Consequence.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Considerable excitement was created in this city yesterday by a report that an attempt at insurrection had been made in the suburbs of the city during the previous night. It was soon announced that it was on a very small scale, and was speedily suppressed by the Government forces, not, however, until twenty persons had been killed and wounded. When these facts became known the excitement subsided, and the city has since been quiet.

At the session of the Cortes, yesterday, Señor Martos made an announcement of the intended outbreak. He said the Government attached no importance whatever to the movement, which was probably incited by the opponents of the new loan, with the idea of affecting its successful negotiation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Apprehended Strike of Railway Employes—Viscountess Beaconsfield—Death of Lady Doughty—Another Gale.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—It is reported that the employes of all the English Railway Companies will strike on the 2d of January.

Lady Doughty, who was a prominent witness at the Tichborne trial, is dead. She has been ill for some time.

Viscountess Beaconsfield yet remains in a very precarious condition.

There was a considerable fall of snow in the north yesterday. A gale today has deranged the telegraph wires at various points throughout England.

The United States Minister, Mr. Schenck, Returning to London.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Hon. R. C. Schenck, the United States Minister to Great Britain, who has been absent from London for some time, on a visit to Southern Europe, is now on his return to this city, and is expected to reach Paris to-night.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck to Devote Himself Exclusively to the Interests of the Empire.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—It is rumored that Prince Bismarck is about to resign the Presidency of the Prussian Council of Ministers in order to devote himself exclusively to his duties as Chancellor of the German Empire.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Two Brakemen Killed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 13.—Frank McKinney, a brakeman on the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad, fell from a freight-car, while switching, in this city today, and was run over. Both legs and one arm were cut off. He was taken to the hospital, where he died two hours after. He leaves a wife and four children in New-Haven.

J. P. Wilhe, recently a brakeman on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was killed in Waterbury today. He was caught between the cars on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road. He carelessly got between the cars while the train was being made up.

Unearthing a Scheme to Defraud the Revenue in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13.—The customs authorities of Halifax have discovered a fraud in which several Halifax firms are implicated. A schooner was cleared at Halifax some time ago with a cargo of bonded goods for Newfoundland. The next heard of her was that she was lost. It is now ascertained that before the loss of the vessel the cargo was transferred to another vessel, which carried it to Yarmouth, where a customs officer found it concealed and seized it. Both the vessel and cargo are insured in Halifax, but the underwriters refuse to pay the claims.

Suspected Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—This afternoon the body of a woman known as "Mary" (full name unknown) was found dead, at the foot of a flight of steps in a tenement-house on South Sixth-street. Foul play is suspected, and several inmates of the house have been arrested to await an investigation by the Coroner.

Small-Pox in Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 13.—Several cases of small-pox have made their appearance in this city, causing considerable uneasiness. The city schools were closed to-night, as a matter of precaution, thus anticipating the usual Christmas holidays by one week.

Complimentary Dinner to Hon. William Herring, at Tremont.

On Thursday evening, a complimentary dinner was tendered to Hon. Wm. Herring, (recently elected Assemblyman on the Republican ticket,) by the citizens of West Farms, at Ittner's Hotel, Tremont. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Charles Crary, Hon. Wm. Caldwell, J. V. Traphagen, Chas. Bathgate, Lewis G. Morris, Fordham Morris, J. T. Stearns, S. M. Bixby, D. D. Frisbie, Hugh N. Camp, D. R. Hamilton, Mark Hamilton, and others. After dinner several speeches were made, including an address by Hon. Mr. Herring, who warmly thanked his friends for the honor they had conferred on him, both in electing him to the position he now held and for the dinner. The evening was spent in a social and pleasant manner, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

Political and Local Topics of the United Kingdom.

Next Year's Parliamentary Work—Free-Trade in Land—Local Taxation—Government and the Socialists—Mr. Gladstone's Religion—The Hepworth Dixon Libel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1872.

The Government is still considering what sort of work it shall put before Parliament next year. Parliament meets on the 6th of February, and there will be a dissolution either in the Spring or in the Autumn. Would it be well to force a dissolution early on some question that would give a good cry for the elections, and would it not be more prudent to let the session run itself out, and to take the elections on the general ability and political soundness of the Ministry? This is the problem which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have to solve. If they had only the Conservatives to contend against, they would perhaps find it safer to go in at once for some strong measures, which would please the Radicals; but then they have to reckon not only with the Conservatives of the Opposition, but with the Conservatives in their own ranks, with the Whigs and moderate Liberals, who are even more bitter against the Radicals than the regular Opposition even are. There are a number of tempting subjects before the Government. Everybody knows that the law as to the transfer of land cannot much longer be left as it is. But there are different ways of tackling it. One obvious thing to do would be to simplify the mode of transfer, and put a stop to the black-mail of the lawyers. The present system is simply disgraceful, and is avowedly kept up for no other purpose than to afford attorneys and conveyancers a pretext for charging heavy fees. The costs of transfers of land are the mainstay of country practice. It is supposed that the obstacles to free trade in land are somehow due to a mysterious conspiracy among the landlords. It is really the lawyers who are at the bottom of it. If the law were simplified, the landlords would be the first to be benefited by it, for land would immediately rise in value. The law of entail might, perhaps, be further modified, but the facilities which now exist for cutting off entails, and the limits imposed on their creation, prevent them from having any very serious effect. If they were abolished to-morrow, the same thing could, and no doubt would, be done by voluntary agreement in a vast majority of cases. It is the trouble and expensiveness of the system by which land is transferred which is really the root of the evil, and if this were reformed it would be an enormous boon to everybody but the lawyers. On the eve of a general election, however, the lawyers are not exactly the sort of people a Government cares to quarrel with. It is more than likely, therefore, that all that will be done will be to potter over the entails. Then there is the question of local taxation, which also touches the land. The Radicals are clamoring for a land-tax that will yield something very substantial to the national revenue, and it is proposed that local rates shall be transferred from occupiers to owners. All sorts of rumors as to the intentions of the Government on these points are afloat, and the squires are already girding up their loins for battle. One result of the contest, if it comes off, will be, I suspect, to show what a surprising number of little people hold houses and land in this country. It may be true that the enormous estates of a small number of great land-owners embrace a large part of the kingdom, but the remainder is held by a vast body of small proprietors who are quite as tenacious of their rights as the big men, and, perhaps, more so. The truth would seem to be that land in England is held either in petty patches or in great estates. There are not many moderate-sized estates—they are, as a rule, either very large or very small. The thing which the Government will probably do, is to increase the succession duty on real property, which is very small when compared with that on personalty.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SOCIALISTS.

Yesterday, Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, received a deputation of working men, who came to protest against the high prices of food, and to request the Government to make things cheaper. One of the party spoke of the dearness of bread and meat, and of the unpleasant prospect as to next year's crops. He attributed the scarcity to the great amount of land not only lying waste, but used for breeding game, which destroyed a great deal of food. Another said his experience as a tanner led him to the conclusion that the cattle-disease was not so bad as was supposed, and that it was only a pretext for keeping up prices. A third was very angry because the grain-dealers still allowed the amount of the home supply to influence the market. Moreover, the farmers did not farm as well as they ought to do, and game ought to be put down. A fourth put in a word as to the cost of coal and the advantage of a cheap supply for the poor; while a fifth proposed that the Government should prohibit the manufacture of beer, as it would be better for people to eat the grain as bread than to drink it as an intoxicating liquor. It was also suggested that the fisheries should be encouraged, or, in other words, that fishermen should be paid by the State, whether they catch fish or not. At present they labor under the disadvantage of not being paid by their customers, unless they have fish to offer in return for the money. It will be seen from these observations what sort of ideas the deputation entertained as to the duty of the Government, and its power of making everything comfortable for everybody, if it only chose to exert itself. The proposals of the deputation were, for the most part, mere Socialist commonplaces, as old as the hills. If Mr. Lowe had received them he would probably have treated them to a sharp dose of political economy. Mr. Bruce, unfortunately, had not the moral courage to expose thoroughly the ignorance and folly of the suggestions pressed on him. He had often, he said, thought the same things himself; he sympathised, the Government sympathized, deeply with the people; but it was no use to bring forward measures which Parliament would not pass. As to the land, he said there was no doubt that the existing laws put impediments in the way of transfer from needy and inefficient proprietors to men more capable of using the land—impediments which were capable of being abated, and which the Government would endeavor to reduce, if not absolutely to remove. Mr. Bruce was honest enough to add that he did not know how far a change in the law would increase the number of small proprietors. He had been spending his holidays in Westmoreland and Cumberland, and had found that the small proprietors who once covered this region had disappeared. The cause of their disappearance was not that they had been in want, but that they could not resist the temptation of the high prices offered for the paternal acres. That was an irresistible effect of wealth, and he did not see how it could be prevented. He suggested that with regard to coal, its dearness would compel people to economize in the consumption of it, and so would bring down prices; and as to grain being made into beer, the working classes could do a great deal to prevent that by not drinking beer. If beer did not find a ready sale it would not be manufactured.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RELIGION.

Poor Mr. Gladstone cannot get people to believe that he is not a Roman Catholic. He has denied it over and over again, with the result only of confirming the suspicion among those who already entertain it, and spreading it among others. Rev. Dr. Potter, of Sheffield, is going about just now delivering political lectures, in which he asserts that Mr. Gladstone's sister, who is a Catholic, had stated that her brother was one, too, and would openly declare himself as such as soon as he was out of office. The reverend Doctor also remarked that the Premier was "a man of great talents, of which it might be said that God gave the use and the devil the application." A supporter of Mr. Gladstone has written to him to tell him of this calumny, and to ask for a word to set it at rest. Mr. Gladstone replies, through his private Secretary, that "the statement made in the lecture as to his religion has been publicly contradicted long ago, and that he regrets that it is not in his power to save the credulous from the annoyance caused by the impudent repetition of a falsehood." It is a wonder that Mr. Gladstone does not see that people who are ready to believe that a statesman conceals his religion because he is ashamed or afraid to confess it, are pretty sure to hold him capable of telling a falsehood on the subject. If he had not begun answering letters on the subject, he would not have had so many to answer.

THE HEPWORTH DIXON LIBEL.

The Court of Common Pleas has this week been engaged for four days in considering whether in a free country it is allowable to call filth filth. A year or two since, Mr. Hepworth Dixon published a couple of books, respectively called *New America* and *Spiritual Wives*. The first contained a good deal of scandalous matter concerning what the writer alleged to be the liberty of American life. It was written in a smart, picturesque style, and imposed upon people over here, who knew nothing of America. On the other side, the true character of the work was, of course, at once detected and exposed. In an evil hour the success of *New America* tempted Mr. Dixon to go a little further, to try whether *Spiritual Wives* was too strong for the stomach of the public. Dixon's first successes had been in the field of goody-goody literature; his book was circulated by Mudie, a pious librarian, and so it got into families, into the hands of boys and girls, without any warning or suspicion of its real character. The *Times*—of course, I mean the London *Times*—which does not always speak out so boldly as it should do, on this occasion discharged an important service to the country by denouncing *Spiritual Wives* in one of the most vigorous, pungent, and brilliant reviews that ever appeared in any English newspaper. The article was attributed to several of the first writers in the country—to Lowe, to Trollope, to Dean Stanley, and others; but it was, in fact, written by a gentleman who at that time was one of the leader-writers of the *Times*. The article attracted a great deal of attention, and after such a castigation, anybody but Dixon would have withdrawn the nasty book, with an humble apology to the public for the outrage he had committed. Mr. Dixon, however, resolved to brazen out the matter. He published a canting preface, in which he endeavored to give a philosophico-religious character to the work, and pushed the sale as much as he could. Last year, Dixon presided in behalf of British literature at one of the Walter Scott centenary dinners, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarked that "a successful compiler of obscene literature and vamped-up travels" was not exactly the sort of person who should be put forward to do honor to the memory of the author of *Waverley*. For this Mr. Dixon brought an action for libel, which has just been tried. He claimed £5,000 damages, and got a farthing. The *Pall Mall's* counsel argued that travels written by a man who just rushes through a country in a rapid journey are not travels in the proper sense of the term, inasmuch as the writer has not had time to acquire any personal knowledge of the regions he professed to describe. As to the charge of obscenity, the Judge and Jury were requested to examine *Spiritual Wives*, and judge for themselves. Of course, nobody could look into the book without being revolted by the foul materials of which it is composed, and, although Mr. Dixon's counsel began by pleading that the filth had been deodorized as much as possible, he soon found that the position was untenable, and that he must throw over this part of the case. So he admitted that *Spiritual Wives* was a most improper book—a book that should never have been published—and said that even Dixon himself has professed to be sorry for having written it. He added that Dixon was prepared to distribute in charity the money he had made by selling the unclean and poisonous mess. Sir John Karslake's speech for the *Pall Mall* was much applauded by a crowded court. He did not attempt in any way to qualify or tone down what had been said of Dixon's book. Dixon, he observed, had written an obscene book, and had palmed it on society as a philosophical work. Had he merely related the naked facts, people would have shrunk from the work, and it would have been burned by the common hangman, if such a practice still existed. It was the disguise in which the poison was disseminated which was the worst thing about it. He charged Dixon with falsehood in saying that when he wrote *New America* he did not know of Noyes' filthy doctrines. In a scathing peroration, Sir John turned on the plaintiff, and flung the charge of obscenity full in his face. The trial has caused a good deal of excitement, and, as might be expected, feeling runs high on each side. Mr. Dixon is a highly respectable man in private life, and has many friends, although he must now feel, himself, that, in raking up such nasty matters, he committed something more serious than an indiscretion. The *Daily Telegraph* is afraid lest this verdict should encourage literary personalities, and says that the trial went on the issue, not whether the *Pall Mall's* language could be justified, but whether Mr. Dixon could justify his book. It may be suggested that a journalist has a right to speak strongly of an unjustifiable book.

F. H. J.

England and America—The Use and Abuse of Ocean Telegraphy.

The London *Times*, of Nov. 30, in an article dealing with the events of the American Thanksgiving dinner, says: "If there be still a certain jealousy and dislike of Great Britain lurking in the American mind—and there is no breach of friendship in perceiving that it is not yet extinct—we must seek its origin, not in external sources of discord, but in circumstances which Englishmen are too apt to forget. Let it be remembered, in the first place, that Great Britain is the only European country with which the United States have ever been at war. All the bellicose patriotism which English schoolboys used to indulge in toward France has been indulged by American schoolboys toward England during three generations, and has been recklessly encouraged by the authors of American school-books. This may be very unjust and unreasonable, but there is nothing very strange in it, especially considering that, when the memories of the first American war had just begun to wax faint, our rulers managed to blunder into a second American war by insisting on a most arbitrary right of search. Again, we ought to recollect that, although fifty Americans visit England for one Englishman who visits America, yet the vast majority of Americans have never even seen Europe; and that among the American citizens born in the United Kingdom Irish emigrants largely preponderate. Ignorance is the parent of mistrust between nation and nation, as it is between class and class; but the mistrust of England prevalent in America partakes of class antipathy as well as of national antipathy. The American imagination pictures English society to itself as mainly composed of peers and paupers, taking little account of those great middle classes which so nearly resemble the general population of the United States. The influence of this fallacious idea pervades American journalism and literature, and, what is more curious, it is shared to some extent by ill-educated persons in the British Colonies. Very few Americans or Colonists fail to get rid of it after a short residence in England; but the masses in America are possessed by it, and, unfortunately, what they read in their newspapers does not help to disabuse them of it. Here we light upon another consideration, often ignored or misconceived, which goes far to explain the unreasoning dislike of England which English travelers used to notice in America long before the Alabama issued from the Mersey on her ill-omened cruise. Both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Hugh McCulloch, formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury, assumed that the use of a common language and telegraphic communication were potent safeguards of peace and good-will between Great Britain and America. Fully recognizing the infinite benefits which both countries reciprocally derive from these advantages, we cannot accept this assumption without material qualification. It is precisely the community of language between nations whose modes of thought and social organization are so different which gives meaning and point to every harsh word or piquant criticism of English writers or speakers about America and the Americans. It is precisely the extension of the electric telegraph across the Atlantic, largely due to Mr. Cyrus Field's efforts, which has facilitated the instant publication of all such words and criticisms, generally without their context, and not unfrequently with malicious additions, in every city of the United States. The mischief thus occasionally done can hardly be overstated. Only the other day, while Englishmen of all ranks were fêting Mr. Stanley, and the Geographical Society was conferring a special honor on Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, for having originated and defrayed the expense of his enterprise, the Berlin correspondent of that very journal was fabricating a calumnious statement that Great Britain had intrigued to bias the Emperor William's judgment on the San Juan question. The result discredited and silenced the calumny; but, had the award chanced to be in favor of Great Britain, the effect of it might have been seriously prejudiced by this shameful trick, which the electric telegraph alone rendered possible. Far be it from us to doubt that all which promotes a closer intercourse, by means of commerce, traveling, and correspondence, must in the long run contribute to overcome the unfounded prejudices which are the sole impediment to a friendship such as Mr. Field and Mr Gladstone would desire to establish. The danger of a rupture was possibly greater, on the whole, when months passed and seas rolled between the dispatch and the reception of a pacific overture; but telegraphic communication has its evils too, against which the American Press, which uses it so liberally, ought to be on its guard.

The Hepworth-Dixon Libel Case—Press Comments Upon its Termination.

The London *Spectator* of Nov. 30 says: "The libel case brought, with somewhat Quixotic audacity, by Mr. Hepworth Dixon against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for speaking of him, in relation to his books called *Spiritual Wives* and *Free Russia*, as an obscene writer and a vamper-up of travels, has ended in the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff, with a farthing damages—damages which do not carry costs. The evidence went to show that Mr. Dixon's book on *Spiritual Wives* was unquestionably prurient, but a rather unfair advantage was taken of him by translating into English, for the benefit of the jury, one very obscene passage, which he had given only in an appendix in German. We can conceive of a book on the varieties of whim adopted in various communities in relation to marriage that should be really valuable, and yet by no means fit for family use, and we rather fear the tendency of English jurors to measure by purely domestic standards the scope of genuine history of this nature. Mr. Ward's book on the Hindoos, for instance, might very likely be regarded by an English jury as liable to the same objections as Mr. Hepworth Dixon's; indeed, in one sense it is far more liable to them, in another not nearly so much, and yet it is certainly desirable in the interest of ethnological science that such books should be written. However, in this case, we believe substantial justice has been done. We expressed at the time our dislike of the character of *Spiritual Wives*, and as for *Free Russia*, there can be no doubt that its pretensions as a book of travels were not very genuine—the gross inaccuracy of its details on many points, in which the reader would be apt to think that he was reading the personal experience of the writer, being sufficiently shown in the trial—Mr. Dixon speaking, for instance, of one town as the suburb of another which is said to be 1,100 miles distant from it.".... The *Saturday Review* remarks that Mr. Hepworth Dixon has appealed to a Court of law to redress the wrongs which he conceives himself to have sustained at the hands of the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in being denounced in that journal as the writer of obscene and vamped-up books, and as "making a racket to get these books sold." Without taking any extreme standard, without letting Mr. Dixon be condemned by good women to whom all exceptionally bad things are strange, or by men of highly sensitive and scrupulous feelings, or by men living only in seclusion and retirement, the *Saturday Review* may safely say that among all the readers of the painful and disgusting matter which this week's trial has made notorious, there is not a single man of sense and honor, however much accustomed he may be to the world and its iniquities, who would not say that Mr. Dixon made a great mistake in publishing *Spiritual Wives*. Mr. Dixon stated in Court, and every one knows, that he has written a great many books, and that most of them, however various may be their literary merit, are unobjectionable. But it was because he was previously known favorably that *Spiritual Wives* was read at all by decent people and circulated in the innocent regions of family life. It was not right or honorable or gentlemanly thus to abuse the confidence of the public. His counsel thought it advisable to ask him, in the course of the trial, what was his object in writing this book, and Serjeant Parry, who has had much experience in his time, probably never received a more remarkable answer. This is what Mr. Dixon said was the object of *Spiritual Wives*: "I wished to point out that this diseased activity of certain sects and communities, arising mainly from the revivals in the country, were sad and disastrous illustrations of what might come out of a perversion of the spiritual manifestation of those forces, and I wanted to point out to the conservative churches the desirability of stopping it at the root." How he must wish now that he had had recourse to a simpler and more efficacious method—that he had collected his facts in the driest and simplest form, had had only three copies of the tiny volume printed, and had sent them to the Bishop of London, to Dr. McLeod, and Mr. Newman Hall. It is true that this would have been not at all a lucrative way of proceeding; he would have gained neither money nor notoriety by the transaction; but then he would have had the deep inward satisfaction of thinking that he had really done something to effect the high and holy purpose on which he was bent, instead of having done his utmost to counteract it.

Arctic Exploration.

It may be remembered that a short time back the Norwegian Government fitted out the Albert, a steamer built for the seal fishery, to go to the relief of the crews of eight vessels shut up in the ice to the north of Spitzbergen. The Albert left Horten on the 10th November, and, being delayed by contrary winds, could only touch at Tromsœ, where she was to call, on the 18th, and left that place on the 20th, after completing her stores. She had scarcely started when the authorities received a telegram from Hammerfest, stating that the Pepita, one of the missing vessels, had arrived, bringing also the crew of the Matilda, with the exception of the cook, who had remained with the Polhem in her Winter quarters at Mossel Bay, a small fjord at the entrance to the Gulf of Wijde; the Pepita had succeeded in passing along the west coast of Spitzbergen to Prince Charles foreland, whence she sailed for Norway on the 6th, reaching Hammerfest after a trying voyage of fourteen days; on her way she parted company, during a snow-storm, from the Amandus, which had sailed with her. She brought information that eighteen men belonging to the crews of other vessels had succeeded in reaching the well-provisioned station of Isfjord, which was still free from ice; they were also bearers of letters from Prof. Nordenskjold. Three whalers were shut in and guarded by a few men only at Graahuk between the fjords of Liefde and Wijde; the Gladan and Oncle Adam had joined the Polhem. The reindeer which were intended to draw the sledges with which, it was hoped, to reach the North Pole in the Spring, had all escaped. The Prefect of Tromsœ, on receiving those details from the Pepita, immediately dispatched a fast sailing steamer after the Albert to inform the chief of the expedition where he would find the missing vessels.

A Belgian Tragedy.

The Assizes at Limbourg are now engaged in the trial of a man named Vanderzande for the murder of his wife, his sister-in-law, and his son, a boy of eleven. The crime took place at the quiet little hamlet of Broeck, in the commune of Jesseren. The victims were found brutally murdered in their night clothes, early on a Sunday morning. Suspicion immediately fell on Vanderzande, who is a farm laborer. The prisoner led a very steady life until a few months ago, when he conceived a violent passion for a servant girl named Rosalie Awonters. This gave rise to family quarrels, and he then took to drinking, and was often heard to wish his wife and sister-in-law "out of the way," in order that he might inherit their savings and marry the girl in question. Vanderzande at first denied the crime, but his clothes, stained with blood, being found hidden in a field, he ultimately confessed everything. "A little after midnight," says he, "I returned home. I tapped at the window of our bedroom, from which my wife always gave me the key of the house. This time she replied that I should not enter, that it was too late, and that I had better return to where I had come from. Annoyed by this answer, I sat down in the garden till 2 in the morning. I then broke a pane of the window which gives on to the garden and opened it. I entered the house and lay down on the bed by the side of my wife. I had not undressed myself. I remained there about half an hour. My wife did not cease annoying me. She reproached me with my drunken habits and my relations with Rosalie. Losing my temper, I got up to leave the house, when my wife followed me. I seized hold of my gun and knocked her down with the butt-end. I then took up a knife that was on the table and cut her throat. During this scene, which lasted about two minutes, my sister-in-law, Marie Spalman, aroused by the noise, got up, wrapped herself in a blanket, and came out of her room into ours. I struck her twice on the head with the gun; then in the heart with the knife, and when she fell, I cut her throat as I had cut my wife's. My sister-in-law defended herself most energetically, and I had great difficulty in killing her. This scene lasted for about five minutes. While this was going on, my son had put on his trousers and boots, and tried to rush out of the house to shout for assistance. I pushed him back, either with my gun or the knife—I don't know which. He then turned to me, and begged me to give him time to pray. He was bleeding. I asked him if he bled much. He replied in the affirmative. I then seized him by the hair and cut his throat also. Had he not been wounded, I should not have killed him. I left the three dead bodies, and went upstairs into our bedroom, where the chests of my sister-in-law and wife were kept. I opened and searched them in vain. I found nothing but a five-franc piece. I know that my sister-in-law had a good deal of money, and that she had made her will in my favor. Rosalie did not encourage me to commit the crime. I had long the intention of robbing my sister-in-law, but the idea of murdering her and my wife only came into my mind about a week before I executed it. I intended to marry the servant girl. I did not want to kill my son." The prisoner related these details of the crime with the utmost coolness. The trial was not over when the steamer left.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Opinions of the People and Press.

Inclosed I hand you $3, subscription to your SEMI-WEEKLY issue, and I trust it may be only one of a hundred thousand new subscriptions to your stanch and respected paper. The entire nation owes you their gratitude and esteem for your firm and efficient support of the nominees of the glorious old Republican Party, at a time, too, when many of its trusted leaders were proving recreant. A friend in need, &c. I trust you will continue to exercise your influence in the interests of progress, reform, and justice until every citizen, male and female, shall enjoy such blessings and prerogatives as the advanced enlightenment of the age demands. —*N. H., St. Louis, Mo.*

More power to the TIMES. The advocates of the good cause deserve praise, and something more. Inclosed please to receive Post-office order $50, for which send me fifty copies of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES for one year.—*W. E. P., Millerton, N. Y.*

Your paper has fought the most able and energetic political battle in this year of 1872 that has ever come under my observation, and with the most complete and unparalleled success, as was made known in the TIMES of the 6th inst., the day following the election. The people of the whole United States owe the TIMES a debt of gratitude that will not soon be canceled. If the TIMES continues its vigorous warfare against vice and rascalities of every description, including political chicanery and corruption, it will continue to receive the thanks of every honest man in the country.—*T. M. B., Kinderhook.*

Many thanks to you, on behalf of the Republican Party of this place, for your able advocacy of our principles, and the defense of our noble President. We had a hard job on our hands, but the TIMES brought victory to our armies. Long live the TIMES!—*F. A., Jamestown, N. Y.*

Inclosed you will find $1, for which please send me one copy of the WEEKLY TIMES. I had always been a Democrat until the TIMES taught me my mistake. I am convinced I have done right in following its teachings. God grant that we may never see this country without a TIMES to unmask scoundrels and set the honest people right.—*T. W. H., Baldwin, Butler County, Penn.*

Inclosed find $4, for which please send me four copies WEEKLY TIMES. I have been something of a reader of your valuable paper, although never a subscriber, and have admired the sagacity with which you published column after column of the frauds of that monster Tammany, when the other journals of your City remained almost passive, and when the chiefs of the clique tried by threats of unjust and expensive litigation to silence you; and again, when you labored so nobly for the re-election of President Grant. Allow me to wish you success, and consider me a life subscriber.—*J. Q. A., Dartmouth, Warren County, N. Y.*

Inclosed please find subscription to WEEKLY TIMES. A greater nor more deserved victory was never achieved by a single newspaper in this or any other country.—*A. N. B., Greenville, N. Y.*

Some three months ago I became a subscriber to the WEEKLY TIMES, and am so well pleased with it, that I wish you to send a copy of the WEEKLY to my son in Kansas. Inclosed please find $1. Although, like thousands of the readers of the TIMES, an entire stranger to you, allow me, a Pennsylvania Republican, to congratulate you on the result of the late election, and to assure you that the labor of the TIMES is fully appreciated. May its subscription list be according to its deserts.—*H. H. M., Lemon, Wyoming County, Penn.*

The course of the TIMES during the Presidential campaign is appreciated here by thirty-one persons, for whom I inclose subscriptions from 15th of November to January, 1874. Follow on as you have been doing, and the honest people of the country will never desert the flag of the NEW-YORK TIMES.—*J. G., Lima, Livingston County, New-York.*

Please find inclosed the amount of subscription to the WEEKLY TIMES. You have cleaned out the Ring thieves from the Municipal offices of New-York; and have done more than all the other papers to bring about Gen. Grant's re-election to the Presidency. Now, go a little further, and help to abolish the franking privilege, and give us a cheap and self-sustaining postage system.—*E. P. B., Francistown, N. H.*

I wish to continue my subscription to the WEEKLY TIMES. I was already taking my full number of papers, but like yours so well that I do not wish to do without it. I congratulate you on the result of the election. I think that your paper aided greatly in bringing it about, and I hope you may be rewarded by a largely-increased circulation.—*Chas. J. McK., Rogersville, East Tenn.*

From the Orleans (N. Y.) American.

Those who want an able and true Republican New-York paper should subscribe for the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Connersville (Ind.) Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now the leading Republican paper of the country, and to those of our readers desiring an Eastern paper, we cheerfully recommend it as the best.

From the Fishkill Journal.

The manner in which the NEW-YORK TIMES has identified itself with the interests of the people, as against all systems of official plunder, is sufficient recommendation to demand an extensive share of the public patronage.

From the Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is a Republican paper, and stands deservedly high in public estimation. It has been and is a strong and consistent advocate of reform. It was successful in bringing to light the Tammany Ring stealing, when all other daily papers in New-York obstructed or discouraged its efforts, and for this alone it is entitled to a patronage worthy of its efforts. As a general newspaper it is one of the best.

From the New National Era.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is on the track of Senator Fenton. If he have as much sense as Capt. Scott's coon, he will make haste to come down. The TIMES seldom fails to bring down its game, and Senator Fenton will find his position in the Senate a mighty uncomfortable one if he persists in maintaining it in spite of the TIMES' warning.

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Daily Nonpareil.

To those who desire an able and influential journal from the metropolis—a journal devoted to sincere and honest proposals for reform, and one that will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach office under false pretenses—we can most cheerfully commend the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Hammonton (N. J.) Republican.

The time approaches when the subscriptions will be solicited for the *Tribune* and TIMES. We hope Republicans everywhere will remember which of these two papers stood by them in the political campaign just closed, and stand by it in return. The TIMES contains more reading-matter, of as good a quality, with all the reports of the Farmers' Club, and much other matter of interest to our farming community. As the *Tribune* has sought other pastures, let Republicans seek their political knowledge in that paper which upholds and teaches true Republican principles.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, by its fearless and vigorous attacks on Tammany, succeeded in breaking up the most corrupt and gigantic political organization in the world, and won by this master stroke its present recognized position as the leading journal of the country. Always able, candid, and enterprising, it is a paper that is an honor to the Republican Party and to the nation.

From the Bridgeton (N. J.) Chronicle.

During the recent campaign the NEW-YORK TIMES labored vigorously for the success of the Republican ticket, and gave every evidence as being worthy of the support of the Republicans. It is a first-class newspaper in every respect, and we hope to see it attain a large circulation among the Republicans of Cumberland County and in the First Congressional District.

From the Albion (N. Y.) American.

The TIMES is now the only morning Republican organ in New-York City. The work it has performed for the good of the country, in overthrowing the corrupt Tammany Ring, is simply incalculable. It is safe to say that to the TIMES, more than any other one force or influence, is the Republican Party indebted for the work which laid the foundation for our magnificent victory in the State, both last year and this, and the proud position and vantage ground that party now occupies. The TIMES is among the ablest of the newspapers of the country. The time is near at hand when papers will be ordered for the coming year, and we have only room to add: The TIMES is the paper all Republicans should subscribe for first after the local paper, and then such others as they may desire.

From the Chenango (N. Y.) American.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading Republican journal of this country. How nobly it has fought the great battle just ended, and manfully stood by the principles of the great Republican Party, is well known to millions of our countrymen. We think we make no mistake when we say that the TIMES is conducted with greater ability than any other paper in the Union. But the TIMES needs no laudations from us. It stands upon its own merits, and is a tower of strength to all that is just and noble in journalism. Reader, if you want a newspaper, in every sense of the word, subscribe for the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is a reliable Republican paper, and while it adheres closely to Republican principles, it does not hesitate to criticise acts of the Administration it considers wrong. It has always led off in the advocacy of needed reform. The TIMES was the first to expose the Tammany Ring of New-York City, and by its efforts can be traced the breaking up of the most dishonest political clique that ever existed. Its news is fresh and reliable, its market reports unexcelled, and its literary and farm departments are just what every one wanting a New-York paper would appreciate.

From the Kentucky New Era.

Perhaps the highest conception of a newspaper never had a more approximate realization than the NEW-YORK TIMES affords. Always an able paper under the management of its founder, the late Henry J. Raymond, yet it never attracted the marked attention of the public until its attack on the corruptions of the Tammany Democracy. Its victory over that corrupt concern was the most wonderful achievement of the Press. When there was an attempt made to betray the Republican Party the TIMES rose so promptly to the full measure of the occasion that it looked Providential. While the Republican Press everywhere manfully and ably did its whole duty, the services of the TIMES, in the great struggle which has resulted so gloriously, and, we believe, so beneficially to the country, have been super-eminent. To this fact the Press and the people are bearing willing and unenvying testimony in every quarter.

From the Stamford (Conn.) Advocate.

If the NEW-YORK TIMES does not now deserve to be universally recognized as the leading Metropolitan Republican organ, no journal can win that distinction. Its warfare against Tammany saved millions to the public treasury and made reform, to a gratifying extent, an accomplished fact in the very place where corruption, like the Old Man of the Sea, was fastened upon the public back in such a way that its dislodgement seemed hopeless, and the most enthusiastic believers in popular government were forced to admit that in New-York at least it had proved a failure. But the TIMES changed all that, by a campaign unprecedented in newspaper annals for boldness and efficiency. In its late political contest the TIMES stood almost alone among the Metropolitan Press as the exponent of those principles, which were so triumphantly vindicated at the polls. Like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, it was always seen in the van of battle, and when victory was attained it fitly led the chorus of rejoicing.

From the Smithport (Penn.) Miner.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now the leading paper of this country, and the organ of the great Republican Party. What the *Tribune* was, the TIMES now is, to Republicans. It is emphatically a paper for the masses, and we would be pleased to see it in every household. Every department of this journal is complete, and as a newspaper it stands pre-eminently above all the great papers on this continent.

From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Daily Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is deserving of special eulogy. The able and thorough manner in which it led the attack on the Tammany Ring, placed it at a single bound in front of the Metropolitan journals, and it has since been conducted with such skill and energy as to easily maintain that high position. Especially has the TIMES been faithful to the principles of the Republican Party. No paper during the late campaign has made such efficient attacks upon the opposition as the NEW-YORK TIMES, or so completely defended the Administration against the venomous calumnies which have been hurled against it. Its conduct has been bold and fearless, and so far from having been partisan in its policy, it has not hesitated to attack political friends whenever it has been satisfied that they were connected with political corruption, or in the support of an honest city government to advocate the election of candidates politically opposed to the Republican Party. But yesterday it raised its voice against the evils of the lobby system in our own State, and is ready and anxious to head a crusade against this giant evil. We urge upon all true Republicans throughout our county to take the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. This paper is on a large double sheet, and makes a specialty of agricultural reading. In addition to this the TIMES will be an exponent and supporter of the principles of the Republican Party.

From the Potsdam (N. Y.) Courier and Freeman.

Now that the campaign is over, and Republican principles vindicated in thunder tones from almost every State in our great nationality, we must remember those who, by their earnest efforts and untiring zeal in the cause, have done more to fit the public mind for that great struggle than any newspaper sheet published. The NEW-YORK TIMES has done its work well; no paper ever published deserved more at the hands of any political party than is now due from the Republicans, and especially in the great State of New-York, to the NEW-YORK TIMES. It has marked traitor on the forehead of treason, and put soreheads, who left the party to ruin it, on the shelves where they belong. It has told us where to strike, and we have struck in a way that will be a caution to coalitionists hereafter. The TIMES, more than any other paper, has wrought out the complete overturning of affairs in the City of New-York. Instead of the corrupt Tammany Ring now to rule over it, they have an honest man at the helm, William Havemeyer elect, the candidate of the Republicans, and for Governor, not the man borne to place by corruption and iniquity and election frauds, but the gallant old General, John A. Dix, an honest man; a man who has lived a long life of purity and fidelity. We are safe for two years, at least, if he shall live. * * The TIMES is the largest and best family newspaper now published. Free from those vile emanations that often find their way into many of our papers, it is fit for our homes and our families, and cannot be excelled as an instructor for our children. No father can afford to allow his family to grow up in these enlightened times without the benefit of the knowledge to be obtained only by a thorough reading of newspapers like the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Derby (Conn.) Transcript.

The proprietors of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, in consequence of the increase of their business, have taken the extensive room immediately adjoining their counting-room in the TIMES Building. This room, it will be remembered, runs from street to street, and has been occupied for some years past as a restaurant. It has been altered and added to the present counting-room in the TIMES, the whole being elegantly fitted up and forming one of the handsomest and most convenient newspaper offices in New-York City. The circulation of both the DAILY and WEEKLY NEW-YORK TIMES has more than doubled the past year, the latter now circulating about 125,000 a week.

From the North Vernon (Ind.) Plain Dealer.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, since the close of the campaign, maintains fully the position which it had taken at the head of American journals. As a full, reliable, and safe newspaper it has no equal in America today, if, indeed, it has in the world. Every person subscribing for any Eastern paper should take the TIMES first, as it, more fully than any other, meets the wants of the general reader, whether in the city or country.

From the Troy Daily Times.

The publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES have completed a series of improvements in their counting-rooms, making them very commodious and elegant. Each proprietor and manager has a private and handsomely-furnished office, and the clerks in the several departments are provided with every needful convenience. The furniture, carpets, and fixtures are both costly and beautiful, and the walls and ceilings are artistically decorated. The TIMES is unquestionably the most influential newspaper published in New-York, and the renovation which its business departments have recently undergone affords ample evidence of its prosperity.

Gen. Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed that most of the Republican journals of the country express surprise at the action of the House in refusing to excuse Mr. Banks from service as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There is an explanation which I have not yet seen in any paper.

When Mr. Banks, on the first day of the session, tendered his resignation of a place on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving as a reason that he was not fully in accord with the majority of the House, or with the Administration, probably no one present had the least expectation that it would not be accepted. It is true, Mr. Banks made a sort of appeal to be retained, when he said, if continued on the Committee, he would pursue the same course in regard to measures that he had done heretofore. But the propriety of the course suggested by Mr. Banks (in the way he stated it, it was merely a suggestion, not a bold and positive declination, as in the case of Mr. Hamlin, in 1856,) was so evident that it was supposed, by the Republicans at least, that it would be adopted upon the mere formal statement of the Speaker, without a count. In fact, the Speaker, after stating to the House that "the gentleman from Massachusetts asks to be excused from further service upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs," was about to follow it with the usual formal phase: "those in favor of excusing the gentleman will say 'aye;' those opposed will say 'no;'" when the House was surprised by an interruption from Mr. Brooks, not from one of the majority.

Mr. Brooks said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not be excused; that if any committee should be free from politics it was the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I do not think it was very obvious to the members of the House, that a Committee having charge of the foreign policy of the Government, one of the most important duties that could be devolved upon the Administration, should not be constituted in accord with the Administration that the people had just indorsed so overwhelmingly. Mr. Brooks probably meant merely to furnish a cue to the Democratic side of the House, and it was immediately acted upon by them.

The Speaker submitted the question to the House; one side responded pretty generally "aye," the other side "no." A rising vote was then called for, and about sixty Republicans stood up and were counted in the affirmative. On the negative vote being called, there was a general rising to their feet of the Democratic members, with a few Republicans, mostly from Massachusetts, probably from an overstrained feeling of delicacy toward a colleague. The majority in the negative was fifteen or sixteen, and the Speaker announced that "the noes have it."

No one seemed disposed to call for tellers or the yeas and nays, upon a question that ought to have been determined entirely by the sense of propriety on the part of Mr. Banks, and the result, as announced by the Speaker, was permitted to stand. Judging from remarks made afterward by Republicans who remained in their seats when the affirmative vote was called for, the result would have been very different had they supposed that there was any doubt at all that the "suggestion" of Mr. Banks would be adopted.

The simple truth is that Mr. Banks was retained upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs by the Democratic members of the House, who were quick-witted enough to adopt the cue given by Mr. Brooks, and who were enabled to decide the question, because scores of Republicans thought there was no occasion for them to rise and vote for so self-evident a proposition as the one involved in the "suggestion" of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

G. B. D.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

M. Thiers on His Position and Aspirations.

In the course of his remarks in the stormy sitting of the French Assembly on Nov. 29, M. Thiers said: "It is for the information of every one that I am about to speak here, but especially to dispel what is called an ambiguity, if my words do justice to my desires. Believe me, it is not this poor power which I come here to defend; it is my responsibility which I come to release. I have not the very misplaced pretension of being a man who is necessary; all my claim is limited to having been sometimes a useful man. But the only thing which I demand is to discharge my responsibility. The Assembly has the sovereign right. I have always recognized it, and have never wished to dispute it. Thus, I have never sought to impose any unalterable form of government. I have desired to assure the conditions of the existence of power. Have I in my message demanded the establishment of any particular form of government? No; I have simply asked that some precautions should be taken, and in so doing I believed I was performing a duty." M. Thiers' continued: "I have said there is an ambiguity between us. Whose fault is that? You wish to have a strong power. You are good enough to remember that I have rendered eminent services; you come and ask me to give an account of the approbation which I have received from various quarters. But, then, how will you obtain that strong power? Gentlemen, remember Bordeaux. You offered me the power, giving me an imperious command to accept it. You had not the right to impose it upon me. However, I accepted it from motives of devotion. You did not choose me, moreover, and it was not you who dictated my selection; it was circumstances. Did you impose any conditions upon me? No, none. When that cruel war came to an end, when the taxes came in slowly, when 400,000 of our fellow-countrymen were suffering exile, no one talked to me of Monarchy or Republic. No one thought of such a thing. It was only sought to respect the faith of every one. What was my desire in accepting the Pact of Bordeaux? To prevent civil war. Every one named me as President of the Republic. I do not personally like that form of government; but the method of wresting power from the hands of those who had seized upon it was to accept that title. But I added these words: 'The fact is that the Republic will profit by the success if we shall govern well.' Would it have been right that we should have governed ill in order to prejudice the Republic? But it was well understood that the definitive form was reserved. That is the true meaning of the Bordeaux Pact. I will betray no one. I have been of no party. I am of none today. Still I govern in the name of the Pact. In my message I never meant to go further than to give a consecration to that Government *de facto*, which is the system I oppose to that which precognizes a *Gouvernement de combat*. At Bordeaux my only desire was to wrest the Government from those who were urging a struggle *à outrance*. That policy which enabled us to raise the taxes and to restore order has not ceased. And with regard to the Commune, what was our conduct? There were in Paris 3,000 cannon and 400,000 muskets. In seven weeks we wrested these arms from the misguided men who, having lost the habit of working, had taken possession of them. We collected an army of 140,000 men with great difficulty, for the enemy was watching with great jealousy any concentration of troops. Deputations came to me from all the towns of France, saying to me: 'Are you working for the Republic or the Monarchy?' I replied that I was laboring only for the Government *de facto*. Did any one at that period reproach me for that reply? No. [Prolonged movement.] Gentlemen, I swear it before God. You are not pledged, but I am. Drawing closely as I am to the eternal truths, I should consider it abominable to urge my country into one path or another. For two years I have said my engagement was nothing. When it was thought right I could be put aside as a useless instrument. If a Monarchy can be established, or if is expected that it would obtain a majority in the country, I would retire. So much the worse for my engagement. It is only I who am pledged; and I should rejoice at it, for I have an ardent desire to give up power this evening. If you believe that a Monarchy is possible, try it. [Long continued applause from the Left.] I am only a Republican because I do not believe in a Monarchy. One among you asks why I am applauded from that side. It is because the ambiguity has been removed. That is why. [renewed applause from the Left and laughter from the Right;] and if this side applauds me, it is certainly not because I share their sentiments. [Renewed applause.] I do not share their views respecting the army, nor upon the question of the consolidation of the Republic, and it is for that reason they applaud me. [Renewed laughter from the Right.] To resume, gentlemen. There is today but one Government possible. I only wish for repose. Is there still any ambiguity? For my part I have removed it. It is for you to do so on yours. It is the loyalty of my conduct which has obtained for me the applause of this side. But what is the Republic? Let us call it Conservative. But no policy *de combat*. That is not good, except against street disorders. When disorder has been repressed, the only policy is that of firmness and moderation. The policy which the Commission demand from me is a policy *à outrance*. I feel myself incapable of conducting it. And what is the *personnel* of the Government? It is drawn from the very highest classes. Look at the Embassies. [Laughter.] And in the army, have I acted in any party spirit? Have I displaced any of those Generals who had served at other epochs? No. It has been the same with the Administration. I have taken from all ranks, without exception of party, those who seemed to me to be best fitted for administration. It is said that the elections have been bad. That is a difficult question to deal with. However, I will admit that there have been elections which I regret; but allow me to say that these elections are now among our institutions, and it is I who have defended the doctrine of universal suffrage. To those who tell me that the country is not Republican I reply that the country is such. [Murmurs.] I have observed carefully, and I am convinced that only candidates avowing Republican sentiments will be elected. I have just said the two policies are before us. I have only another word to say before I quit this tribune. You wish us to adopt resolutions which we cannot adopt immediately. In respect of such grave questions time is necessary, much time. As to parliamentary responsibility, it is believed that it is for the sake of a vain pleasure in speaking that I consider it my duty to retain the right of addressing you. Under the Republic this is the parliamentary system. The Chief of the Republic is a representative who ought to quit power whenever he ceases to give satisfaction. Under another kind of Republic the Chief appointed for four years would remain in power under all circumstances. At present there is an advantage with you. I may be sent away at once. [Murmurs.] In what events might we separate? I will show you by an instance. If upon the army question I had been defeated, I should immediately have sent to you my resignation. [Murmurs.] I am not a man for *coups d'état*, and were I to ask our noble army to make one, it would reply to me with disdain and contempt. [Applause.] Do you want to have in this place a clerk, an employe, at your orders? Then I am not your man. Look about for another. There is no lack of them. When you selected me you pretended that you had chosen an intelligent man. Permit me then, to resist you when it appears necessary that I should do so. If you will not have such resistance, then form an organization in which all its principles will be harmonious. Do it at your own time. I should regret a change to-morrow for the sake of the power itself; but, as far as I am personally concerned, I should be delighted to return to repose and to private life. Let us resume. Questions of Ministerial responsibility are not simply words. The truth is, that here we have only a question of confidence or of no confidence. I swear before heaven that for two years I have served my country with unbounded devotion." [Applause from the Left.]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 13, 1872.

The Secretary read a note from the Vice-President stating that he would be absent for a few days, and, on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode, Island was elected President *pro tem.*

THE STEAM SLOOPS.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a substitute for the House bill to authorize the construction of six steam-vessels of war. The substitute authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to construct ten steam-vessels of war of such class or classes as he may deem most suitable to the demands of the service, each carrying six or more guns of large calibre, and the hulls to be built of iron or wood, as he may determine; provided, a portion of said vessels shall be built, in whole or in part, in private yards, upon contract with the lowest responsible bidder, under the supervision of the Navy Department; or the hulls of any portion of said vessels may be built upon private contract in Government yards with Government material.

Nothing is said as to an appropriation.

A STEAM ELEVATOR IN THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill for the construction of a steam elevator in the capital.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE.

Mr. Morrill, from the same Committee, reported the bill for the purchase of an additional site for the Post-office in Boston.

After some discussion the bill was passed. The amount appropriated is $300,000.

SENATOR SPENCER, OF ALABAMA.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented the credentials of George E. Spencer, re-elected Senator from Alabama.

VALUE OF THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether the valuation of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, at the Custom-houses of the United States, and in the settlement of accounts between the two countries under existing laws, corresponds with its true or intrinsic value as expressed in the money of account of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHAMA.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahama, consolidate the Indian tribes, and carry out the provisions of treaties with certain tribes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, introduced a bill to promote immigration to the United States, creating a Bureau of Immigration, and providing for the comfort and protection of immigrants in many ways while aboard ship and after landing. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RELIEF OF BOSTON.

The Boston Relief bill was taken up.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, called for the yeas and nays upon his amendment to except lumber from the list of materials to be admitted free of duty. This exception had been made, he said, in the case of Chicago, and he wished to test the willingness of the Senate to put the East and the West on the same basis in this matter of relief.

Mr. Wilson said that the Portland Relief bill did not except lumber, and he thought this one ought not to do so either.

Mr. Sumner said that the question of putting the East and the West on the same basis did not enter into this case, because the main reason given for excepting lumber in the Western case—the fact that the neighboring lumbering district in Michigan had been devastated by fire at the same time as Chicago—did not exist in the case of Boston.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, thought all legislation of this character of very doubtful propriety. He expected, however, to vote for this bill, without seeing any very good reason why he should do so, but he hoped it would be made just like the Chicago Relief bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, argued against the amendment, and in favor of relief legislation. The Chicago bill, he said, had saved the people of that city millions of dollars, not directly by the drawback granted, but by keeping down combinations of speculators.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said he was not satisfied as to the constitutionality of legislation of this kind, and moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After a long discussion, the bill was so referred—yeas 35, nays 15.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he hoped the Committee on the Judiciary would consider the bill and report as soon as possible, because it was very important that the people of Boston should know what they were to expect.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, called up the bill to prescribe the manner of taking testimony in contested election cases. Passed.

At 3:40 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Attorney-General to examine into and pay the claims of the New-York Sun Mutual and other insurance companies for the loss of the bark Caldera, payable out of the Chinese Indemnity Fund. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, calling upon the Postmaster-General for information and correspondence touching the style, cost and contract for the postal cards ordered at the last session of Congress; also for information and correspondence touching the present contract for postage stamps, the change in the stamps adopted under such contract, and the cause for it; to what extent, if any, the Government is a loser when the present contract expires, and what steps, if any, have been taken for advertising for proposals under the law, both as to postal cards and postage stamps. Adopted.

This being private bill day, several bills were reported from the Committee on Patents.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

The House, at 1:20 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, L. Myers, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and took up the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $65,000, for property destroyed during the war of the rebellion. This bill was up on several occasions last session, and was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, offered an amendment providing that no part of the money shall be paid until a regular meeting of the stockholders or corporate authorities of the College shall have adopted, and caused to be entered in the records of the corporation, a resolution declaring the College to be open, and it shall in all times thereafter be open, for the admission on equal terms, and with equal privileges, of all persons, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Education, and who had reported the bill, opposed the amendment, because he regarded it as being intended to kill the bill. The friends of this measure would go as far as any toward the establishment of all the rights of all the citizens of the United States, but they consider such invidious distinction being made by one institution entirely antagonistic to the measure. The result of its adoption would be that, instead of its being a college open to all citizens of the United States, it would be a college open only to the colored citizens. The colored citizens of America—and he represented a colored constituency—did not desire such a distinction; they desire the recognition that was made in the Civil Rights bill; they desired that every institution of learning should be open to them. The authorities of William and Mary College were in favor of a measure that would open the doors of every institution of learning to all men, without respect to color; but, as the adoption of the amendment would necessarily make this a colored college, and, as it was not the desire of those members who framed the bill that it should be particularly a colored college, but should be open to all citizens, he entered his protest against the proposition.

Mr. Shanks defended the amendment, arguing that the money in the Treasury was contributed proportionately by the colored people, and that the amendment was based upon the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Critcher, of Virginia, opposed the amendment, and stated that there was now, within a few miles of the College of William and Mary, a college devoted exclusively to the education of colored children, so that there was no necessity for the proposed amendment.

Mr. Shanks asked Mr. Critcher whether the regulations of that colored college forbade admission of white students.

Mr. Critcher was not aware of any such provision, but knew that there were no white students at that college.

Mr. SHANKS—As a matter of choice, I presume. The suggestion of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Perce) as to the Civil Rights bill, is a question in the future. If he will wait until that becomes a law, and if it produce its proper effect, it will answer all the purposes of my amendment; but if this bill is to pass first, I prefer that it should be properly guarded.

Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, opposed the bill, and sent to the desk and had read a letter of Gen. T. H. Roberts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who commanded the United States troops at the College, stating that from all the information he obtained on the spot he had the impression, amounting to a moral conviction, that the college was set on fire not by United States soldiers, but by the rebels out of pure "cussedness."

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Education, supported the amendment, and made a strong appeal in favor of the bill.

The question was taken and it was adopted—79 to 71.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill. The first question was on the adoption of Mr. Shanks' amendment, and it was adopted. Yeas, 89; nays, 76.

The only Republicans voting against it were: Messrs. Butler, of Tennessee; Cobb, of North Carolina; Perce, of Mississippi, and Sargent, of California. No Democrats voted for it.

The bill was then rejected, the vote on its passage being, yeas 38, nays 128. The Democrats all joined in the vote against it.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSORS.

The House then took up the Senate amendment to the House bill, abolishing the offices of Assessors and Assistant-Assessors of Internal Revenue. All those that were verbal amendments were concurred in without question, the only important one remaining being that authorizing the appointment of twenty-five Treasury agents.

After a long and uninteresting debate, in which the Senate amendment was opposed by Messrs. Dawes, Kerr, and Beck, members of the Committee of Ways and Means, and defended by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who stated that distillers were in Washington lobbying against it, in order that they might have a wider field for evasion of the revenue laws, the amendment was rejected by 28 to 89, and a committee of conference was ordered; the conferees on the part of the House being Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts; E. H. Roberts, of New-York; and Beck, of Kentucky.

The House then, at 4:10 P. M., adjourned, the session to-morrow being restricted to general debate.

Gettysburg Memorials—Decision of the Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association have resolved to proceed at once to the erection of two memorials, one on McKnight's Hill, indicating the position of the Union Army's right and of the First Division of the First Corps; the other on the great flat rock on Culp's Hill, indicating the position of the Union left and Second Division of the Twelfth Corps. The designs are furnished by Struthers, and the material will be native granite from the battle-field.

MAUCH CHUNK.

Why Pious People Thereabouts Pray for Cold Weather.

In Some Respects this Particular Spot Reminds One of the Vale of Chamounix—Have You Done the Switchback?

From Our Special Correspondent.

MAUCH CHUNK, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1872.

All the dwellers in the mountain-walled-in village of Mauch Chunk, from the high and mighty, headed by Asa Packer, down to the colored boy who blacks your boots at the Mansion House Hotel, delight to speak of their part of the Lehigh Valley as "the Switzerland of America." As I look from my window on to the snow-clad and precipitous sides of the mountains, with their bare stumps and sparsely scattered pines, and listen to the rush of the Lehigh River, there is undoubtedly something about the scene which calls to mind the lovely valleys which the railroad skirts between Basel and Olten Junction, on its way to Lake Lucern. But it is all what a Frenchman would call very much *en miniature*; and while thinking of it and Switzerland in the same connection, there is an uncontrollable impulse to exclaim that Nature must have laid out Mauch Chunk as the hydrographers do our maps and surveys—so many inches to the square mile. Some twelve or fourteen years ago I encountered a perfect specimen of the disagreeable type of Yankee—noisy, inquisitive, boastful, vulgar, and *nouveau riche* to a degree—in a spot where he certainly would not have been sought for by any enthusiastic ethnologist desirous of studying his peculiarities. It was at St. Morlaix, one of those pleasantly-quaint old French towns of Brittany, which are a feature of the *Côte du Nord*. He had landed at Havre; turned up, he knew not how, at Brest; seen that "first-class fraud" at Carnac—the druidical remains of the army of Pagans, who were intending to make mince-meat of St. Corneille and his Christian followers at the very moment they were themselves converted into stone; wondered why in h—l people should go and live in a place like Quimper; nearly sworn himself hoarse at the diligence, its hard, *rotonde* cushions and its joltings, which had brought him to St. Morlaix; and, being in that interesting little place, was very mad to think that he must stay there for the night. His contempt for it and its comically narrow streets was unbounded, and I left him addressing a little knot of astonished but still polite Frenchmen, who did not understand a word he was saying on the subject. The last words I caught were: "Call this a town! Why, I've been using the parlor on the other side of the street for a spittoon, and if its back window was only open I should have used the yard. I was obliged to; there's no room to spit in the street." Well, at Mauch Chunk where the Lehigh Valley sweeps in a horse-shoe round Bear Mountain, and narrows almost into a gorge, which can hardly be five hundred feet across at its base, there is the feeling that Nature has been what modern artists call "a little skimpy" and has made the valley just a *soupçon* too narrow. You have to look up, at the risk of cricking the nape of your neck, in order to catch a glimpse of the sky. An active schoolboy could throw a stone from one side of the valley to the other with ease, and every inch of intervening space is occupied. Into that narrow gorge are crowded a line of buildings, a sidewalk, a street, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, the Lehigh River, the Lehigh Canal, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. If that is not making much out of little, it is difficult to say what would be. It is certainly a praiseworthy example of economy of space. But paved streets, canals, railroads, and coal-cars, valuable as they are in themselves, do not make so picturesque a foreground to the opposite mountain as do the rich, bright green pasture lands—perfect *parterres* of wild flowers, as they are—the winding paths, the rustic bridges, the cows, and goats of the Swiss valleys. Nor is coal, in spite of its aristocratic alias—black diamonds—a fascinating object to rest the eye upon, when it is piled in enormous heaps, or is on its way to New-York in endless trains of grimy cars. But though the Lehigh Valley at Mauch Chunk cannot claim to compare with such grandly magnificent valleys as Chamounix and Grindelwalde, it nevertheless presents a very striking prospect, and is most deservedly visited by numbers of pleasure-seekers. The view from the top of Mount Pisgah alone well repays a journey to Mauch Chunk.

Like the gentleman who thought that there was nothing like leather, Mauch Chunk thinks that there is nothing like coal. Coal is king here. Not after the fashion of the Old King Cole of history, who "called for his pipe, and called for his glass, and called for his fiddlers three;" but after a plain, practical, work-a-day fashion. The village was built on coal by means of coal; and all those who are not connected with the coal mines or the coal-carrying railroads and canal, make their living by supplying those who are with the necessaries and luxuries of life, and are, too, just as actively alive to the merits of high and low prices of coal in New-York and Philadelphia as the mine-owners, and feel the effects of a strike among the miners and laborers as severely as the strikers themselves. I have no doubt that the religious citizens of Mauch Chunk devoutly pray for cold weather, privately in their inmost souls, if not publicly in their churches, just as the farmers pray for fine or wet weather, according as their crops need sun or rain. The quantity of coal shipped from here by rail and canal in the course of the year is enormous. Mr. Packer tells me that it is often 25,000 to 30,000 tons a day, in the height of the busy season. Of this quantity, 25,000 tons, about 5,000 car-loads go by rail; the remainder is carried on the canal, though at present there is scarcely a canal-boat to be seen, as all the mules have the disease which lately played such havoc with the New-York car-horses. Indeed, the same cause has almost put a stop to the production of coal from the mines for the last two or three weeks, the epidemic disease having found its way even to the mules underground. This extensive coal-carrying business is the chief occupation of the railroad authorities, their passenger and general freight traffic not amounting to much. The two lines of railway have about 40,000 cars always on the track, as it takes seven or eight days to make the round trip to New-York and back, including loading and unloading, switching, delays, dropping loaded and picking up empty cars at way stations, &c. Thus there would be 100 trains, each of 100 cars, passing up and down the valley every day, or at the rate of one in every fifteen minutes. The total amount of freight carried over the canal in 1871 was 876,953 tons, and of this amount coal figures for 743,719 tons; and yet this was a year in which the miners' long strike stopped coal mining in the Lehigh district. The coal-fields, which are all the property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, run from Mauch Chunk to the Schuylkill River, embracing two mountain ridges, which run parallel with one another, and which form a long strip of land, about fifteen miles in length and a mile in breadth. Of these coal-fields I shall speak more at length in a future letter. But the means of reaching them by the celebrated Switch Back Railroad is, after coal itself, the great and chief glory of Mauch Chunk. The hotels and store windows present it to you from every point of view, from *carte de visite* size upward. The hotel clerk notices the direction of your glance as you lay down the registration pen, and at once remarks in a tone of reply to an unasked question, "The Switch Back, Sir." In the dining-room your next neighbor, perhaps only a twenty-four hours' visitor himself, asks you if you have done "the Switch Back." In the street, if you are looking for some particular store, the ubiquitous small native is sure to ask you if you want to go to "the Switch Back" railway depot, and before you have time to reply, kindly offers to escort you thither. People talk about Mount Pisgah till they give the uninitiated stranger the impression that they have traveled in the Holy Land, and speak of traveling at a rate of eighteen miles an hour without steam, horse, or any other motive power, till said stranger thinks that they are escaped lunatics, or have left all their wits at a wool-gathering party on the shores of the Dead Sea. At last, in self-defense, he determines to investigate this famous Switch Back; sees in a moment how the milk got into the cocoa-nut, and has a very enjoyable morning's ride of a very novel and peculiar character.

A quarter of an hour's walk from the hotel up a very steep incline—the beginning of the ascent of Mount Pisgah—brought me to a small shanty building which is dignified with the name of the Mauch Chunk and Summit Hill Railroad Depot, where some half a dozen blue-nosed mechanics were indulging in a war dance in their desperate fight with the cold, nipping air while waiting for the train. The train consisted of one small car, about the size of a one-horse street-car, and no sooner did the brakeman release the brakes than it started from its own weight down a slight decline for a distance of two or three hundred yards to the foot of the plane, which runs up to the top of the mountain. On this plane a double track is laid with a ratchet rail in the centre. As soon as the passenger-car arrived at the bottom of the plane, the safety-car, something like a heavily-constructed trolly, with side apparatus for working on the ratchet rail, came up behind it, and, drawn up the plane by two broad iron bands working over a steam-power-driven drum at the top, propelled the passenger-car before it at an astonishingly high rate of speed, taking into consideration the fact that the rise in the grade is 664 in 2,322 feet, or very nearly one in three. Should the iron bands happen to snap the safety car is immediately caught by the ratchet rail, and so firmly held that retrogression of the cars is impossible. The view from the top of Mount Pisgah, which is nearly 1,400 feet above tide-water, is very fine. The surrounding valleys of Bloomingdale, Panther Creek, and Nesquehoning, stretch away to the west; to the east lie the Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Gap, and the Blue Mountains, while running from the mountain side down into the Panther Creek Valley, the enormous mountains of slate and dirt brought out of the mines, the collections of three-quarters of a century, give one, with their covering of snow, the idea of miniature glaciers.

Leaving Mount Pisgah, the weight of the car was again its motive power, and the slight decline in the grade carried it at the speed of eighteen miles an hour to Mount Jefferson, a distance of six miles and one furlong—the total fall between the two points being only 302 feet. Another plane, similar in construction to that running up Mount Pisgah, and 2,070 feet in length, carried the car up to the top of Mount Jefferson, whence a nearly level run of one mile brought us to Summit Hill, the point from which all the company's mining operations are directed. Summit Hill is a village of some extent, and boasts its churches, stores, and hotels, the Company's offices, and any number of frame cottages, inhabited by miners and their laborers. A short distance from the Superintendent's office, lies an old worked-out mine, which has been on fire for fifteen years. The surface of the mine has fallen in, and clouds of vapory smoke rise in different parts. The fire smolders slowly on, and there is no knowing how many years may elapse before it burns itself out; but from the surrounding conformation, the Company have no fear that it will spread to any of their other mines. The mountains and valleys are traversed in all directions with planes and railroad tracks, an excellent view of which is afforded from Summit, which is nearly 1,700 feet above tide-water. The railroad tracks are all arranged so that any number of coal-cars can pass over them without motive power, except on the planes. It looks very odd to see long trains of heavily-loaded cars rushing about without any engine or horse power to draw them. The Back track from Summit hill is one continuous but gradual descent—about ninety-six feet to the mile—to the starting depot. It runs all the way along the side of Sharp Mountain, over the Bloomingdale Valley, amid charming valley and woodland scenery. We did the entire distance—nine miles—in thirty minutes. A gentleman connected with the Company told me that, on one occasion, being pressed for time to keep a very important appointment, he, in company with three others, made the descent on a common workman's truck in thirteen minutes, at the speed of forty-one and a half miles an hour. He said they seemed to fly down the mountain, and protested that nothing would persuade him to venture on another such mad-cap ride. The railroads are, of course, all the property of the Company, who are not at all jealous of the interest and pride which the citizens of Mauch Chunk take in the famous Switch Back. So far back as 1827 the Company constructed down-grades, on which the loaded cars were run down to the Lehigh River by their own gravity; the mules which were to drag them up again being taken down in cattle-cars by each train. But in 1844 the rapid increase in the Company's business necessitated some quicker mode of returning the empty cars, and the Switch Back and its ascending planes, as they are now in use, were constructed. The whole system is so thorough and perfect that any of the engineers can be called from any one mine to another by means of the telegraph, jump on to a truck, let go the brakes, and be at the spot where he is wanted in a few minutes.

The Brigands of the Italian Press.

Writing from Rome on Nov. 15, the correspondent of the London *Morning Standard* says: "If a free Press is not an unalloyed blessing, even in countries which have been trained through long generations to the exercise of liberty, what wonder that Italy should in common with her neighbors be condemned in this respect to display both sides of the medal! Every Italian city is more or less infested by the existence of two or three vile publications that live by pandering to the lowest passions and by practicing upon the fears of those 'who have a character to lose.' Their stock in trade is defamation, and their mode of going to work precisely analogous to that of our friends Crocco and Manzi in the south, except that the latter do their business in a rougher and more primitive fashion. Manzi pounces upon some well-to-do country gentleman and carries him off into the woods, threatening to cut off his ears if a certain sum be not forthcoming on such a day and at such a place. The brigand of the Press selects some wealthy or otherwise conspicuous victim, professes to be in possession of sundry dark secrets respecting his past life, draws up his biography in a pungent, suggestive style, and 'reserves the faculty of filling up the sketch on a future occasion.' Sometimes the warning is conveyed in the blunt form of a parenthesis at the close to the effect that the notice 'may be continued.' At other times the printed proofs of the article are privately conveyed to the victim, with the request that he or she will make the additions and corrections which may be deemed necessary. The trade frequently prospers for a time at least, for the Italians love a little scandal when it relates to their neighbors, and have a morbid horror of it when it concerns themselves, nor are they, as a rule, remarkable for the civil courage by which alone this infamous traffic can be brought to a stop. Some fear that, where the charges brought are entirely false, some of the slander will stick to its object nevertheless. And then many of us have really some sort of 'skeleton in the cupboard,' and tremble at the thought of its being brought to light. The 'brigand' knows all this, and concocts his plans accordingly. For some time past we have had in Rome a libelous print of this character, entitled *Il Gazzettino del Diavolo*, but its career has just been cut short in rather a curious manner. The *Gazzettino* had selected for one of its victims a certain officer in the army, who was week after week pilloried after the usual fashion. The officer sent a challenge to the editor, a man named Bianchi. The matter made no small stir, and the conditions of the duel were discussed at great length, the upshot being that the principals, as not unfrequently happens, managed to get out of the affair altogether, while the seconds fell to loggerheads, and called each other out. Then Bianchi became a second in his turn, and at once resorted to his customary weapon of calumny against the seconds on the other side. These gentlemen, after a succession of episodes which it would be quite superfluous and unprofitable to relate in full, waylaid Bianchi in the street, just as he was getting into a cab. Bianchi drew a revolver from his pocket, and the cab drove off, closely followed, however, by the two assailants, with half the street at their heels. At last the cab was stopped, the crowd closed round it, sticks were brandished in the air, and imprecations hurled at the poor wretch inside. Amid cries of 'Down with the assassin! Death to the brigand! Fling him into the river!' Bianchi was dragged out of the vehicle, beaten, kicked, and covered with spittle, and it would have gone harder still with him, if some policemen had not come up in the nick of time. With great trouble the editor of the *Gazzettino* was rescued from his dangerous plight, and conveyed, more dead than alive, to the Questura. Here he begged to be taken to the railway station, and put into the train just about to start for Naples. This was done; but his troubles did not end here, for his two implacable enemies got scent of his departure, hurried to the station, and punished him again severely in the railway carriage, where it was supposed he was at last out of harm's way. Of course, all these doings will give business to the law Courts. In a day or two Bianchi will have to return to Rome, to answer a charge of defamation brought against him by the officer who was the originally aggrieved party, and who, when the projected duel ended in smoke, appealed to the law, as he should have done at first. But, whatever may be the issue of the affair, Rome will henceforth be too hot to hold M. Bianchi and his infamous paper, which will go the way of its kind; for these publications, though they spring up like mushrooms, are generally short-lived. This is a consolation, as it gives us ground to hope that before long they will disappear altogether."

THE PARK POLICE.

What the Park Police Was and Is—How the Ring Reorganized It—Suggestions of Reform.

Among the other operations of the Ring Commissioners in Central Park, was a very thorough reorganization of the Police force; but, like the rest of their work, they touched only to spoil. The complete ignorance they displayed of what the Park itself was intended to be, was shown as conspicuously in their ideas of guarding and preserving it. Mr. Olmsted, the Treasurer of the Department of Parks, has recently drawn attention to the present evil, and has suggested the remedy.

He points out that Central Park is planned upon a motive which, in the very freedom it offers the visitor, assumes the exercise on his part of a degree of circumspection and restraint to avoid the abuse of its advantages, such as would have been unnecessary had they been more commonplace. The difficulty of adequately instructing and reminding the visitor of its exactions in this respect was, from the outset of the work, known to be the most vulnerable point in the undertaking. The means adopted for the purpose were, however, for a series of years, so far effective as to give increasing assurance of the practicability of success. The public seemed not only to submit to the enforcement of the necessary regulations, but to welcome the means used for that purpose. A lawless habit was rare among the visitors, and the admonitions of the keepers were generally received in good spirit and willingly heeded. Of late, however, a change has occurred greatly for the worse; the Park is much misused, necessary regulations are unwillingly obeyed, and the policemen seem to be regarded as exercising an officious interference with the pleasure of the visitors. The evils which this state of things gives rise to, are very serious, and will, unless checked, become more so, as the number of visitors to the Park increases. The average attendance is already 20,000 a day.

The condition of the Police force of the Park, according to Mr. Olmsted, needs thorough change. A summary statement of its defects, he says, would be that it numbers many men not well adapted to its purpose; it is not organized fitly for its purpose; it is not trained fitly for its purpose; it lacks the respect for and confidence in the power of its officers which is requisite to suitable discipline, and it is possessed of a factious, jealous, furtive, and intriguing disposition in the highest degree unfavorable to its efficiency. The causes of this he sets down to the fact that during the Ring administration numbers of men were appointed through political influence, who were totally unfit for and careless of their duties. The force was reorganized by the Commissioners with the assumption that the duties of the force were the same as those of the Metropolitan Police; and a new officer, whose recommendation was that he had passed reputably through the ranks of the latter, was placed at the head of the Park Police, in pursuance of this plan. It will be evident upon reflection, says Mr. Olmsted, that the assumption thus underlying the organization is fallacious; the duty with reference to which the Metropolitan Police is regulated and trained, differing widely from that to which the Park Police should be adapted. The starting point of organization for the Metropolitan Police is the liability of citizens to suffer from fires and other disasters to buildings, from burglaries, riots, and other crimes of violence. Its most important object is to overawe, outwit, and bring to punishment the constant enemies to society, and to guard vast stores of private property from their depredations. The training chiefly required is that which will develop a keen scent for discovering, and a quick and strong hand for getting the better of deliberate attempts at felony.

On the Park there are no stores of private property, no walls or doors to be guarded, and respectable women and well-nurtured children are much more tempted to the class of acts which it is the chief business of the Park Police to prevent, than rogues and ruffians. The manner and method of proceeding proper to the Park policeman is, consequently, different from that in which the street patrol is necessarily educated. The service for which there is the most frequent need on the Central Park is, in fact, that of quietly and civilly pointing out to visitors how they can best attain what they desire, so far as it is to be found in the Park, and cautioning them in a courteous and propitiating way when they may be seen to be going wrong, either ignorantly or carelessly.

All these special circumstances are overlooked, Mr. Olmsted complains, or at most very slightly regarded, in the present police organization of the Park. The same force is regularly employed at the same hour every day, and it is almost exclusively engaged in patroling the drives, attention to visitors on foot, except on extraordinary occasions, being merely incidental or desultory. It is also observed that the men seem to have a settled conviction that the attainment of excellence in their special business is a matter of much less consequence to them than the securing and maintaining the good-will of persons who are supposed to have "influence." It is stated that, with only two exceptions, whenever during the last six months any one of the force has been advised that questions affecting his personal interests are to be considered by superior authority, he has at once set to work to bring outside influence to bear on the matter.

There can be no complete reform in the force, it is pointed out, till this pernicious habit, and the ideas which give rise to it, have been rooted out; and, in this view, the necessity of a consistent, severe, and exacting discipline of the force, if the Park is not to be ruined, is only the more apparent.

Another point to be considered is the necessity of keeping the walks in the Park, the floors of buildings in it open to the public, its seats and other furniture thoroughly clean by cleansing them at frequent intervals during the day. Experience proves that nothing operates with such a restraining influence, on men disposed to rudeness, as evidences of care on the part of others about them for cleanliness, refinement, and beauty. A class of men unfit to be charged with the responsibilities of the Metropolitan Police might be trained to perform ordinary park-keepers' duties on the walks, whose services could be obtained at a rate of wages considerably less than is paid the Metropolitan or the present Park patrol.

Since the change of administration, last Autumn, the daily rate of cost of the Police service of the Department has been reduced from $500 to $338, or $60,000 a year. This has been chiefly accomplished by the dismissal of men whose absence has improved the force, and really increased its strength. There are still those upon it poorly enough adapted to the service required, but the number of men now remaining is too small for efficiency. This will be better realized when it is considered that each man on duty has to cover from two to four miles in length of public ways, with forty acres of ground, generally broken and abounding with concealments, and that the number of visitors within this area sometimes exceeds 10,000.

If special arrangements were made for keeping the walks, &c., clean, a smaller number than the present patrol being assigned to the drives, the existing force might be sufficient; but on holidays and other extraordinary occasions, a larger force would be necessary. The usual fair-weather attendance of visitors is about 15,000 on foot, but on the occasions referred to, this number is often doubled or trebled. The temptation to leave the thronged walks then becomes greater, and serious damage to thickets, and to the turf has been done during the past Summer, by visitors, who would not obey the Park ordinances while there was no keeper present to enforce them. On some occasions the numbers of the disorderly have been so great that the few Police on hand were inadequate to stem the torrent, and the work of demolition has gone on almost unchecked. The only preventive is to place a force on duty on these occasions adequate, in numbers, to bring any part of the Park, where the walks are thronged, under frequent observation.

The leading features of the proposed reform of the Police arrangements of the Park, are best stated in Mr. Olmsted's own words, as follows:

First—The reduction in numbers of the present regular force, chiefly through the enforcement of a higher standard of duty, and the dismissal of men convicted of offenses indicating unfitness of constitution and habits for the service needed; perhaps, also, by the dismissal of all men who have not shown positive evidence of special fitness for the service. This to form the only constant force for police duty, and to serve as a central and superior body in a larger organization.

Second—The organization of a body of men to work constantly through the day, in taking care of walks, seats, and houses throughout the Park, who shall be uniformed and systematically instructed to guide, inform, and caution visitors, as occasion offers, incidentally to their work. This element would be employed on police service only in fair weather, expenditure for that purpose, so far as it was concerned, ceasing with storms, and being at all times relative in amount in some degree to the number of visitors.

Third—The organization of a larger body of men selected from the gardeners and laborers of the Park and their training in the same duties, so that when the Park is more than usually thronged, all or any desirable part of them can be quickly drawn from work, uniformed by a light overall suit, and distributed as circumstances may require.

Commerce of Buffalo During the Season.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 11.

This end of the lake is coated with ice, and navigation is practically closed all along the lakes for the season of 1872. A comparison of the total number of arrivals and departures for the years 1871 and 1872 shows that there has been a falling off this year of 591 vessels, representing a capacity of 214,583 tons. This decline is principally due to the shortness of the season. Navigation opened at this port in 1871 on the 1st day of April, and was not interrupted by ice to any extent after that time, while this year it did not fully open until about the 10th of May, making a difference of over six weeks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Systems of English Grammar.

A BRIEF ENGLISH GRAMMAR ON A LOGICAL METHOD. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. 12mo, pp. 166. New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS.

A PROGRESSIVE GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE; BASED ON THE RESULTS OF MODERN PHILOLOGY. By Prof. WILLIAM SWINTON, A. M. 12mo, pp. 207. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

We notice these two books together, because, having been written and published almost simultaneously, they have the same purpose. Written in two places, which are the antipodes of each other, the one in Aberdeen, the other in San Francisco, they both are indices and products of that necessity of absolving the elementary study of the English language from the restraints of formal grammar, which had previously been so clearly recognized and so strongly insisted upon in Mr. Grant White's *Words and Their Uses*. Prof. Bain's book is very much smaller than Prof. Swinton's; and, considering the principle which gives them their common newness of character as text-books for the study of English, the merit of the former is in exact proportion to its brevity. If English is to all intents and purposes a "grammarless tongue," as it was proclaimed to be by the author of *Words and Their Uses*, it would seem plain that the briefer and simpler the setting forth of the principles of its structure, the better. But the merits of a design may, in practice, be seriously impaired by the manner of its execution, as we shall see in the present case. The work of the Scotch Professor has the merit of simplicity in its plan, but that of the American is more admirable for the perfection of its detail. Both of these authors follow the suggestion in the work mentioned above, that grammar, at least English grammar, properly relates only to etymology and syntax—that is, to the forms of words and the structure of the sentence; and both clip the old grammatical category, "orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody" at either end. Prof. Swinton says well, "orthography, which is a matter rather of rote than of rule, belongs to the speller and the dictionary, while prosody is properly a part of composition." He might have added that as English syllables have no quantity, at least none that governs their place in verse, the English language has properly no prosody.

Prof. Bain, a logician and a metaphysician, calls upon the pupil first to acquaint himself with the psychological reasons for the existence of various classes of words. After pointing out that language first names things, and then says something about them, he shows that the various kinds of names, or nouns, are the result of observation and comparison. But speech is something more than a mere naming, however various or discriminative. "When we speak we do more than name, or point to, some person or thing; we say something about that person or thing;" as, for example, the saying "John is here," names or mentions John, and says or tells about him that he is here. Upon this simple formula all speech is formed. We can do nothing more, we need do nothing more than modify, restrict or enlarge, that which we name, the subject of the sentence, and that which we say about it, the predicate. The most complex sentence is no more than an expression, by qualifying and assisting words and clauses, of a simple assertion which may be made in three words. It consists of a subject and of something asserted of that subject. This is true of all languages; from the very nature of things it must be true of all language; and from this starting point Prof. Bain goes on to show how subjects and predicates are modified by enlargement or restriction, by means of words qualifying nouns, or the names of things, and by means of others which qualify verbs, the words which make assertions in regard to things. The former are adjectives, the latter adverbs; and when we add to those words of connection and relation, those unessential parts of speech, prepositions, and conjunctions, we have all the elements of language; for the pronoun is but a kind of noun. Prof. Bain, unlike his predecessors, lays down no general rules, with exceptions, in regard to the etymology and syntax of the various parts of speech, but leads the learner on step by step in the use of words and in the formation of sentences, explaining as he goes the reason of the forms taken by words and of the relations which they assume to each other in the sentence.

For instance, he divides nouns into five classes: First—Proper, singular, or meaningless nouns; called proper and singular because they are the peculiar names of individual persons or things, and meaningless because they are mere marks to indicate a person or thing, and convey no information about it, as Greece, Jupiter, Oliver Cromwell. Second—Common, general, significant nouns, which are common to many things by reason of the agreement of those things, and signify something common to all those things. Third—Collective nouns, which speak of many individuals as one body. Fourth—Material nouns; the name of a material thing, as silver, coal, chalk. Fifth—Abstract nouns, formed either from adjectives, and expressing a quality, as darkness, squareness, or from verbs, and expressing a condition, as belief, doubt. He points out that some singular objects have significant names, as Providence, Fate, Nature, Destiny. By a multitude of minute questions he trains the pupil in a careful analysis of the various qualities of nouns, and teaches the manner and the reason of their proper use. This he does with regard to all the other parts of speech in succession.

Upon the verb he is very full and minute, and no less clear and logical; so that an intelligent pupil could not go through the exercises of this part of his manual without a thorough understanding of a subject which is usually studied only in a parrot-like conjugation of the verb through all its moods and tenses. Prof. Bain's teachings upon the verbs usually called auxiliary are marked with a nice discrimination and a firm precision of knowledge that must impart to any capable mind a thorough acquaintance with this, the least generally understood part of speech. His grouping and naming of the tenses is new and significant. He arranges them in three groups—the Present, the Past, and the Future. *Present indefinite*, I drive; *Present progressive*, I am driving; *Present perfect*, I have driven; *Present continuous*, *I have been driving*. *Past indefinite*, I drove; *Past progressive*, I was driving; *Past perfect*, I had driven; *Past continuous*, I had been driving. *Future indefinite*, I shall drive; *Future progressive*, *I shall be driving*; *Future perfect*, I shall have driven; *Future continuous*, *I shall have been driving*. In what he (perhaps for the sake of convenience) continues to call the Passive Voice, he uses the same grouping and nomenclature; as, *Present indefinite* I am driven, Present progressive *I am being driven, &c.*; *Past indefinite*, I was driven; *Past progressive*, I was being driven, &c. Here, however, in our judgment, his verb system breaks down, and in its ruin illustrates with novelty and force the entirely illogical combination so much discussed of late, *is being*. Prof. Bain neglects to explain, or in any way, direct or indirect, to show, in what way, I am being driven, differs in meaning from I am driven; the latter being, according to his grouping, as it is in fact, equally present in its signification with the former. In the active voice there is a clear and important difference between the present indefinite tense and the present continuous. A may may say: "I drive these horses," although the horses are at that moment standing still. The signification of the phrase, or in other words the time of the driving, is indefinite. But if he says: "I am driving these horses," the meaning is that at the time of speaking he is engaged in the act. The difference is illustrated in the mistake frequently made by foreigners. A French woman, advertising for a place as governess or ladies' maid, will represent herself as "a French woman speaking English." She means a French woman who speaks English, not one who is speaking English at the time when she is writing. To return to Prof. Bain's classification: If, I am driving, is a present progressive active, surely, I am driven, is a present progressive passive. Again Prof. Bain omits the *present continuous* from his passive voice, giving only three present tenses, the indefinite, the progressive, and the perfect. But if, in the passive voice, I am being driven is a present progressive, and in the active, I have been driving is a present continuous, surely in the passive we must have, I have been being driven, as a present continuous. It is easy to see why a man in writing a logical grammar should shrink from writing "I have been being;" and here it is that this formula and this arrangement is inconsistent. Exception might also be taken to the classification of the form, I have been driving, as of present signification. And this, strange to say with regard to the work of a professor of logic, is an example of the weak point of Prof. Bain's book, to which we have alluded; he fails sometimes in clearness of discrimination; consequently his definitions are sometimes inexact and his conclusions illogical.

Syntax is taught in both these grammars, not by a series of arbitrary rules, but by an analytical and synthetical study of the structure of the sentence. It is made clear to the learner that this, the proper structure of the sentence, depends, not at all upon the forms of words, but upon the relations of thought. And here we must award the work of Prof. Swinton the meed of great superiority and a high degree of positive merit. His system is so perfect in this respect, and so well elaborated, that his grammar is a thorough elementary text-book in English composition. It is in fact no less a text-book in rhetoric than in grammar, and teaches, or enables the tutor to teach, all of composition and rhetoric that is teachable. Yet more, it is a means of training in logic, the art of right reasoning. A pupil cannot go through it and master it, and come out a muddled thinker, incapable of putting his thoughts together in clear and logical sequence. True, it will not give him ideas, it will not give him style; for they will not come even by fasting and prayer. But it will give him a very thorough mental training, habits of exact thinking, and a knowledge of the niceties of language. Four of Prof. Swinton's directions for composition are worthy of serious consideration by others than those for whom they are especially written, and show that he has a thorough comprehension of the art of writing.

"Do not attempt to write upon a subject that you know nothing about."

"Do not use several words to convey what may be expressed by one word."

"Whenever you find much difficulty in completing a long sentence, you may be certain that you do not clearly understand what you want to express."

"If you find great difficulty in writing about any particular subject, you may be certain that you do not clearly understand it."

All of Prof. Swinton's book is valuable; but its chief merit is in its thoroughness in the department of syntax. Of Prof. Bain's book, only about one-sixth is devoted to this department, which fills nearly two-thirds of Prof. Swinton's. This is a due proportion, for syntax is the only difficulty of English grammar. The etymological part of it is acquired unconsciously by all young persons who are in the habit of constant intercourse with educated people; and so simple is it, owing to the lack of inflections in our language, that any intelligent lad of twelve years who has not already so acquired it ought to master it easily in six months. And, even as to syntax, the structure of our sentence is purely logical, and a mastery of it comes chiefly by a mastery of the art of thinking. All the rest is a matter of taste and of practice. As to the elemental structure of the language, both these grammars are valuable, and we welcome them as steps at last taken in the right direction.

LECTURES ON THE REUNION OF THE CHURCHES. By JOHN J. I. VON DÖLLINGER, D. D., D. C. L., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, Provost of the Chapel Royal, &c. Translated with preface by HENRY WHITCOMBE OXENHAM, M. A. Late Scholar of Baliol College, Oxford. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & CO. 1872.

As the chief leader of the Catholic revolt against the dogma of Papal infallibility, Dr. Döllinger is sure to command a large audience when he discusses any question of ecclesiastical polity; and he is moreover universally recognized as a theologian of profound learning, and a churchman whose honesty cannot be questioned. When, therefore, he writes upon a topic which, like that of the reunion of christendom, concerns the Greek, the Romanist, and the Protestant alike, he will have no lack of attentive and respectful readers.

In common with all Christians, Dr. Döllinger deplores the divisions which separate the professed followers of Christ, and evidently longs for the time when a true Catholic Church shall absorb the Latin and the Greek communions, together with the numerous sects of Protestantism. In the earlier chapters of this work he describes the distinguishing features of each ecclesiastical organization, and sets forth the evils to which these divisions have given rise. It is noteworthy that while he regards the Roman Catholic Church as the true descendant of the primitive Church, he does not hesitate to admit that to her arrogance and false doctrines have been due, in nearly every instance, the schisms which have divided her. The permanent separation of the Eastern Church is, in his opinion, due to the arrogant assumptions of the Papacy, rather than to the incomprehensible dispute concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost. In the great German Reformation, he claims, that the most powerful ally of Luther was the Roman Church, with its manifold corruptions and its unrelenting severity toward the Reformers, and the separation of the Anglican Church from the Roman communion he charges wholly upon the "judicial blindness" of the Pope. Having traced the origin of each important schism, he next describes the obstacles to reunion. There can be no hope of the union of the Greek, Latin, and Anglican Churches until the Papacy abandons its claim to universal authority, and rejects the dogmas of Papal infallibility and the immaculate conception. These same obstacles stand in the way of a union between the Roman Catholics and the non-Episcopal Protestant bodies, in addition to which the latter, having lost its apostolic succession, are, in Dr. Döllinger's estimation, without a priesthood capable of administering the sacraments. Even if theologians could be induced to lay aside their difference upon doctrines such as purgatory and the efficacy of the mass, and to attach no importance to such matters of polity, discipline, and ritual, as the celibacy of the clergy, auricular confession, and monasticism, the difficulty of inducing Romanists to reject dogmas that the Church has solemnly proclaimed, and of inducing Protestants to admit that they are without a valid ministry, would seem to most men insuperable barriers to Church reunion.

Dr. Döllinger, however, does not despair. The first step toward reunion he insists must be a general confession on the part of all the churches that they have each failed in their duty, both to God and to one another. When the spirit dictating such a confession should prevail, he holds that the way to reunion would be open. The Catholic Church would reject the three dogmas of Papal Supremacy, Papal Infallibility, and the Immaculate Conception. The Protestants would then be ready to admit that the celibacy of at least the Bishops is in accordance with St. Paul's advice: that an intermediate state after death is not an impossibility; that to a certain extent monasticism may have its advantages, and that a modified form of auricular confession is eminently adapted to bring the pastor into intimate spiritual relations with his flock. He is greatly encouraged by symptoms of the adoption of these views which he perceives among the Protestant clergy, but the reader cannot fail to notice that these symptons are found almost exclusively among the ritualists of the Anglican Church.

No one can read Dr. Döllinger's lectures without admiring the Christian spirit of the man, his thoroughly Protestant advocacy of universal toleration, and his unsparing denunciation of the abuses and corruptions of the Catholic Church. Nevertheless, the view which he presents of the obstacles to reunion is so forcible, that the hopes which he subsequently expresses that such a reunion will ever take place, cannot be shared by any intelligent man. After all, his plan of reunion consists simply in the abandonment by Rome of her three latest dogmas, and the acceptance, by all the other Churches, of nearly all her other peculiarities of doctrine and discipline, with the reservation that certain of them shall be regarded as permissive, rather than absolutely obligatory, upon believers. Outside of the Anglican ritualists, Dr. Döllinger will find but few adherents to this plan. Had men of like spirit with himself wielded the power of Rome in the days of the Reformation, it is extremely probable that Protestanism would have resulted in the purification and not the division of the elder Church. As it was, that division was inevitable, and the possibility of reunion is as far off today as it was when Luther lived and the Popes strove unceasingly to crush him and his followers.

Periodicals Received.

—*The American Naturalist*, for November. Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.

—*The Practitioner*, for November. Macmillan & Co., London and New-York.

—*The Science of Health*, for November. Samuel R. Wells, New-York.

—*The Catholic World*, for December, opens with an article on "The Spirit of Protestantism," in which the writer bewails the universal intention of all Protestants to persecute the Roman Church. "The fell spirit of Protestantism," we are told, "was bloody and cruel in its inception and growth,"—by which reference is doubtless meant to the merciless way in which Luther and his followers burnt and beheaded Popes and Cardinals. This spirit is now rather more cruel and bloody than ever, especially in Italy, Germany, and the United States, and the conductors of the *Catholic World* evidently live in terror of the stake. A fair translation of the fifth canto of the *Purgatorio*, and a creditable article on "Sanskrit and the Vedas," are the most noteworthy of the other contributions to this number.

A Guide to Florida. Containing an historical sketch, geographical, agricultural, and climatic statistics, routes of travel by land and sea, and general information valuable to the invalid, tourist, or emigrant, Cushing, Bardna & Co., Printers. This work will be found interesting and instructive by persons contemplating a visit to the State.

An Indian's Encounter with a Bear.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 4.

The sheep-raisers in the lower country are waging an incessant war against their ancient enemy, the grizzly, and endeavoring to make him see the propriety of keeping to his mountain fastnesses and not interfering with their flocks in the valley. Some days ago, a rancher, whose property lies about eighty miles south of Monterey, found tracks of a big bear in a canyon near his house, and as for several weeks past he had missed a number of his sheep, he determined to pursue the robber. He set out, therefore, with a couple of Indians, one of whom, name José Marko, has the reputation of being the strongest man in that portion of the country. They soon struck Bruin's tracks, and followed them up a side hill thickly covered with chaparral. The Indians were riding a short distance ahead of the ranchero, when one of them cried out that he saw the bear. José Marko dashed into the chaparral, and for a few minutes his companions lost sight of him. They rode further up the hill, and, in their horror, saw Marko apparently in the very clutches of a huge grizzly. The ranchero leveled his rifle, but was afraid to fire lest his bullet should strike the man. As they came nearer the struggle, they saw that José had drawn his long knife with his right hand, while he had pushed his left so far into the bear's mouth, that, although the wrist was being terribly lacerated, still the animal could not use the full force of his powerful jaws. At last a straight thrust reached Bruin's heart, and man and brute rolled over on the ground. The Indian was badly lacerated, and fainted the minute his enemy succumbed. The bear was one of the largest of the kind ever killed in that section of the country. Marko was carried home, and a Mexican woman bound up his wounds with her poultices, which seem to heal them rapidly. It is doubtful whether he will ever be able to use his left hand again.

Chinese Testimony in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 5.

In the case of the People *vs.* McGuire, appealed from the County Court in San Francisco, the Supreme Court has just decided that the testimony of a Chinese or Mongolian witness is not admissible, under existing law, against a white person. The testimony of a Chinese witness had been admitted by the County Court, in disregard of an opinion of the Supreme Court that our statute prohibiting such testimony was not repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. In view of the fact that the Codes, which go into effect in January next, repeal all laws disqualifying Chinese testimony, the Supreme Court decline to reconsider that opinion; but insist that if an incorrect decision was reached in the case, it would not justify an inferior Court in setting it aside or disregarding it. "Until reversed or modified by this Court, its decisions must be accepted by all inferior tribunals." As the Supreme Court is now constituted, it would doubtless rule the admissibility of Chinese testimony did the Codes not render such ruling unnecessary.

Black Supremacy Imminent in Florida.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Dec. 10.

Martha Raffle, a negro woman, residing near Jacksonville, according to Napoleon's gauge, is the greatest of women. She has been married three times. Previous to her third marriage, no accurate record has been kept of the extent to which she helped to populate the earth. Ten years ago she started on her third matrimonial career, and since that time she has been blessed with fourteen children, having ushered into the world five pairs of twins, and once, in less than a year, she became the happy mother of four children—two pairs of twins. At this rate, we fear for the ultimate ascendency of the white population of Florida.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Organization Considered to be in a Good Condition.

What the Commissioners Say—The Wants of the City Provided for—A Slight Increase of Force Being Made—Suggestions for a New and More Economical System.

The question whether our Fire Department is capable of coping successfully with an extensive fire, and restrain the flames before they could assume ungovernable limits, is one that ought to be set at rest. The fact that a large fire like that which devastated the business part of Boston may at any time occur in New-York, has been clearly demonstrated by the articles already published in the TIMES. We have had the business sections of the City thoroughly inspected by our reporters, and their description of the places visited is by no means reassuring. These facts have naturally led to an investigation into the present condition and resources of the Fire Department.

From careful inquiries addressed to the proper authorities, it has been ascertained that the Department is considered to be in so good a condition as to give much satisfaction to those who have charge of it. It is claimed by the Board that on the principles on which it is now organized, it is nearly as efficient as can be made. It is admitted to be an expensive Department, one of the most expensive in the City; but, on the other hand, its officers assert that in discipline, efficiency, and trustworthiness, it is superior to any in the country. If the sums expended on it be large, they affirm that the return is as full as the circumstances will allow—an assertion that none will dispute. The most serious question is the water supply. Given that this is sufficient to meet all demands, the Department is nearly large enough to cope with any fire which the City is likely to be afflicted with. At least such is the belief of the Commissioners.

Where there is most need of an increase of force is in the upper part of the City, and we are informed that the necessary steps to that end have been taken in order to provide sufficient protection to property. In the district between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, an increase of two men to each company will be made after the 1st of January. An additional company will also be organized in that district at the same time. In Yorkville there are at present two old companies. Application has been made to acquire sites in that section for two new engine-houses, and if the application be successful, as it ought to be, two new companies will at once be organized to occupy them; two extra men will be added to each of the old companies, and all of these companies will be made up of full paid men. At present they have only two or three men in each who are on full pay. The others receive $300 per year, and are allowed to attend to their ordinary avocations, only attending the call of the fire-bell, occasionally relieving the regular men at patrol duty, and attending the engine-house once a week for instruction. No additional companies are needed for the lower part of the City. This is surprising information, though the Commissioners ought to know.

Additional horse and engines are required for the Department, but not to any great extent, or larger than the ordinary growth of the City calls for. For the past four or five years the Department has scarcely kept pace with the increase of the City, but this want will probably be supplied in the course of the ensuing year. In fact, there should be no delay at all. As regards the employes of the Department, Gen. Shaler states that the present rate of pay for the firemen and the officers of companies is not sufficient to bring into the ranks as high a class of men as he should like. Firemen are now paid about $1,000 per year, and officers of companies about $1,300. This, he says, is not sufficient. The officers are taken from the ranks, and the $1,000 per year for the privates is not enough to bring into the Department such a class of men as they would like to make promotions from. If a slight increase of pay were made to the privates, and the officers were paid from $2,000 to $2,500 per year, competent and able men would be induced to join in the hope of getting these positions, and the Department would have a higher morale, and, as a consequence, increased efficiency. This fact should receive careful attention.

As to the water supply, it is the opinion of the Commissioners that all that portion of it intended for the use of the Fire Department should be under its exclusive control in order that the firemen might know their resources. Gen. Shaler thinks that, as at present organized, it is far too expensive for the work performed, but to effect any great saving, certain radical changes must be made. He suggests that instead of using the present style of steam fire-engines, the City should be divided into, say seven fire districts; that in each of them a powerful steam-pump should be erected on the bank of the river, in a house made fire-proof and detached from other buildings. From each of these pumping houses, a system of pipes should extend under all the streets throughout the entire district, and connect through a main pipe with the mains of other districts. If a fire should break out in one of these districts which required an immense supply of water, the connections with the other districts could at once be made, and a volume of water concentrated on one point sufficient to drown half the City if necessary. By this system, the expense of steam-engines drawn by horses could be saved, and the nuisance and danger of these galloping through crowded thoroughfares be obviated. When a fire occurred, nothing would be required to be sent to it but hose-trucks and hooks and ladders. Gen. Shaler thinks that such a system would give the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost. Our existing Fire Department, he says, is organized on the most expensive principles possible.

These suggestions ought to be made by the Board to the proper authorities, and a careful examination into them instituted. Despite the assertions of the Board of Commissioners that the Fire Department is better than those of any of the cities of the Union, it is very evident that its numerical strength and material resources are not sufficient for the needs of a large and wealthy city like this. Fires are now of daily occurrence, and there is danger that any of them may prove an extensive one, requiring the united exertion of the entire Department to extinguish them. Should two such fires occur at the same time, the City would be in great peril, and the result would be that our firemen, earnest and zealous as they invariably are, would be unable to successfully cope with the torrent of flames before them. Anyone who has witnessed the exertions of the Fire Brigade at a large fire, knows the dangers of the work they necessarily perform, so that if a gigantic fire should occur they would be powerless, simply because the available force is insufficient. If the Department is not speedily made stronger, and provided with larger and more powerful engines, the City may be considered to be in constant danger. Something should be done, and that very quickly.

Official Vote of Iowa for Congressmen.

The vote of Iowa for members of Congress has been canvassed, and declared as follows:

First District—	George W. McCrary, Rep.	15,149
	James M. Shelby, Dem.	10,961
	McCrary's majority	4,189
Second District—	Aylett R. Cotton, Rep.	12,521
	William E. Leffingwell, Dem.	12,346
	Cotton's majority	175
Third District—	William G. Donnan, Rep.	13,654
	John T. Stoneman, Dem.	11,774
	Donnan's majority	1,880
Fourth District—	H. O. Pratt, Rep.	15,615
	Adolph T. Lusch, Dem.	4,574
	Pratt's majority	11,041
Fifth District—	James Wilson, Rep.	15,531
	John B. Irish, Dem.	7,434
	Wilson's majority	8,097
Sixth District—	William Loughridge, Rep.	14,638
	Henry H. Trimble, Dem.	11,703
	Loughbridge's majority	2,935
Seventh Dist.—	John A. Kasson, Rep.	14,909
	Oliver L. Palmer, Dem.	7,702
	Kasson's majority	7,207
Eighth District—	James W. McDill, Rep.	12,675
	W. W. Merritt, Dem.	6,999
	McDill's majority	5,676
Ninth District—	Jackson Orr, Rep.	12,401
	John F. Duncombe, Dem.	6,152
	Orr's majority	6,249

THE TURF.

Our Review of the Racing Season of 1872.

Meeting of the Kentucky Association—The Nashville Blood-Horse Association—Jerome Park—Monmouth Park, and the Defeat of Bassett by Longfellow.

SECOND PAPER.

MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION.

We now come to affairs in the famous Blue Grass Region, the thoroughbreds' paradise. There is no spasmodic effort to create enthusiasm in Kentucky as regards the turf, for almost every man, woman, and child within the borders of this famous State is apparently inspired with an intense love for racing, and cherishes the memories of the great men, from Henry Clay down, who were stanch supporters of the noble sport. The meetings at Lexington, therefore, are assured successes, and those of 1872 were no exception to the rule. The Spring meeting began May 13, with the Brand Stakes for four-year-olds, two mile heats. Hollywood, Sancebox, and Express started; the race was won by Hollywood in two straight heats in 3:41½, 3:39¾, thus again showing the superiority of the Glencoe blood in conjunction with that of Lexington. A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, a mile and a half, came next, and the four starters were Planetarium, Bazaine, Jury, and Malita. They finished in the order named in 2:44. Planetarium won the race very easily. The track was in splendid order for the second day's sport, which began with the Phœnix Hotel Stakes for three-year-olds, mile heats—and Planetarium added to her reputation by again defeating her two opponents with ease in 1:45, 1:46¾. Florence I was second in each heat. The Knight of Anderson was distanced in the first heat. Planetarium was now lauded as another Fanny Ludlow, and a "world-beater," but she subsequently failed to come up to the expectations of her admirers. The next event was a dash of a mile and a quarter, and the following seven started, viz.: Frogtown, Spendthrift, Mollie Cad, Elsie, May Viley, Minnie Lee, and Oceanica. Frogtown, the son of Bonnie Scotland and Ada Cheatham, won the race, and distinguished himself by running the distance in 2:09½, thus beating by half a second the fastest time on record. Frogtown is at the present time the property of Gen. Custar, of the United States Army. The third day's events were full of interest, for Uncle John Harper's pets Longfellow and Lyttleton were to appear for the first time. Already had the question of superiority between Longfellow and Bassett taken a firm hold of the public mind, and the début for the season of the grandson of Lexington was looked upon with interest. The first race was two mile heats, and Lyttleton had the lightning colt Hilderic for his competitor, whom he defeated with ease in 3:37, 3:49¾. Longfellow then disposed of Metella and Aureola in a mile and a half dash, in a canter, in 2:41¾. On the fourth day the Clay Stakes, for three-year-olds, mile heats, was contested by Bazaine, Logan, Bruce, Jury, Bombshell, Hartland, and Extract, and here again the Lexington and Glencoe blood came out victorious, Bazaine winning a fast race in two straight heats in 1:45¾, 1:47. In the second race, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, Frogtown, a ch. f., by War Dance, Falaria, Spendthrift, and a bay mare by Lexington, out of a Hooten mare, started, and Frogtown won in the astonishing time of 3:07; for the second time in one meeting crediting himself with the fastest time reached. The previous record for a mile and three-quarters was 3:07¾, by Corsican, at Saratoga, in 1869. There was a heavy rain on the fifth day, and the track was deep in mud, notwithstanding which the sport was good. The first race, mile heats for all ages, was captured by Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland, in consecutive heats, Mollie Cad second, a Tipperary colt distanced in the second heat, and Sunflower and John Doe in the first. The time was 1:54¾, 1:57¾. Next came a selling race of a mile and a quarter, the starters being Florence I, Spendthrift, a b. g. by Norton, Mephisto, May Viley, Piggy, Moselle, King Bernadotte, and Minnie Lee. Florence I was the winner, in 2:23¾. The 18th of May was the sixth and last day of the meeting. The first event was the Consolation Purse for beaten horses. Aureola won this, beating a four-year-old by Norton, and distancing Piggy, Minnie Lee, and Mandine. Time, 1:55¾, 1:54¾. The Harper Stakes for three-year-olds was next decided. It was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and nine started; viz.: Platina, John Doe, Bombshell, Florence I, a ch. f. by War Dance, Hartland, Minne, Humming Bird, and Knight of Anderson. Platina won by six lengths, in 1:25. The Wooley Stake for all ages, a dash of three miles, closed the meeting, and this Longfellow won in 6:00¾, Metella being second, Talaria third. Susan Ann and Hollywood also started.

RECAPITULATION.

Winner.	Owner.	Races Won.	Amount.
Longfellow	J. Harper	2	$900
Lyttleton	J. Harper	1	400
Platina	J. Harper	1	250
Frogtown	W. T. Stanhope	2	400
Planetarium	Boyd & Ward	2	2,700
Hollywood	A. Buford	1	700
Bazaine	Robinson & Morgan	1	1,050
Elsie	J. W. H. Reynolds	1	200
Florence I	J. F. Robinson, Jr	1	150
Aureola	B. G. Thomas	1	150
Total races		13	$6,900

NASHVILLE BLOOD-HORSE ASSOCIATION.

While the games were going on at Lexington, Nashville was taking a holiday. The meeting began on the same day as the Kentucky Association, and it was feared that both would suffer by coming in conflict; but the contrary was the case, as there were plenty of horses to make good racing at both places. The inaugural race was the Agreed Stake, for four-year olds, mile heats, which was won in two heats by Double Out, by Jack Malone, in 1:50, 1:47½; Repeater was second, Richland third, and a gray filly, by Brown Dick, distanced. The Cumberland Stake, for three-year olds, mile heats, next claimed attention, and four started. These were Eland, by Jack Malone; Jennie McKinney, by Planet; Mignonette, by Jack Malone, and Tallulah, by Planet. Thus, there were two Planet fillies against a son and daughter of Jack Malone. Eland won in two heats, in 1:47, 1:46½. The Railroad Stake, for green three-year olds, mile heats. There was a large field of nine contestants, viz.: High Constable, Tom Aiken, Flush, Mariposa, Eland, Bessie Lee, T. W. Doswell, Warrenne, and Nina Turner. The last three were distanced in the first heat, which was won by Flush in 1:46½. The second heat was taken by Tom Aiken in 1:45½, and the third and fourth by High Constable in 1:47¾, 1:50. Nathan Oaks afterward won a dash of two miles in 3:42, defeating Barney Williams, Bay Tom, Moriacchi, Graham McNairy, and Josephine, in the order named. The concluding race of the day was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, which Arizona won in 2:14¾, beating Sally Newton, Wanderer, Emma Pratt, Keno, and John Morgan. The third day began with two-mile heats, and this was won, in two heats, by Anna Bush, beating her only competitor, Euchre. The time was 3:38, 3:39. The mile heats brought out a strong field, composed of Quartermaster, Aneroid, Sally Newton, Tenor, Quicksand, Graham McNairy, and Glenrose. The race was finished in three heats, Quartermaster winning the first and third, Aneroid taking the second. Time—1:47¾, 1:46, 1:48. The Tufner Stakes was first on the programme for the fourth day. It was for three-year olds; mile heats. The starters were Evelyn Mabry, Ave Maria, Bracelet, and Firefly. The latter won the first heat in 1:45, but that "cooked" him for the race, and Evelyn Mabry won the other two heats in 1:47¾, 1:48¾. The second race, a dash of a mile, at catch weight, Moriacchi won in 1:46½, beating Keno, Mignonette, Lavergne, and Lime Monday. The races on the fifth day were run in the mud, and during a rain-storm. The dash of three miles was won by Anna Bush, who beat Euchre and Bay Tom, in 5:53. The concluding race of the day was the mile heats, best three in five, which Arizona won in three consecutive heats—1:54¾, 1:51¾, 1:53¾; Quartermaster was second, Wanderer third, Josephine and Emma Pratt distanced in second heat. The sixth, and closing day of the meeting, was wet and disagreeable, but still the interest in the races never flagged, and the attendance was good. The Maxwell House Stakes, for three-year olds, two-mile heats, began the sport. Eland, Flush, and Jennie McKinnie started, and the former won; Flush took the first heat, in 3:54¾; Eland the second and third, in 3:56, 3:59¾. The next event, a mile and a half dash, was easily won in a gallop by Moriacchi, in 2:50¾; Double Out was second, Glenrose third, and Quicksand fourth. The concluding race of the meeting was the mile-heats for beaten horses, and Keno, with ninety-two pounds up, won, he taking the first and third heats, in 1:55, 1:58½; Graham McNairy won the second heat, in 1:55½; Sallie Newton, Aneroid, and Lavergne also started.

RECAPITULATION.

Winner.	Owner.	Races won.	Amount
Anna Bush	Rice & McCormack	2	$1,100
Moriacchi	Jno. Coffee	1	350
Arizona	Jas. Franklin	2	650
Eland	J. A. Mabry	2	1,425
Evelyn Mabry	J. A. Mabry	1	625
Double Out	Turner & Johnson	1	600
High Constable	J. G. Ballentine	1	750
Nathan Oaks	J. Melys	1	700
Quartermaster	J. J. Crowley	1	300
Keno	J. Mets	1	200
Total		14	$6,000

JEROME PARK MEETING.

We are now brought to our own doors. From the racing region of the West the racing legion swept toward the rising sun to take part in the tournament under the auspices of the American Jockey Club, the leading association of the country. The events to be decided were of great magnitude, and the inaugural day brought delighted thousands to the now famous gates of Jerome Park clamoring for admission. It was the beginning of the season in the Eastern States, which culminated with a series of contests which have no parallel in American turf history. The first day of June opened the ball, and the first race was the Fordham Handicap, for all ages, a mile and a quarter. Twelve started for this, with Winesap as the favorite, with Eastern Star and Buckden as second and third choice, but neither of them got a place, Ortolan proving the winner, with Frank Ross second and Quintard third; time, 2:14. The next event was the great Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds, a mile and five-eighths, in which Joe Daniels, Meteor, Shylock, Hubbard, Business, Cape Race, Brennus, Generic, and the imp. colt Blenkiron started. Our own turfmen considered the race sure for Joe Daniels, but Cape Race had shown the Western and Southern division so much speed that they supported him freely; but Cape Race proved to be far from a "first-rater," and no weight-carrier, but his friends asserted after the race that he was not "fit" for the contest. Subsequent events, however, proved the worthlessness of this excuse, and the truth forced itself upon the minds of all that he was fast with light weight, but no stayer. Joe Daniels, on the contrary, sustained the promise of his two-year-old career by winning the race without trouble in 2:58¾; Meteor, the gallant son of Asteroid and Maria Innis, second, and Shylock third. The third event was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, which the speedy colt Alarm, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Maud, won in 1:18. Midday, also by Eclipse, was second, and Frogtown third. Tubman, St. Patrick, Platina, Frank Swift, Keep Dark, and Belle Aiken also ran. A steeple-chase concluded the day's sport, and Tammany won, beating Astronomer, Jim Tisdale, Vesuvius, and Dick Jackson. Rain made the course heavy for the second day's racing. The first event was the Ladies' Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, a mile and five furlongs—the same distance as the Belmont Stakes. For this the starters were Victoria, by Censor; Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland; Experience Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland; Nema, by Lightning; Mimi, by imp. Eclipse; Nuisance, by Planet, and Venetia, by Asteroid. In this race Mr. Chamberlain made his début as the owner of a stable, but did not succeed in gaining a place. Victoria carried Mr. Belmont's colors to victory; Elsie second, and Experience Oaks third. Time—3:11. The next event was the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes of two miles, which was won by Alroy, who gave Tubman five pounds and a beating; Quintard was third. The time was 3:48, which was excellent time considering the very heavy track. After this race, Alroy lost all form for the remainder of the season. The third race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, and Alarm again won in 2:17½, beating Rounder, Lord Byron, Jerseyman, Echo, Eastern Star, and Impecunious. Next came a dash of a mile and three-quarters, in which Midday beat Doctor, Frank Swift, Gao, and Flora McIvor. Time—3:24. The fifth and concluding race of the day was a steeple-chase for gentlemen riders, which was won by Macintosh, ridden by Mr. Beresford; Tisdale was second, and Mary Hennessey third. June 8 was the third day of the meeting, and the first event, a dash of a mile and a quarter, was gathered in by Mate, who beat Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland, and Margin. Time—2:23½. Next came a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, and five started—Tubman, Frank Hampton, Frogtown, Ortolan, and Tom Boston. They finished in the above order. Time—3:21½. Now came the race for the Westchester Cup, for which there were twelve entries, but the reputation of Harry Bassett scared off all but Lyttleton, and the two came to the post in good order. The game little son of Leamington fought bravely, but Bassett was too much for him, and won in 4:18¾. In a report of this race, a writer favorable to Bassett said, "If Mr. Harper got a line through Lyttleton, of the capacity of Longfellow, to beat Bassett, we should think it was not at all flattering." We shall, however, see about this by and by. The fourth race was over the hurdles, at welter weights, a mile and three-quarters, which Lochiel won in 3:38½, Blind Tom second, Vesuvius third. Dick Jackson, The Earl, and Nickajack also started. A charming day greeted the turfites for the fourth day's sport, which was opened with a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year olds, and Buckden defeated Brennus, Business, Mimi, and Girl of the Period in two minutes. Following "hard upon" was a dash of two miles and a quarter, which Midday won; her stable companion, Winesap, being second, with Edwin, the pair making a dead heat for second place. John O'Donnell's Asteroid colt also ran. The finish of this race was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed. Midday only won by a head from the other two. The time was 4:18½. The third race was a dash of a mile and an eighth, members of the Club to ride. This Lochiel, ridden by Capt. Coster, won, beating Lord Byron, Climax, Glamour, and Flora McIvor. The last and most important event of the day was the mile heats, in which Tubman, Lyttleton, Ortolan, and Metella were engaged, and the magnificent struggle which ensued between Tubman and Lyttleton will not be easily forgotten by those who witnessed the race. In the first heat Tubman won by a length, in 1:46¼, but Lyttleton took the second heat from Tubman by a short head, in 1:45½. The other two were then sent to the stable, under the rule, and Lyttleton and Tubman were left to finish by themselves. An accident to Lyttleton's stirrup-strap caused the little horse to falter, and Tubman won the deciding heat by sheer luck in 1:47½. The fifth day opened with a dash of a mile and an eighth, for three-year olds. Nuisance, by Planet, and Blucher by imp. Eclipse, were the only competitors, and the former won in 2:06½. In the next race the two-year olds came together in a dash of five furlongs, which was won by Springbok in 1:06½, beating Minnie W., Katy Pease, Luna, and Northland. The third race was a mile dash, and for the third time during the meeting, Alarm was a winner. He ran the distance in 1:46. Alroy was second, Quintard third. Four others ran. The fourth race was for gentlemen riders, a mile and an eighth, and Capt. Coster, on Allagog, beat Newport, who was ridden by Mr. Beresford. The last event was the two-mile heats, in which Bassett and Metella ran. Bassett distanced the mare in the first heat in 3:39¾. Saturday, June 15, was the sixth and closing day of the meeting, and the first race was a free handicap sweepstakes of a mile and five furlongs. This brought out Midday, Mary Louise, Frank Hampton, Winesap, and Allagog, and Midday sustained her reputation as a fast and reliable mare, by winning in 3:00¾, the others coming home in the order named. The actual time of this race was 3:02½, the timers starting their watches at the fall of the starter's flag instead of the timing flag. The next affair was also a free handicap of a mile and an eighth, and Lochiel won this. Quintard was second, Lord Byron third. Three others started. Time, 2:05. The third race was still another free handicap of two miles and an eighth, and the starters were Alroy, Metella, and Edwin. Alroy won in 4:05½. A handicap steeple-chase brought the meeting to a close. This Lobelia won, with Tammany second, Astronomer third. Four others started. The meeting was successful from the start, albeit the weather was uncertain during its progress.

RESULT OF THE MEETING.

Winning Horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Am'nt.
Alarm	Hunter & Travers	3	$1,400
Lochiel	Coffin & Lawrence	3	1,575
Midday	T. W. Doswell	2	2,130
Alroy	Jos. Donahue	2	2,450
Tubman	D. McDaniel & Co	2	1,300
Harry Bassett	D. McDaniel & Co	2	2,550
Joe Daniels	D. McDaniel & Co	1	4,550
Tammany	H. Gaffney	1	600
Victoria	A. Belmont	1	2,800
Mate	M. H. Sanford	1	500
Buckden	Hunter & Travers	1	600
Mackintosh	J. G. Beresford	1	650
Nuisance	D. J. Crouse	1	600
Springbok	D. Swigert	1	500
Allagog	Coffin & Lawrence	1	1,000
Lobelia	Jas. Thompson	1	600
Ortolan	Carroll & Coar	1	1,185
Total		26	$24,890

MONMOUTH PARK—JULY MEETING.

This meeting is noted as a memorable one, and Monmouth Park, "by the sad sea waves," will henceforth be historical ground to the turfites as the first battle of the giants. The meeting began June 28 with a steeple chase, which Milesian won, beating Impecunious, Blind Tom, Vesuvius, Lochinvar, and Tammany. The second race was a mile dash, for all ages, and the speedy son of War Dance and Nora Creina, Fadladeen, won it in 1:44¾. Saucebox was second, Abdel Koree third. Business, John Merryman, Metella, Belle Aiken, and Logan Bruce also started. Then came the first stake of the meeting, the Jersey Derby Stake, for three-year olds, mile and a half, for which the following ten started, viz.: Meteor, Joe Daniels, Gray Planet, Hubbard, Shylock, Richard Roe, Extract, Ethel Sprague, La Gitana, and John Doe. A close struggle between Meteor and Joe Daniels resulted in a victory for the stout son of Asteroid and Maria Innis by a length, in 2:40¾. This was the only race of the season lost by Joe Daniels. Now came the great day of the year. Can the first meeting of Harry Bassett and Longfellow ever be forgotten by any one of the 25,000 persons who witnessed that contest! But before we reach that event there were two other important races to claim attention, the first being the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile, which was captured by Long Branch, the speedy son of Eclipse and Molly Jackson, who beat Tom Bowling second, a brown colt, by Asteroid, third, Medora, Aerolite, Minnie W., Dolorosa, Mary Constant, and Fellowcraft. Time, 51¼ seconds. Next came the mile heats, a most exciting affair, and which resulted in the discomfiture of the McDaniel stable for the second time. Lyttleton, Lochiel, Abdel Koree, Piedmont, Shylock, Jno. Merryman, and Belle Aiken, were the starters. Lochiel won the first heat in 1:45, Abdel Koree being second, and Lyttleton third. Lyttleton then won the second heat, also in 1:45, Lochiel second, Abdel Koree third. Lyttleton won the third heat in 1:49. The race for the Monmouth Cup, two miles and a half, was now called, and out of the twelve entries but two appeared, Longfellow and Harry Bassett. There was a fair field and no favor, and the excitement was intense. The partisans of Bassett considered him invincible, while the legion of Kentuckians who came East to lay their "bottom dollar" on Longfellow, quietly took the odds. At the beginning of the racing season, a well-known and respected turf writer allowed his enthusiasm to run away with his reason, in asserting that Bassett held the Monmouth and Saratoga Cups safe. He then goes on to say that Harry Bassett "has two pounds less to carry this year than he bore to victory in 1871, while Longfellow has six pounds more. This six pounds will make two seconds in favor of Harry Bassett in the Saratoga Cup, and fully three seconds in the Monmouth Cup." As there has been so much of controversy in regard, to the superiority of these two horses, the result of the Monmouth Cup race (which Longfellow *did* win in the most hollow manner) would prove according to the remarks of the writer quoted above, that Longfellow was several seconds a better horse than Bassett, while as a stayer subsequent events proved that there was no comparison between the two. The time of the race was not extraordinary, viz: 4:34; but it was the pace for the first mile and a quarter that evoked the staying qualities of Harry. Two years before, Helmbold ran the same course in 4:33½. The third day opened with a steeple-chase, which Duffy won, beating Tisdale and Astronomer. The second race was a dash of a mile and a quarter; Chivalry won, beating Lord Byron, Rounder, Cordelia, and Jennie Patterson. Time, 2:14½. The Monmouth Oaks came next. Eight fillies came to the post, and Woodbine carried Mr. Belmont's colors to victory; Victoria second; Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland, third. The time of the mile and a half was 2:42. The Mansion House stakes, for four-year olds, two miles and a half, was won easily by Monarchist, beating his only competitor, Frank Ross, in 4:47¾. On the fourth day, Medora won the July stakes for two-year olds, beating Tom Bowling, Long Branch, Liverpool, and Aerolite. Time, 1:18½. Longfellow then won the mile heats, best three in five, in three straight heats, in 1:56¾, 1:54, 1:43¾. Susan Ann, Metella, and Arizona also started. The third event was a dash of a mile and a half, which Lochiel won in 2:44½; John Merryman second, John Doe third, La Gitana fourth, Belle Aiken fifth. On the fifth and last day of the meeting, Milesian captured the hurdle purse; Blind Tom second, Astronomer third. Four others started. Lyttleton then beat Susan Ann in the three miles. Time, 6:06. The Monmouth Sequel stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, Wade Hampton won, with Jury second, Brennus third, Wheatley fourth, and Cynthiana fifth. Thus closed one of the most successful meetings ever held in the East. The result of the meeting is as follows:

Winning Horse.	Owners.	Races Won.	Amount.
Longfellow	John Harper	2	$2,800
Lyttleton	John Harper	2	1,300
Milesian	D. J. Bannatyne	1	1,050
Duffy	D. J. Bannatyne	1	*500
Meteor	D. R. Harness	1	3,250
Long Branch	F. Morris	1	1,050
Chivalry	F. Morris	1	500
Woodbine	A. Belmont	1	2,650
Medora	A. Belmont	1	1,450
Wade Hampton	A. Belmont	1	1,500
Monarchist	M. H. Sanford	1	1,450
Lochiel	Coffin & Lawrence	1	350
Fadladeen	T. B. & H. R. Davis	1	300
Total races		16	$18,750

*Cup valued at $500.

STORIES OF THE LAW.

A Romance in the English Equity Courts.

The London *Echo* reviews a singular case—that of "Baker *vs.* Loader"—which came before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Nov. 19. "The plaintiff in this suit," it says, "was a widow lady eighty years of age, and her object was to recover a large sum of money which, as the bill alleged, the husband of the defendant had obtained from her by undue influence. Her story was a very extraordinary one. She stated that in 1862, when she was keeping a lodging-house at Holloway, she had lodging with her one Mary Anne Robinson, who made a will in her favor, under which she became entitled to £107,000, or, allowing for legacy duty and funeral and testamentary expenses, she ought to have received not less than £95,000. Almost every one with whom she had since had dealings in reference to this property, including the sole executor of Mrs. Robinson, appeared to have behaved ill to her, and the greater part of the money had disappeared before the acquaintance with Loader commenced. In a year and a half she had only £52,000 left, and at the beginning of 1864 it had got down to about £10,000. At that time she went to the Coach and Horses public-house at Holloway, of which Loader was the proprietor, having married the former proprietess, with whom upon the eve of the marriage he had entered into a contract to leave her all the property of which he might die possessed. Loader was a man of intelligence, and had been engaged by insurance offices to assess damages occasioned by fire in London and abroad. Mrs. Baker told him the manner in which she had been treated, and he promised to protect her, and succeeded in worming himself into her confidence. Loader and all his family went at once to reside in a small house which she occupied at Holloway, and very shortly afterward she transferred into his hands a sum of £4,474 Consols. In March, 1866, she executed a power of attorney, by which she committed the whole management of her affairs to him, and on the 8th of May placed under his control, as sole trustee, the bulk of her remaining property. In September, 1866, Mrs. Baker and the Loader family removed to Surbiton, living at first in lodgings, but afterward taking a house, the lease of which was in the name of Loader, though Mrs. Baker paid the rent and all other outgoings. While there she instructed a solicitor of Kingston to prepare a will, by which she made Loader her universal legatee, and made him an immediate gift of a mortgage of £2,000, and, after some hesitation on the part of the solicitor, this instrument was executed. In October, 1866, the same solicitor had prepared and executed a general release by Mrs. Baker to Loader, and it appeared from the draft (the deed itself having been lost) that Loader had, up to that time, received £8,500 of the plaintiff's money. It appeared that to induce the solicitor to execute the gift of £2,000, she told him that she would have £300 a year left, and eleven months afterward, on the 7th of November, 1866, she wrote to him that, having released Loader from all past and present liabilities on her account, he had agreed to allow her £100 a year for her private use for life, to board her, and to defend all actions against her; and in consideration of this, she was to make over to Loader the whole of her property for his sole use and benefit. The solicitor received two other letters upon the same subject before he proceeded to carry this arrangement into effect, but ultimately the deed was prepared and executed, transferring to Loader three mortgage debts, amounting to £1,500, and absolutely releasing him from a liability of £690 on balance of the trust account. The solicitor who prepared these four instruments upon the instructions of Mrs. Baker afterward became the solicitor for the Loader family, and was the solicitor for the defendants in the present suit. On the 5th of February, 1868, Loader wanted another release, and it was prepared, not by the same solicitor, but by a solicitor in Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, who had formerly been in practice at Kingston. In 1869, Mrs. Baker quarreled with the Loaders, not liking, as she said, the supervision to which she was subjected, and toward the end of the year left their house. Loader died in July, 1870, and Mrs. Baker, after consulting with the solicitors who acted for her before she went to Surbiton, filed the present bill against the widow of Loader, praying for a full discovery of the dealings between the plaintiff and Thos. Loader, that any balance which might be found due to her might be paid out of his estate, and that mortgages amounting to £2,500 might be retransferred to her. The Vice-Chancellor said that Loader appeared to have protected this unfortunate old woman against everybody else in order to make her his own victim, and to have taken her to Kingston among strangers in pursuance of the diabolical design of stripping her of every farthing she possessed. It was surprising that he should have had so little difficulty in finding a solicitor to prepare such extraordinary instruments as Mrs. Baker had caused to be drawn up in Loader's favor, and the ultimate effect of which was to pauperize her, and to put her entirely at the mercy of Loader. All transactions between principal and agent, guardian and ward, or parent and child, were to be looked upon with the greatest jealousy, and such transactions as these, by which the agent went systematically to work to deprive his principal of all she possessed, could not be allowed to stand. The will must be delivered up to be canceled, and the deeds of the 10th of November, 1866, and 5th of February, 1868, and the release of April, 1869, must be set aside. There must be costs against Loader's estate, and, as assets were not admitted, there must be a decree for administration. His Honor further ordered that the solicitor who prepared the deeds should, on that account, and because of the vexatious manner in which he had conducted the defense in the suit, pay his own costs, and the whole of the costs of the suit if Loader's estate was insufficient for the purpose."

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Inventors and Inventions—Their Relation to Manufacturing Industries.

The Business of the Patent Office Quadrupled in Eleven Years—The American Patent Office Model-Room—Recent Laws.

Inventors are public benefactors. Howe's sewing-machine has ameliorated the condition of the working women of the world; McCormick's reaper renders the farmers' harvest season a joyous pastime; Morse's telegraph has made the communities of the globe one great social party; Dr. Morton's etherization renders the patient free from pain in surgical and dental operations; while Goodyear has largely contributed to the physical comfort of all classes, and Hoe to the dispatch of news and general intelligence over the civilized world. And so also Bogardus' iron architecture, Mott's works in domestic heating apparatus, Ericsson's caloric engines, Burden's horse-shoe machines, Saxton's mint and coast survey machinery, and a score of other modern inventions have contributed largely to the advancement, comfort, and material prosperity of the human family.

There is no other country in the world where so much talent and attention are devoted to the invention and adaptation of labor-saving machinery as in the United States. This is attributed mainly to two causes: First, the general intelligence of the working classes, and, second, the protection extended by the Patent laws to inventors. The practical mechanic or manufacturer, in the daily routine of duty, conceives the idea that what he is now accomplishing by hand, might be done quicker and at less cost by machinery. He at once taxes his inventive powers and gives his brain no rest until he has produced the object of his severe study. His invention has proved to be valuable, and under the protection of the Patent laws he is rewarded, in the sale of his articles, for his persevering toil, while other workmen are benefited in their business by availing themselves of the new machinery, and the nation is enriched by the increased production of manufactures.

The increase of inventions during the last decade, and especially since the close of the war, is without a parallel in this or any other country. This can best be seen by reference to the records of the Patent Office. Commencing with 1840, the following statement gives the result for each successive fifth year down to 1860, and for each year since that date:

Year.	Applications Filed.	Patents Issued.	Cash Received.	Cash Expended.
1840	765	473	$38,056 51	$39,020 67
1845	1,246	502	51,076 14	39,395 65
1850	2,193	995	86,927 05	80,100 95
1855	4,435	2,024	216,459 35	179,540 33
1860	7,653	4,819	256,352 59	252,820 80
1861	4,643	3,340	137,354 44	221,491 91
1862	5,038	3,521	215,754 99	182,810 39
1863	6,014	4,170	195,593 29	189,414 14
1864	6,932	5,020	240,919 98	229,868 00
1865	10,664	6,616	348,791 84	274,199 34
1866	15,269	9,450	495,065 38	361,724 28
1867	21,276	13,015	647,581 92	639,263 32
1868	20,420	13,378	681,565 86	628,679 77
1869	19,271	13,986	693,145 81	486,430 78
1870	19,171	13,321	669,456 76	557,149 19
1871	19,472	13,033	678,716 46	560,595 08
1872	19,587	13,620	700,954 86	623,553 90

An examination of the figures in this table will throw a vast amount of light upon the American patent system. It also shows many important and some very peculiar facts in the practical operation of the office. It will be observed that the annual issue of patents increased from 473 in 1840, to 13,986 in 1869, while the cash receipts of the office were $38,056 51 in the first, and $693,145 81 in the last year named. But the most extraordinary development of the office has been since the close of the war. For example, the whole number of patents issued in 1861 was 3,340, while in eight years from that time, as just shown, the annual issue reached within a fraction of 14,000. It is generally supposed that there was a large increase of patents issued during the war years. But such is not the fact. There were more issues in 1859 and in 1860 than in either 1861, '62, or '63. Inventions were neglected during the war years, excepting for the development of gunnery, war machinery, and materials for the swift destruction of human life.

In 1864 the increase in the number of patents issued was large, and continued up to 1869, jumping from 9,450 issues in 1866, up to 13,015 issues in 1867.

The largest yearly number of applications for patents occurred in 1867; but the largest yearly number of patents issued was in 1869: while the largest aggregate of annual cash receipts was during the fiscal year 1872, as will be confirmed by the Commissioner's forthcoming annual report.

A comparison of the figures showing the number of applications filed for patents, and those indicating the actual issues, will enable the reader to ascertain the number of rejected cases. In the large number of rejections we have one of the merits of the American patent system over that of other countries. In England, for example, "patents are granted to every applicant, without any inquiry into the question of novelty or usefulness." The patented article may be intrinsically valuable, or it may be worthless; it may or may not be an infringement, but "it is utterly without a market value until the patentee has, by litigation in the Courts, established the fact that the invention to which it relates is new and useful." To secure a patent under the American Patent laws, the article for which the patent is claimed must have merits not covered by other patents. Therefore, "the patent, when issued, carries with it a presumptive right to its claims, and immediately has a value in the market, the amount of value depending principally upon the importance of the invention covered by the claims."

At the same time that the American Patent laws are thus watchful in protecting real inventors, they are more liberal toward foreign patentees than those of many other nations. The citizens of all foreign Governments have the same rights and privileges before the Patent Office as are granted to citizens of the United States. Some countries reciprocate; others do not.

The aim of the Patent laws is to afford protection to real inventors, discriminating between such and those whose products are not original inventions, but are the work of other minds. This protection brings into the market new machinery of real value, and affords encouragement to every branch of industry, while it secures the means of remuneration for the inventor, and, in the aggregate, adds immensely to the general wealth of the country, placing it, in the increase and adaptation of labor-saving machinery, far in advance of every other nation.

The development of manufactures in New-England, for example, is attributed largely to the inventive talents of its mechanics. In 1871, an average year, Massachusetts obtained 1,386 new patents, or one to every 1,051 of its population. That State is now competing successfully with the world in the manufacture of woolen, cotton, and mixed fabrics, cutlery, hardware, &c. In the same year, Connecticut received 667 patents for new articles of machinery, or one for every 806 of its inhabitants. Connecticut, like Massachusetts, undersells English manufacturers in their own markets in certain kinds of goods. Birdsey G. Northrop, Secretary of the State Board of Education of Connecticut, in his report for 1870, page 51, says:

"Our manufactures constitute today the leading source of the wealth of Connecticut, and for its future increase we must look mainly to them. But this will depend upon the skill of our artisans, the ingenuity of our inventors, and the consequent superiority of our fabrics. Connecticut clocks, for example, command the markets of the world. England alone, in a single year, has bought 160,000. An order was received in New-Haven today, May 10, from Birmingham, England, for 330,000 fish-hooks. Similar orders come to the same firm every week from foreign lands. Five years ago, England had a monopoly of this business, both for Europe and America. Two Connecticut firms make over a million of eyelets, or paper fasteners, daily. A multitude of similar facts might be cited, where the cost of material is slight, and skill and inventive talent make the process easy and the profits large."

Those brief illustrations indicate the general effect of our Patent laws in aiding the development of American manufactures, while the rapid increase in the yearly issue of patents since the close of the war corresponds with the extraordinary extension of our manufacturing industries. Before the war, nearly all our best carpetings were imported; now they are made in our own looms. Within three or four years, we have succeeded in producing the European palace carpet, known as the Axminster carpet. In France they are made by hand, here by machinery—superior in strength and wear, and, in beauty and finish, so exact a copy of the imported article, that, side by side, it is difficult to detect any difference. Mr. Hayes, of Boston, Secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association, says:

"We make all our under-goods, stockings, hosiery, and goods for underclothing, amounting annually to some $40,000,000. Three or four years ago we made no goods of the class that are made fitted to the form; but within two or three years past we have succeeded in making these also, not by hand, but by machinery, and surpassing in quality any goods of the kind that are made abroad. The result of this has been that American competition has actually reduced the prices of the foreign articles."

Again, the same writer says: "Our silk, our lustres, our serges, and a great variety of cotton stuffs of a class not made in this country at all until within the last five years, challenge comparison with any similar articles made abroad; while in the article of carpets, I say, without hesitation, that we surpass the manufacturers of any other country on the globe."

But this stimulus to skill and machine labor is not confined to the older manufacturing sections of the country. It is extending to nearly every State in the Union. In the Cotton States manufacturing establishments are now going up more rapidly than ever before; while the North-west is entering into competition with the East in the manufacture of staple goods.

"The growth of woolen factories in the North-west," says an observing writer in Wisconsin, "in the past ten years, has been unprecedented. Wisconsin had fifteen woolen factories in 1860, and about seventy in 1870, while in this group of Western States there are no less than 600."

While these results must be traced in part to other auspicious causes, they are largely due to the inventive skill of American mechanics, and the protection and encouragement afforded to inventors under the Patent laws.

The Patent-office itself is a study. The "Patent-office Building" is one of the largest edifices in the Union, and is a fitting monument to the inventive genius and mechanical development of the nation. It is constructed mainly of marble, and covers two squares of ground, between Seventh and Ninth streets, east and west, and F and G streets, north and south. The first and second floors are occupied as offices and working rooms for examiners and clerks. The third floor, or National Gallery, is devoted almost exclusively to miniature models of machinery on which patents have been issued, so arranged, classified, and numbered, that any one of the thousands of models can be identified immediately. This apartment is supported by ranges of massive Doric columns, twenty feet high, between which are arched ceilings, which add largely to the pleasing views obtained from either corner of this magnificent apartment.

The fees charged for issuing patents are $35, or $15 if the claim is rejected. They are considered very reasonable by those in the patent business. Yet the office is not only self-sustaining, but it has turned over a surplus fund into the United States Treasury amounting to about $1,000,000.

Under recent laws and joint resolutions of Congress, some important changes have been made in the rules, duties, and details of the office. Among these the system of issuing elaborate annual reports, in two or three volumes of descriptive letter-press and illustrative engravings of machinery, has been abolished. The labor of preparing the engravings not only rendered these reports very expensive, but delayed their publication generally from one to two years, when much of the interest in them was lost. Provision was at the same time made by Congress for the issue of a limited number of copies of specifications and drawings of each patent, as soon as issued, one copy of which was ordered to be placed in the Capital of each State and Territory, and also in other public places, while private individuals could procure copies at cost. In addition to this, the office issues a weekly official *Gazette*, in which the full transactions of each week are presented, together with drawings and an abstract of the specifications of all patents issued during the week. The *Gazette* is in quarto form, and is prepared and printed with excellent taste and great dispatch. It is considered to be a decided improvement upon the old system of Patent-office reports.

Altogether the office is now under efficient and successful management, and while the business has more than quadrupled in the last eleven years, the promptness and dispatch of the office were never before so complete as at present.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Our "Help."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your interest in the servant-girl question must plead my excuse for trespass on your space, and my recent knowledge of the help business enables me to answer the complaints of kitchen and parlor. To that question, of so little seeming importance, have I devoted much time, and I hope both employers and employed will receive what I say in the proper spirit. I had an interest in serving both, and so strictly investigated where the trouble might be, and that investigation proved to me that there were really more faults on the side of the employer, whose better position should make due allowance for the dependent. When I came to this country first I was surprised at the trouble people appeared to have with help, and compared the length of time a girl remained in a place in the old country with this. The reason is very palpable. The mistress there hires the help; then she has some idea of what she gets, and she conceals no part of the work from the servant when hiring her. That gives the girl no reasonable excuse for leaving; and when she finds trustworthy help she is never interfered with. Of course a mistress has every right to enter all parts of her own house she wishes but if she would only for one moment consider how many things she would do better herself if not interfered with, she will easily understand how much mistress of her kitchen the cook should be, and how much better the girl would serve her if confidence be placed in her. There are are some unworthy servants that no kindness will prevail with, but they are few. The majority of the help being "Irish," they are open to the influence of kindness and confidence, and the instances of abuse of either are very rare. The worthy servants should not suffer for the unworthy, and people don't consider how much happiness depends on having a good servant, or treating them with the forbearance they look for from others. Let the employers think that while they sit in all the luxury of a home, that poor servant-girl is driven from house to house, at the mercy of the whims of those with whom Providence had dealt more kindly, and who kill time by finding fault where there was really no fault to be found. The whole secret of the trouble is want of forbearance on both sides, but the lead should be on the part of the employer. Two rules must be observed to bring about the desired result; the first and most important is in strictly telling how much work is to be done, and last, but certainly not least, the restraint of temper which often leads an employer into saying many things sufficient to hurt the feelings of those who serve them. Let a mistress place herself in the kitchen for one week with no assistance, and constant complaints about one thing and another, and she will soon learn to be more considerate for the girl whose temper is soured by having to please so many different tastes, and who, under deeper sorrows and afflictions than her more fortunate sister has to bear, is expected to wear a smile, whether "missus" frowns or not. Those poor girls are human, and their positions and education place them at the mercy of the employers, who certainly don't always show that consideration and sympathy which acts as a soothing balm to the stranger in the strange land. There are a few more suggestions on this subject, which I will respectfully submit in the future.

LIZZIE O'BRIEN POLLOCK.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

A Call for Information.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Republican of the "strictest sect," and an elector who voted for Gen. Grant and for Mr. Havemeyer, I have watched with more than ordinary interest the discussion in the daily Press, and especially the communication in and the editorials of the TIMES, in regard to the resignation of Mr. O'Gorman as Corporation Counsel, and the appointment, by that prince of political acrobats, A. Oakey Hall, of E. Delafield Smith in his place. In addition to my status as a Republican, I represent a large non-political element, who believe in thorough and unmistakable Municipal reform—in giving to the Mayor-elect (who is a direct, honest, and conscientious man) full power to appoint all subordinates, from Controller down to his own official clerk, with power to remove each and all whenever he may think proper, thereby making himself responsible for the conscientious and faithful discharge of the duties by his appointees.

Recollecting well the correspondence published over fifteen months ago, between Charles O'Conor and the recently *resigned* Corporation Counsel, Mr. O'Gorman, in which it was stated that he (O'Gorman) had commenced suits against Tweed, Connolly, and Hall respectively, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., as well as in the name of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, to recover the sum of over $6,000,000 for official negligence as members of the Board of Audit, I was amazed at reading the communication signed "A Reformer," published in your issue of Sunday, Dec. 8, 1872. I could not believe that, in view of all the facts and circumstances, and especially of the acknowledged verity that Hall was Chairman of the Board of Audit, and the author and proposer of the famous resolution of May, 1870, whereby all the duties of that Board of Audit were entirely ignored, and the *ipse dixit* and signature of Tweed became the governing element of what should be paid to the creditors, or pretended creditors, of the City and County of New-York—that the statements of your correspondent, "A Reformer," were true, and, especially, that portion of his communication that no proceedings had been carried on against Hall, who, I believe, is the most guilty, in view of his knowledge and light, of official negligence of duty. I, therefore, yesterday determined to ascertain the truth of the statements of your correspondent, and, in company with a legal friend, made the necessary examination, with the following result:

First—That in the cases of Tweed and Connolly, respectively, the Special Term of the Supreme Court, held by Judge Barrett, overruled the demurrers to the complaint, and held that the action of the Board of Supervisors was properly brought, and that they were respectively liable to the County for the sum of six million dollars and upward.

Second—That in the case of Tweed, the General Term, on appeal by Tweed, sustained the decision of the Special Term, overruling the demurrer, and giving Tweed forty days to put in his answer to the complaint. In the case of Connolly, I find that he has appealed from the order of the Special Term, and that the appeal in his case has not yet been argued.

Third—I find nothing on the records of the Supreme Court in regard to the suits against Mayor Hall!

The question, on these facts obtained from the records, naturally arises in the mind of every Reformer, or tax-payer, no matter what his politics may be, what has become of these suits against Mayor Hall? Proofs, clear as "holy writ," point to the conclusion that such suits have been discontinued or officially strangled. If this be so, who has done it? What were the inducements? what the motives? and what the consideration? every unbiased mind will ask. Was it the act of Mr. O'Gorman? And has his successor, appointed by Hall, the person most interested in these suits, connived at or assented to it? Has Mayor Hall's appointment of Smith under these circumstances quieted Smith's official conscience? This whole thing, the resignation of O'Gorman, followed by the appointment of Smith by Hall, has, to say the least, a very "fishy" appearance, and demands an immediate and explicit explanation from both O'Gorman and Smith.

The Reformers and tax-payers of all political creeds are dreadfully in earnest on the subject of these official frauds, and do not intend to be trifled with or humbugged in the premises; and if Mr. Smith has, by act, word, or deed, in procuring his appointment, attempted to shield Mayor Hall from the legitimate consequences of his official acts, he might as well at once, officially and politically, go "where the woodbine twineth." I repeat the pertinent queries of your correspondent in your Sunday's issue, and ask you in the name of the great Reform element of this City, with me, to reiterate that demand.

WAVERLEY-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1872.

The Vienna Exposition and American Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Catholic Austria soliciting from free America a full presentation of her system of popular education, is one of the suggestive movements of the Vienna Exposition. Gen. Van Buren, the American Commissioner to the Exposition, states that every letter he has received from Baron Schwarz, who has been designated by the Austrian Government to take charge of all the arrangements, had reference to this matter; and the Bureau of Education at Washington is in possession of an interesting correspondence on the same subject. In this correspondence Mr. Jay, our Minister to Austria, addressing the Secretary of State, states the wishes of Baron Schwarz in the following words:

"His Excellency expressed his earnest desire that the United States Government would present at the Vienna Exposition a perfect representation of the system of common-school instruction adopted in the United States: a system, the result of which, he said, had been so wonderful. He had read with singular interest the report upon American popular education, recently published in Paris, and which had attracted so much attention upon the Continent; and he prayed me to believe, that an exposition of that system, illustrated by a school-house and its appurtenances, and its statistical results, would be a matter of profound interest not only to Austro-Hungary, but to the Eastern people who adjoin this Empire."

In a note, subsequently addressed to Mr. Jay by Baron Schwarz, the latter renews his request, and a similar hope has been expressed by Count Andrassy and other influential gentlemen connected with the Austrian Government. Accompanying these written papers are some of the Exposition programmes and formularies, which exhibit more fully the scope and completeness of the desired exhibition. The demand is, at once for our material, our appliances, our methods in grading, in supervising in teaching, and our statistics, the latter not only in grand totals, but in the daily registers of schools of every grade. As if it said, show us not only results, but disclose the secret details of the working! The call sounds like a crusade against ignorance. It is the possible germ of a system of Austrian popular education. We do not exaggerate if we say it is the opportunity for America to vitalize and direct such a system touching in her act "Austro-Hungary and the Eastern peoples who adjoin that Empire," and receiving back to her own shores, through the tide of emigration, the influence she imparts. Such is the magnitude of this demand that no effectual response can be made without the hearty and harmonious co-operation of Educational Boards and committees in all the States, and such will be the necessary expense of any proper action in the matter, that there can hardly be a hope of success unless the General and the State Governments make suitable appropriations. As the Exposition is appointed for May, 1873, the popular sentiment, which can stimulate such co-operation and justify such appropriations, must be prompt and decided in its expression.

A. TOLMAN SMITH.

The Will of an Unreconstructed Southerner.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, Dec. 6.

David Deshler, a wealthy German citizen of Tuscumbia, Ala., brought suit against a debtor in this State several years ago. After remaining in a lower Court for some time, the case was finally appealed to our Supreme Court. Deshler died not long ago, and in his will, written in his own hand, in Philadelphia, March 8, 1870, he designated Gen. John D. Rather as his executor. His suit in the Supreme Court was suspended on account of his death. In order to revive it, Gen. Rather was required to qualify in this State, as Deshler's executor, and to file a certified copy of the will, which should also be recorded in one of the Probate Courts. Gen. Rather complied with all these requirements yesterday, before Judge Ferriss.

The will contains the following clause, which, it is said, will not hold good in law: "Making the exception, however, that any of my said nephews who may have taken an active part, voluntarily, to carry on the fanatical, barbarous, and unrighteous war upon the Southern States of the Union, by serving in the Union Army, so called, or by aiding and abetting with their personal influence, or money, said unholy crusade, such shall be utterly excluded from any benefit to be derived from my estate, considering, as I do, that they assisted in diminishing the value of the same to a much larger amount than would be their legitimate share, had said war, in which they may have participated, not occurred or been carried out."

THE DIAMOND FRAUD.

A Philosophical View of the Late Swindle.

One of the Principal Operators an Ex-Penitentiary Convict—Attend to Your Regular Business and Let Speculation Alone.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRASS VALLEY, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1872.

Diamond stock is worth as much in reality as ever. It was worthless at first, it holds its own remarkably well, only more so. The bubble has burst, the speculators are skinned a little before they expected it, but fortunately for them they are able to bear it. The grand operators have made something by their fraud, but are disappointed in realizing the large amount they aimed at. The immense swindle has been exposed before its final consummation. If you will refer to my article published in the TIMES of Aug. 26, you will see that I denounced it from the first as a grand swindle. I know the country, know some of the leading spirits of the enterprise. One of the operators was arrested during the civil war, and imprisoned in the Penitentiary, for fitting out a rebel privateer to prey upon the commerce of the United States on the Pacific coast, and since then has been engaged in wild-cat mining stock operations. Another was engaged in a swindling mining operation in London, and was published in a leading English journal for his complicity with the nefarious operation, while a third is a leading man in gambling mining stock operations, and it is generally supposed that the three act in concert in many of their wool-pulling operations. Any speculative enterprise which they are engaged in is looked upon by the straightforward part of our business community with distrust, and that there is fraud at the bottom. No surprise is felt that the diamond swindle is a fraud, so far as they and their confederates are concerned; but the surprise is that they have deceived so many shrewd and intelligent business men. It now appears that Gen. McClellan has not even won an Antietam in the stock market; it has been an inglorious defeat, and money, as well as glory, out of pocket. The scene of operations has been transferred from Arizona to the Green River country, which I traversed in 1849, and certainly then nor since was there any idea of a diamond field until the keen-sighted San Francisco operators, who had never visited the ground, made the important discovery. Just now there is great excitement throughout California at the exposure of the fraud, and a great deal of virtuous indignation heaped upon the supposed perpetrators, but what will it all amount to? It will be a nine days' wonder, the swindlers will escape scot free; indeed, will be looked upon as heroes of financial capacity, and lauded for their smartness, and be more and more consulted in speculating operations. New games will be instituted at the proper time, and the grand operators in the great swindle will be the virtuous authority to manipulate and prove the great value of anything which will put money in their pockets at the expense of the gulled public. What! incarcerate such men? The whole civilized world will be their jail, the indulgent public their jailers. They will have the liberty of the whole yard, and continue to be supported by the people. I do not go into detail of the swindle. The newspapers will give you its history. Many good men were deceived—indeed all who engaged in it but the grand operators. Much credit is due to Mr. Ralston, Cashier of the Bank of California, who, although himself one who was victimized, would not put the ten millions of stock which was placed in his hands upon the market until the fact of the richness of the so-called diamond fields was really demonstrated. His business caution and natural good sense overruled his own belief in the truth of the existence of the diamond fields, and he kept the stock back waiting for further developments, thus preventing an excitement among the people, and those who could illy spare their money in worthless investments. Few men believe that Arnold and Slack, the original finders of the diamond deposits, were the prime movers in the operation. It is pretty clearly shown that they were too impecunious to purchase such an amount of gems as were distributed on the ground. They probably were agents in making the alleged discovery, with a promise of high reward, but deeper heads than theirs conceived the plan, and manipulated the operations. Diamonds are actually found in California. We know they do exist, but they are so rarely found, and their finding the result of accident, I believe in all cases, that no particular locality is given them, as being peculiar to gems. They do not exist anywhere in the known world in sufficient quantities to warrant such an excitement as was about to be inaugurated by the swindlers of the Green River diamond field.

The world will have to put up with the treasures of gold and silver so long as they are the circulating medium. We do know that they exist in paying quantities, and that California and Nevada are the grand fields of such treasure. We suppose that at least a million of dollars has been squandered upon the diamond chimera. Now, had that amount been spent upon developing and working the mines of Grass Valley, under proper management, it would not only have been no loss to stockholders, but, in all human probability, would have doubled that amount to the circulating medium of the world.

Better stick to the old and beaten track than launch out into speculative uncertainties. One thousand mines in Grass Valley have been prospected and proved. We know by actual working that gold is in them. We have our good mines, our medium, and poor ones, but we know which they are, which will be remunerative, and which will not. And, by long experience, we know how to work them and make them pay. We shall be content with them and let those do better who can.

Our Fall has been delightful. We have had just rain enough to lay the dust and make traveling agreeable. Roses and pinks are still blooming in our gardens, and fires are needed only a little time mornings and evenings. There is no demoralization in our climate if it does exist in our stock boards.

More than half our wheat remains on hand for want of the means of transportation. Money is still tight in financial circles, but the gold from our mines is at par, and finds a ready market at all times. As the millennium approaches, we expect the day will come when capitalists will eschew wild-cat, Stock Board, and diamond speculations, and invest their surplus funds in honest, fair-paying gold mines, for such there are almost without end. A few days ago I met a gentleman in San Francisco who had read my letters published in the TIMES, who thought my strictures upon California operators and the financial condition of things too severe; that their effect would be to discourage people from coming here; that the comparison was inimical to the State. There has not been a word written which I wish to take back. Every day's experience justifies their truth; in fact, he subsequently acknowledged that, morally and financially, I was about right. In many ways my opportunities of gaining information are superior, particularly in mines, mining, and the financial condition of the country, and I design to state the simple facts as I find them—"nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

I love California too well to depreciate her capabilities, but I hate the overreaching propensities of the times too much to let vice and rascality go unremarked. I expect the shoe to pinch where it is tight; so let those who wear them "pare their heels and pare their toes." Before closing the subject of diamond speculation, I must tell you my own experience in hunting gems. I went prospecting once, and was left in the cold in about as pitiable condition as many of our diamond stock speculators are. Last August I was with my family at Lake Tahoe. One afternoon I took a boat and rowed over its beautiful surface for a mile or two near the shore. Coming to a pretty cove, where there was a fine beach, we ran in and concluded to search for cornelians, for which the place is celebrated. Along the water's edge we observed large quantities of smooth, rounded, translucent pebbles of quartz, pretty specimens for a cabinet. While the ladies of our party were searching for cornelians, boy-like, I took off my shoes and stockings, rolled up my pants, and waded into the clear water and gathered many nice specimens. About a rod from shore lay a huge bowlder of translucent quartz, partly submerged. I waded out, and climbing to the top, I flapped my wings, and crowed like—an old cock that I was. I felt exuberant as a diamond stock-broker does when stocks are up. In a little while I started for shore, but stepping carelessly, I found myself sitting on a point of the rock. Dear reader, that point was under water up to my waist. Hum! here was a go, stocks were down and no chance for a change for over a mile. I had waded in—now I waded out amid the jeers and laughter of my partners of the speculation. My wife set me up against a huge rock in the hot sun to dry, and from that moment to this I have had nothing to do in gem-hunting. Let diamond hunting go, dear reader, or depend upon it, like me, you'll find yourself up to your—waist in water—hot water at that.

OLD BLOCK.

MAUDE'S MURDER.

Interesting and Important Developments Before the Coroner Yesterday.

The Girl Trying to Reform when Shot—Curious Behavior of the Murderer—Letters Written by the Dead Girl.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the case of "Maude Merrill," who was killed by her uncle, Robert P. Bleakley, in the house of prostitution in Neilson-place on Tuesday last. The seats inside the railing were occupied by Mrs. Cozzens, the proprietress, and the inmates of her house. The murdered girl's sister, Lottie Smith, was present, and was crying bitterly. After the murder of her sister and the arrest of Bleakley, she found herself destitute of protection, and was compelled to enter the Home of the Friendless in this City, where she now is. Bleakley was brought from the Mercer-street Station in custody of Capt. Byrnes. He was handcuffed. He did not evince the slightest concern, and was as cool as he could be. Coroner Young called on the jury to carefully consider the evidence, and give a verdict regardless of any criticism which might be passed on them. The murdered girl's sister, Lottie Smith, was then called. She was supported to the witness stand by the Matron of the Home for the Friendless. Her testimony was as follows:

Mary Anne Foley, alias "Maude Merrill," was my sister; I last saw her at No. 10 Neilson-place, on Friday last; I called there by myself; I had previously called on her there two or three times; I had conversations with her regarding Bleakley, her uncle; I told her for her own sake not to see him, as I was afraid something would happen; I have heard him threaten her; I never lived with him; I went to Neilson-place to ask her to see him, as he said he was going to California; she said for me to come on Saturday; she left a note for me on Saturday saying that she could not see me until Tuesday; on Tuesday morning I saw Bleakley; he said he was going to the Navy-yard on business; when he came back he was drunk; I asked him if he was going to New-York, he said "Yes;" I dressed myself and went out with him; he scolded me on the way, and when near the Fulton Ferry said, "Lottie, you must not come with me; go back; if I don't see her, I'll turn the house inside out;" I was afraid and returned home; he crossed the ferry to New-York; he had a pistol in his possession, for I saw it twice or three times; when my sister was at No. 114 West Twenty-sixth-street, I saw her one Sunday; I met her at the corner of Twenty-third-street, and we rode to Central Park; she was very sad and talked very affectionately to me; she always was so to me, and I loved her; I have been three years in this country, my uncle brought me here; he went to California and left me in Brooklyn without making any provision for me.

Here Bleakley rose from his seat, and, producing a couple of sheets of paper, began writing on the edge of the Coroner's desk. He said: "Coroner, may I ask a question?" Coroner Young said, "No, Sir." Bleakley stared into the face of the witness, and the foreman of the jury said, "What is that man doing?" Bleakley replied, "I have no counsel, and I desire to make notes of some objections." The juror informed the Coroner that the jury did not desire Bleakley in this position. Bleakley was ordered to sit down, and he did so.

The witness continued: I first heard my uncle complain of my sister last Winter; my sister was married four years ago in Ireland, and was not married in this country.

"Frank" Carlton, of No. 10 Neilson-place, opened the door for Bleakley on Tuesday; he asked, "Is Miss Maude in?" she answered "Yes;" he asked, "Is she in her room?" and, on being answered in the affirmative, walked right upstairs as if he knew the room; the witness heard no pistol-shots, but a half hour after saw Bleakley's back as he left the house.

Mary Stevens, the housekeeper at No. 10 Neilson-place, knew of a man calling there; heard a noise, and left the reception-room where she was; called up the stairs, "What is the matter?" heard two noises similar to the first; then, on going up one flight of stairs, met a man leisurely walking down, with his hands in his pockets; could not recognize him as the stairs were dark; the man said, "You had better go upstairs; I have shot my niece, and am going to give myself up;" she became terrified, and the man walked to the door, and, opening it, went into the street.

The next witness, Annie Weaver, residing at No. 131 East Thirty-sixth-street, gave important testimony. She knew the deceased at No. 114 West Twenty-sixth-street; they were intimate friends, and conversed about family affairs; her uncle called there frequently; he came for money; he saw me, and said she owed him $50, and that he must have it, or he would have the house pulled; he said he would take it $5 or $10 at a time, or any way he could get it; once he asked me if she had not company on the night before, and had made money; I closed the door in his face, and never allowed her to see him while I was in the house; she often said she was afraid he would illtreat her, and when he came she used to lock herself in my room; I asked her if she would return, and she said she wouldn't, because she was afraid of him; she told me that her uncle took all her wages while she was in a clergyman's family in Red Hook, and that she had to leave there because he persecuted her; she also said he was jealous of her.

Mary Anderson, of No. 29 East Twenty-seventh-street, knew deceased at No. 114 West Twenty-sixth-street; she always said she was afraid of her uncle, and would not see him; on one occasion the witness opened the door for Bleakley, and he demanded $50; she replied that he could not expect the murdered girl to give him any money, and Bleakley answered that she must get it.

Capt. Thomas J. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, detailed Bleakley's confession of the crime to him, and produced in evidence several letters found in the murdered girl's possession. One was a letter from her husband, Jeremiah Foley, a soldier in Fort Griffin, written in the most affectionate terms, and a copy of an equally loving reply written by the unfortunate girl. Then came a letter from the murdered girl to Bleakley, containing the following passage:

"I am not satisfied with the tenor of your letter. It looks as if you were wanting to cast suspicion on my sister Lottie. Perhaps you want to drive her to ruin, too, by persecution. She is a good, pure girl, and is proof against you."

Then came the following letter, written to a friend by the murdered girl:

DEC. 18, 1871.

I really don't know what to say about this business with my uncle. He has plagued the life near out of me. He brought Lottie to spend the evening with these people, and never spoke a word to me. People here told him it was a shame for him to treat me so. He told them he never would speak to me again, so I have bid him good-bye for the last time. I have no one now that I care to live for, nor no one to care for me. But no matter; I am determined to take care of myself for the future, with the help of Him that cares for all. And now, little fairy, I don't want you to quite forget me, even though you are inclined to be prejudiced against me. I am going to a place to-night, and will send you the directions, so as you will send me your picture. I want you to tell me what you think of me, for I don't know when I will see you again. Do not despise me altogether, for you are ever the same. MOLLIE DEAR.

Then the following letters from Bleakley to the murdered girl:

BROOKLYN, Sept. 4, 1872.

DEAR NIECE: I called to see you, as Lottie told me you were going away, as you were sick. Mrs. Wil[illegible] told me how things were. I will not say anything to Lottie about it, and am sorry you are unwell. I hope you will write to me and let me know how you prosper, and if anything dangerous turns up do not forget to let me know. Now do not forget. My address is No. 179 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

Your affectionate uncle,
ROBERT P. BLEAKLEY.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 15, 1872.

MAUDE: I hope you will excuse me if I trespass on your feelings in this matter, I simply want to tell you that I do not in any way want to intrude on your time by calling on you, and if you will only be so kind as to let me know by note when I can have an opportunity of seeing you, uninterrupted, I will be happy to do so, and transact any little business we may have. I also want to let you know that it is not my intention to keep on visiting you very often, for I would not be against your wishes in your present home. I feel satisfied in having had an interview with you, and that you honored me so much by recognizing me as your uncle. I shall be happy and willing at any time to see you, for you know I always liked you, notwithstanding your old trouble, and anything that I can do for you I will do as cheerfully as ever, for I am a poor unfortunate myself and have been nearly all my life. It was my intention to call on you to-morrow, but I thought you might be engaged, and it gives me pain to go to see you such a long distance and have to come away like I did the other night. I have not seen Lottie since, but will call on her after I see you. Now do not neglect to let me know when to call when it will be most convenient for you; if you only write a few lines. Let me know it and call on Lottie yet. Good night. Your affectionate uncle,
ROBERT P. BLEAKLEY.

P. S.—Direct your letter to No. 268 Navy-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for R. P. Bleakley.

The case was then given to the jury, and after a very short deliberation, they brought in a verdict against Bleakley, who was committed to the Tombs.

An Attempted Murder.

On Monday afternoon, Patrick Bulger, suspecting that Mr. James Lee, of State-street, had caused his dismissal from the position of door-man of the Seventh Precinct Station-house, armed himself with a revolver, and started in search of his supposed enemy. He ascertained that Mr. Lee was at No. 49 Whitehall-street, and, on finding him, demanded substantial satisfaction, which not being forthcoming, Bulger drew the pistol, and pointed it at Mr. Lee, but before he satisfied himself of his aim, he was disarmed and in the hands of an officer. Yesterday he was brought to the Tombs, and committed in $1,000 bail.

Probable Murder—Another Bar-room Fracas, and a Man Who Has Nothing to Say.

Yesterday morning John Galvin, who is employed as a keeper at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and Thomas Phillips, of No. 225 West Thirty-first-street, were drinking and carousing together in the liquor-saloon of Michael Dawdell, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, and while so engaged a quarrel sprang up between them. They soon became engaged in a fight, and during the fracas Galvin drew a revolver and shot Phillips in the right breast, inflicting a very serious wound. He made his escape. Phillips was taken [illegible] and Dr. Beach was summoned. An attempt was made to hush up the affair, and it was several hours before the Police received any information about the matter. Capt. McIlwain, of the Second Precinct, repaired to the bedside of the wounded man, but the latter refused to make any statement in explanation of the shooting. He further said that he did not desire Galvin's arrest, and would not make a complaint against him if he was captured. The Police are, however, searching for the assailant, but it is feared that he has left the City.

THE HOTEL TRAGEDY.

The Fire-Marshal's Investigation Continued Yesterday—Statements of the Servants—Burial of the Victims.

The excitement occasioned by the disaster at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Tuesday night subsided somewhat yesterday. There were crowds about the building all day, viewing the evidences of the fire. Business in the office resumed its wonted phase, and to an inside casual observer the hotel gave no intimation of the recent tragedy.

CONTINUATION OF THE FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the cause of the fire was continued before Fire Marshal McSpedon yesterday. The following testimony was taken:

Mary Morney, being sworn, said: I live at Fifth-avenue Hotel; am employed in the laundry; I slept in the attic, in room No. 508; Bridget Murray occupied the room with me; this room is just at the head of the attic stairs; there is an entrance to the elevator on the floor below us, but none on our floor; on the night of the fire I left the linen-room at ten o'clock, and went up to my room and did some sewing; after that I went down the servants' staircase to the sixth floor; this was about twenty minutes before I discovered the fire; it was about eleven o'clock when I discovered the fire; I was partly undressed when I heard a crackling noise; I opened my door and the smoke was outside; I looked down the staircase and saw the fire burning about three floors below; I called Bridget and cried "fire" several times; ran down-stairs through the passage-way leading from the servants' staircase to the main hall on the sixth floor; two other girls, who occupied the next room to mine, went down the same way that I did; the flames came up very rapidly and scorched me somewhat as I was going down; when I first discovered the fire, I heard no noise below, no cry of fire, and the first alarm in the attic was given by me; did not see any one on the way down-stairs until I got to the fourth floor; there I saw one of the gas men and another man with hose near the back stairs; saw one of the office boys in the main hall, near the back staircase, ringing the bell and speaking through the tube; told him where the fire was, and he then called through the tube, "that the fire was on the back staircase;" there was no grating on my window, and there was another window further down the Twenty-third street side, which had no grating; several of the girls got out there; there is an opening in the elevator box on each floor; I think there are no doors to these openings; the rooms Nos. 511 and 513 were occupied exclusively by the scrubbing-girls; they were kept by themselves; I understood that it was the duty of the watchman on the sixth floor to look after the attic, and come up there every fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock; saw nothing of him at the time of the fire; have been employed at the hotel almost two years; heard there was a slight fire on one of the landings about six months ago; it amounted to nothing; understood it caught fire from a barrel of rubbish; have talked with a good many of the girls who escaped from the attic; some escaped to the roof through the windows which had no wires on; some escaped through a sky-light in the ceiling of one of the rooms near the east end of the attic, and some through the door leading to the private office, which had been broken open.

Mrs. Martha E. Fisher, being sworn, testified: I am a housekeeper of the Fifth-avenue Hotel; have been employed there twelve years; I have the supervision of the chamber-maids, scrubbers, and cleaners; all the girls who were burned to death were in my department; they occupied rooms Nos. 511 and 513, in the girls' attic, near the staircase; the girls are required to be in bed by half past ten or eleven P. M.; on the night of the fire I retired to bed at about eleven o'clock; I had not been in bed long when I heard a crackling sound in the hall, which roused me up; on looking out of the window I saw the fire burning on the landing on the servants' staircase, the landing on the third floor; the window on this landing is directly opposite my room, but a few feet distant; I was not at all alarmed at first, not supposing that the fire would amount to anything serious; I stepped to the door, and found that there was much confusion in the hall, and heard cries of fire; I returned to my room and endeavored to dress myself, but was compelled to leave on account of the dense smoke which by that time filled the room; by this time I heard the screams from the girls in the attic; I was nearly stifled by the smoke, and was obliged to leave the room in my night-clothes; there were nine girls occupying No. 513 and six in No. 511; four of the girls escaped from No. 511 by forcing the wire screen off the window; they all agree that they saw the deceased on the floor and ready to follow them, and they supposed that they had also made their escape; we had a slight fire in the drying-room six or seven years ago, and after that Mr. Darling took additional precautions to guard against fire; he called my attention to the means for extinguishing fires; we supposed that the preparations were so ample, the hose being so near the staircase, that the stairway could be flooded at once; there were no doors to the openings to the lower elevator; the doors leading from the guests' hall to the servants' stairway, on the fifth and sixth floors, are closed; the girls mostly pass up the outer stairway until they get to the sixth floor, and then they pass to their own stairway.

Mary Burke testified: I am employed at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; am chief of the cleaners and scrubbers; I occupied room No. 509, located directly at the head of the stairs in the girls' attic; I had sixteen girls in my charge; they occupied rooms Nos. 511 and 513; No. 511 was the second door from me, on the same side of the passage, and No. 513 was directly opposite No. 511; there were six girls in No. 511 and nine in No. 513; I occupied a room by myself; on the night of the fire I went to bed about fifteen or twenty minutes before eleven o'clock; I think I went to sleep and was roused by the girls crying "fire" in the hall; I did not suppose it would amount to much, but got up and went to the window; I saw the smoke below and went to the door; a hot, thick smoke poured in, and the floor was very hot; when I opened the door, I saw the fire coming up the stairway; it was very dark in the halls; there was no gas burning, and the passage was filled with smoke; I heard no noise in the attic, and supposed that all had escaped but myself; I felt my way along the passage toward the private attic, and as I felt cooler I knew I was going away from the fire, and finally escaped to the roof through the window of one of the rooms near the entrance to the private attic; I have been employed in the hotel about nine years; there was a fire in the laundry six or seven years ago; there was a fire once in a barrel of rubbish on the landing of the servants' stairway; I don't remember any other fires occurring since I have been in the hotel; the girls kept the keys of their rooms and locked themselves in.

The investigation will be continued today.

BURIAL OF THE BURNED BODIES.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday granted permits for the burial of the eleven bodies which were found in the ashes of the Fifth-avenue Hotel fire, and all will be buried today, with the exception of one or two that have been taken charge of by relatives. Those identified are as follows: Mary McCabe, aged 30; Mary Jane Devey, 29; Kate Cummings, 26; Margaret Fagan, 26; Lizzie Campbell, 17; Honora Ward, 22; Kate Cushing, 30; Mary McDonald, 28. The remaining three can never be identified, but are supposed to be: Mary Cordery, aged 18; Margaret O'Conner, 22; Lizzie Moran, 20.

The Fire at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A number of letters appear in the issues of the morning papers suggesting that subscriptions should be collected for the purpose of interring the victims of the recent fire, providing for the wants of those now in hospital, and repairing the losses sustained by those whose property has been destroyed. Many of these letters contain contributions, and while the Bureau of Supply under Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Darling will be only too happy to receive all aid which may be proffered, we wish to remove some misapprehensions which appear to exist in the mind of the public.

We, ourselves, arranged for the interment of the bodies with James Dowd, sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, in West Sixteenth-street, directing him to see the funeral arrangements properly conducted at our expense, and the services will be held in that church to-morrow morning.

There is but one of the girls now in hospital, named Mary Jane Harey, who is uninjured by the fire, but suffering from the shock to her nervous system. We requested Warden Brennan to care for her welfare in every respect, and told him that we would be accountable for any expense incurred. The Bureau of Supply was organized the morning after the fire, and since that time the ladies have been busily employed in providing garments for those requiring them in every known case. Where so many things were to be done, isolated cases of omission may possibly have occurred, although we personally have heard no complaints. All the girls were lodged and fed in the guests' rooms on the ground floor, Twenty-fourth-street side, until they were supplied with a new outfit and able to resume their duties. It is not our intention to allow any of our employes to suffer loss, and we had arranged, apart from external assistance, to recompense them as fully as lies in our power. We need scarcely say how much we deplore the sad disaster which has occurred, but we feel ourselves bound to deprecate some of the comments passed, pending the investigation now in progress.

We remain, yours respectfully,
DARLING, GRISWOLD & CO.

Salary of Judge Coulter.

In the suits now pending between the assignees of Judge Coulter and his clerk against the City, to recover the increase of salary made to both by the Board of Supervisors in 1869, the admitted facts were yesterday submitted to Judge Brady, in the Supreme Court, Circuit. The defense was that the increase by the Board of Supervisors was unlawful. The Judge reserved his decision.

Useful Instead of Ornamental.

A member of the Senate of Massachusetts, who is opposed to the removal of the Old South Church in Boston for business purposes, introduced the following on Wednesday, but it was lost by a vote of 16 to 2:

"*Ordered*, That a joint special committee of one on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House be appointed, with instructions to report forthwith a plan under which Faneuil Hall shall be removed, to make way for an extension of the Highland-street Railway; Copp's Hill, King's Chapel, and the Old Granary burying-ground to be put in the market for building lots; Bunker Hill Monument be leased for a shot-tower; the portraits of the old Governors, now hanging in the Senate Chamber, be sent to the auction-room; and the trophies from Lexington, Concord, and Bennington, be sent to the old junk-dealers, and the places now occupied by those old historical relics be devoted to placarding the wares of Boston merchants."

THE LOST ST. LOUIS.

Description of the Last Steamer Known to Have Gone to the Bottom.

The St. Louis was an iron screw-steamer of 1,060 tons, and was built for the Cunard line, at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1863, and was sent out here to carry the royal mail between this port and Nassau, N. P. During the early part of the war she was run ashore a few miles below Port Royal Harbor, and was sold as a wreck. Some parties from the North got her off the beach, and brought her into Port Royal Harbor, where she received temporary repairs, and then proceeded North. Here she was fitted up, her name changed, and was purchased by the Merchants' Steam-ship Company, of Boston, and eventually went into the New-Orleans trade. After a time she was bought by Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co., who have kept her constantly at work in the same trade. She was in exceedingly good order, having been thoroughly overhauled not long since. She was brig-rigged, and of the following dimensions: Length, 214 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet. She had two engines, with 48-inch cylinders and 35 inches stroke of piston.

A part of her machinery was new some two years ago. She was some twenty years old, and her rating in all the books had expired, but her hull was in excellent condition. It is thought by some she must have touched on some sunken obstruction, either in coming down the Mississippi River or in crossing the bar, or that the leak occurred around her stern bearings. It is possible that the Captain and crew will come north in the steamer City of San Antonio, of the Mallory line, which left Key West yesterday, although it is possible the Cromwell steamer, which leaves New-Orleans to-night, may call at Key West for them.

Annual Meeting of the New-England Society—The Statement for the Past Year—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the New-England Society was held last evening at Delmonico's, Dr. Blakeman, Moderator, presiding. Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, the President of the Society, submitted an elaborate and carefully-prepared report on the condition and prospects of the organization. It strongly recommended the project of erecting a permanent building commensurate with the importance of the institution. The precedent established last year of inaugurating a ladies' reception was eminently successful, and it was proposed that it should be continued and conducted on a larger scale in future. The report concluded with the following financial statement:

"The Society was never so prosperous as at the present time. The report of the Finance Committee shows that the Society possesses assets to the amount of $37,800 02, of which the present market value is $38,850, being an increase over last year of $4,252. The assets of the Society are as follows: 8 bonds Danville, Pekin, and Bloomington Railroad, $8,000; 1 bond Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad, $1,000; 10 bonds Peoria and Rock Island Railroad, $10,000; 4 bonds Houston and Texas Railroad, $4,000; United States sixes of 1881, $3,000; United States five-twenties of 1867, $2,500; United States registered bonds, $2,500; 30 shares Merchants' Bank, $1,500; 20 shares Mechanics' Bank, $500; 16 shares Phenix Bank, $320; 9 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $900; loan on call, $500; cash balance, $3,080 02. Total, $37,800 02. The records of the past year exhibit larger receipts, a larger membership, and a larger permanent fund than those of any year since the organization of the Society. These plain facts are full of encouragement and an incentive to renewed exertions on the part of the members to enlarge the means, increase the influence, and thus enhance the honor of our cherished Association."

The report was adopted, and ordered to be placed on file. The Charity Committee reported that during the past year it assisted 313 persons, at a cost of $2,667.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Elliot C. Cowdin; First Vice-President, Isaac H. Bailey; Second Vice-President, Col. William Borden; Directors—Dorman B. Eaton, William H. Lee, William H. Fogg, Levi P. Morton, Daniel F. Appleton, Parker Handy, James C. Carter, George Walker, Josiah M. Fiske, Chas. G. Landon, Chas. L. Tiffany, Richard Butler, Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. E. W. Lambert, George F. Baker, Alfred S. Hatch; Treasurer, Luther B. Wyman; Secretary, L. P. Hubbard.

Mr. Berry drew the attention of the meeting to the loss the Society sustained in the death of Horace Greeley, who was a member for thirty years. He moved that a committee be appointed to adopt appropriate resolutions, and that they be incorporated in the minutes of the proceedings.

Messrs. D. B. Eaton, William H. Lee, and William H. Fogg were appointed to draft the resolutions.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the dinner, which is to take place on the 23d inst., reported that President Grant, Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and other celebrities, would be in attendance, and they expected it would be very successful. The meeting then adjourned.

Appointment of School Officers by Mayor Hall.

The following communications were received, yesterday, from the Mayor's Office, regarding the appointment of school officers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.
To the Honorable, the Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction:

In pursuance of the act passed April 25, 1864, as amended by the act passed April 18, 1871, chapter 574, I hereby appoint the following persons to be Inspectors of Common Schools, for the full term of three years from and after the 1st day of January next; each to respectively succeed the Inspector whose term of office then expires by limitation, viz:

Second District, Alexander S. Hunter, surgeon, No. 353 Broome-street; Third District, George H. Mackay, lawyer, London-terrace; Fourth District, William W. Lyon, real estate, No. 112 Avenue C; Fifth District, Richard C. Fellows, lawyer, No. 55 West Twenty-fifth-street, (re-appointment;) Sixth District, John Brice, harbor-master, No. 422 West Thirty-third-street, (re-appointment;) Sixth District, Alexander Wilder, journalist, No. 222 West Thirty-fourth-street, in place of John H. Tietjen, resigned; Seventh District John J. Sinclair, publisher, No. 115 West Forty-ninth-street.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.
To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction:

In pursuance of the act passed April 18, 1871, chapter 574, and of its command to appoint within twenty days before the expiration of term of outgoing Trustees, I hereby appoint the following persons to be Trustees of Common Schools, for the full term of five years, from and after the first day of January next; each to respectively succeed the Trustee whose term of office then expires by limitation, viz.:

First Ward, Gen. Thomas D. Johns, engineer, Stevens House, Broadway; Second Ward, Jeremiah Coyne, merchant, No. 206 Front-street, (re-appointment;) Third Ward, Thomas Wm. Knox, journalist, Astor House; Fourth Ward, Morris Friedsam, United States Assessor, No. 59 Madison-street; Fifth Ward, Jacob Lawall, merchant, No. 80 North Moore-street; Sixth Ward, Terence Foley, merchant, No. 53 Mulberry-street, (re-appointment;) Seventh Ward, William Gardner, iron importer, No. 272 East Broadway; Eighth Ward, Francis Fleet, physician, No. 286 Hudson-street, (re-appointment;) Ninth Ward, Andrew J. Mathewson, lawyer, No. 64 Hudson-street, (re-appointment;) Tenth Ward, Chas. Gansmann, express, No. 131 Eldridge-street; Eleventh Ward, Armour C. Anderson, lawyer, No. 708 Sixth-street, (re-appointment;) Eleventh Ward, Dr. Samuel A. Creiger, vice Dr. A. J. O'Sullivan, resigned; Twelfth Ward, David H. Knapp, builder, One Hundred and Fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, (re-appointment;) Thirteenth Ward, Frederick Germann, furniture, No. 176 Clinton-street, (re-appointment;) Fourteenth Ward, Henry Manron, produce, No. 183 Hester-street, (re-appointment;) Fifteenth Ward, Edward Schell, banker, No. 53 Clinton-place, (re-appointment;) Sixteenth Ward, John Howe, physician, No. 311 West Seventeenth-street, (re-appointment;) Eighteenth Ward, James W. Gerard, Jr., lawyer, No. 17 Gramercy Park; Nineteenth Ward, Charles E. Loew, County Clerk, No. 141 East Fifty-sixth-street; Twentieth Ward, John H. Tietjen, merchant, No. 501 West Thirty-sixth-street; Twenty-first Ward, William C. Whitney, lawyer, No. 74 Park-avenue; Twenty-second Ward, James R. Cuming, lawyer, No. 204 West Forty-third-street.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

The South Carolina Senatorship.

Speaking of the newly-elected United States Senator from South Carolina, who was formerly a resident of Pennsylvania, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "Our acquaintance with Col. Patterson dates back some years, and we may say is intimate. We have therefore a right to say, knowing him as we do, that South Carolina has chosen a man to represent her in the Senate who will be faithful to her interests, and do his best to promote them. He is not, perhaps, a statesman in the loftiest conception of statesmanship, but he is shrewd and intelligent, a thorough business man, acquainted with legislative tactics, and persevering and indomitable in all he undertakes. In short, he possesses all the requisite qualifications for a practical and successful legislator, and we do not think the people of South Carolina will ever have cause to regret the choice of their Legislature."

Cider and Pickles for Fever.

From the Detroit Free Press, Dec. 11.

Some two months ago a resident of Maple-street named Broef was taken ill with some sort of fever, and for two weeks there was little hope of saving his life. He continued to sink, in spite of all the physicians could do, and they finally gave him up. All through his sickness the man had continually asked for pickles and cider, and when he had got so low that his death was considered only a question of a few hours, Mrs. Broef decided to gratify his wishes. A glass of sweet cider was given him, a spoonful at a time, and he declared that he felt much better for it. More was given through the night, in place of medicine, and the next morning the doctor declared that a most favorable change had taken place. Some strong pickles were procured and given him, and he began to call for gruel and broth. To be brief, he is now able to move around the house, and everybody in the neighborhood, as well as the physician, gives the cider and pickles the credit of performing the cure.

THE CUP OF POISON.

Important Developments in the Case of Dr. Irish.

A Story from a Clerk whom He Tried to Bribe—A New Feature in the Anderson Case.

The trial of Dr. Lucius B. Irish, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, was resumed yesterday.

Moses Genung, undertaker, was placed on the stand, and testified to a general conversation with Dr. Irish on the subject of Mr. Anderson's death about the time the remains were exhumed. Nothing important was elicited.

John Lee, Inspector of Customs, testified to Anderson's drinking habits, and to the good feeling that existed between the deceased and his wife.

David Richardson, ship-carpenter, of No. 138 Concord-street, testified to Anderson's habits of intemperance. Saw both Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson administer something to Anderson while he was sick; did not know what it was.

Joseph P. Jones, M. D., Coroner of Kings County, testified that he had a conversation with the prisoner about the time of the post-mortem examination. He wanted to be present at the autopsy, but was refused; he became very much excited, and said the deceased had been a confirmed drunkard, and was entitled to no consideration, on account of his inebriety. He said also, that the examination would show that death resulted from acute gastritis, and added: "If any corrosive poison is found in the stomach, I had nothing to do with it."

Samuel Y. Allain testified that he knew the deceased to dispose of a bottle of brandy at one drinking.

Andrew Jackson, sworn: Was formerly in the employ of Dr. Irish at the latter's store, No. 218 Court-street; on the night of the 3d of April last Dr. Irish came into the store with a man whom the doctor called "Ed.;" the man complained of a great load on his stomach; the doctor prescribed magnesia and cinnamon, which the man took, and shortly afterward commenced vomiting; the doctor said the man was very sick, and he feared he had been poisoned, but told witness not to say anything about it; Anderson then laid down, and shortly afterward sat down by the stove, when he commenced vomiting violently; the doctor charged him with having been drinking again, which Anderson denied; saw Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Irish at the store about ten days before Anderson died; the doctor told witness to put up three drachms of arsenic, which Mrs. Anderson wanted to kill cats with; as the arsenic was handed to Mrs. Anderson, the doctor said to her, "We don't often do that, but with you it is all right;" they went out together and got into a Court-street car; about four days after that the doctor ordered witness to put up a dollar's worth of arsenic and a dollar's worth of Paris green, which he said was for parties in the country; the doctor weighed out a part of the arsenic himself, and then told witness to mark the package "poison;" also that of Paris green; do not recollect whether the doctor took the packages out with him or not; about eight or nine o'clock of Sunday, May 12, Dr. Irish told witness he wanted to talk with him about the case; he said they might both be examined as witnesses, and he did not want their testimony to conflict. The doctor then said that when Anderson came into the store, he gave him bicarbonate of soda; witness replied that he did not remember that, and that he would not perjure himself for all of New-York and Brooklyn; witness said, "That all looks very well, but don't you remember the arsenic Mrs. Anderson took away with her?" The doctor replied that that was used to poison cats. Witness said: "It looks very bad. Doctor." Dr. Irish then told witness that he had better go to the country for his health, and that he would pay his expenses; soon afterward he told witness that he had better remain away until after Dr. Doremus had made the analysis, and in the mean time he would employ another clerk temporarily to supply his place; on the 15th of May the doctor gave witness $50, and said, "When you get settled write to me, and I will answer you, directing to 'Andrew J.;' if you should want more money, let me know, and I will send it to you;" the doctor also told witness that, if any person ever asked him whether Mrs. Anderson bought arsenic there to say she never did; when Mrs. Anderson learned that witness was going away, she desired him to remain, saying she was afraid other parties might get hold of him, and question him about the arsenic she got to kill cats; Dr. Irish gave witness a letter of recommendation; went to New-York, and from there to Buffalo, where he now resides; witness said also that he put up 180 grains of arsenic for Mrs. Anderson by the doctor's directions.

Patrick McGuire, keeper of the Morgue, testified that while Anderson's body was lying at the Morgue, Dr. Irish came there and tried to get in, but witness would not permit him to enter. The doctor said that the deceased had threatened to kill his wife, (Mrs. Anderson,) and that what was done by himself and Mrs. Anderson, was done to save her life. Said he, "While I have breath in my body I will stick to that woman and get her out of her trouble."

The testimony of these two witnesses caused a profound sensation in the Court-room. The prisoner's wife and relatives present seemed very much affected. The Doctor himself at first appeared startled at the appearance of the clerk, Jackson, on the stand, but soon recovered his accustomed calmness.

Capture of a Supposed Member of a Large Gang of Forgers.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 11.

The astonishing operations of a gang of forgers, distributed through several Southern cities, and working in concert, were detailed in the St. Louis papers last Winter. As will be remembered, the operations were conducted on principles as scientific as those of a military campaign. The head-quarters of the gang were in New-York. Dispatching the men to half a dozen large cities, the campaign was opened. The first step was to deposit in banking-houses the checks previously prepared in New-York; then, at an appointed time or signal, the checks were drawn upon, as collateral, for a fifth or third of their amount, and the operators decamped, the calculations being that, even should one or two of the gang be caught, the rest would make a haul large enough to bail, and perhaps clear their unfortunate "pal." The operations of the gang above referred to were very successful. In Huntsville, Montgomery, Decatur, and several other Southern cities, where members of the gang had been stationed, banks and individuals were taken in, and the forgers succeeded in getting away with a total amount of over $80,000. Great excitement prevailed, and every effort was made to capture the criminals. Telegrams and letters describing their personal appearance, &c., were dispatched over the country, and the detectives of the principal cities put upon the alert for their capture. Months passed, and nothing was heard of them until last week.

A few days ago, Chief Detective Harrigan received information which led him to believe that one of their number was in St. Louis. A man answering the description, and named B. C. Serviss, supposed to be one of the principal members of the gang, was found stopping at the Southern Hotel. A sharp watch was kept upon him, and, yesterday afternoon, Detectives Harrigan, Duckworth, and Tracy arrested him on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. He was searched. On his person were found a large pocket-book, containing a number of suspicious articles. A few blank pages were written in cipher. In the pocket-book were a number of letters directed to E. C. Serviss, some of which were evidently written from a "pal" in New-York, and a photograph of a rather pretty woman about thirty years of age. The principal "find," however, was seven drafts, purporting to have been drawn by Fordice & Risdon, of Huntsville, Ala., on the North American Bank of New-York, in favor of James A. Cook, Esq. They ranged in amount from $500 to $3,000, and aggregated $11,700. Serviss, (that he admitted was his name,) was considerably taken back by his sudden arrest, but denied that he knew anything about it, (the pocket-book;) it didn't belong to him; he didn't know whom it belonged to, and he could not account for its being there. He was taken to the Four Courts, and will be held to await orders from the Chief of Police of Huntsville, Ala., who was telegraphed to immediately.

It is supposed that he was arrested last Spring in New-Orleans, and has jumped his bail. He arrived here about a week ago, registering himself at the Southern as from New-York, and it is not known whether he has yet succeeded in victimizing any of the St. Louis banks. Parties will soon be on here from the Southern States, when further developments may be expected.

The Pike Will Case—Decision of the Surrogate.

Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, rendered his opinion in the matter of the contested estate of Noar T. Pike, deceased, an old resident and retired merchant of this City, who, upon his death in June last, left a fortune valued at about $300,000. By a will dated April 27, 1872, this property was devised to his children, a one-eighth part to a surviving son, and an one-third part each of the remainder to a son, a daughter, and the children of a deceased daughter. The paper was contested by Geo. S. Pike, the son to whom the one-eighth portion was left, on the ground of mental incapacity to execute, owing to peculiar habits on the part of the testator, and from other causes. The case has occupied the attention of the Surrogate through a number of hearings, and a number of witnesses have been examined, professional and otherwise. Judge Hutchings, yesterday, in an able opinion, sustained the will, and admitted the same to probate.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Interview of Senators, Representatives, and Citizens of Virginia and West Virginia with the President—Congratulations on the Suggestions of the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A delegation from Virginia and West Virginia, consisting of Senators, Representatives, and citizens, without respect to party, called upon the President this morning, and addressed him as follows, through their Chairman, Charles S. Carrington:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Representatives in Congress of the States of Virginia and West Virginia, and the citizens of those States present, wish to express to you their gratification that in the interest of the people of the United States you called the attention of Congress, in your last annual Message, to the importance to the internal commerce of the country of the cheaper transportation for long distances, which can be secured through natural and artificial water-ways. The existing obstacles to a larger internal commerce are limited transportation facilities and high rates. These obstacles invade the home of every producer and consumer, and assail every interest of the country, and will continue their baleful influence until the great railroad lines shall find auxiliaries in the finest and cheapest natural and artificial water highways practicable. The people of Virginia and of West Virginia hear with hope the first inquiry of the great and fertile West for information about the line of water communication partly completed through their States, from the ocean to the Valley of the Mississippi; and their long-cherished hopes for the completion of this great work have increased as that information, full and authentic, has been critically canvassed in the light of its national importance, and Boards of Trade, and Commercial Conventions, and State after State in that great valley, have urged Congress to complete and control it for the benefit of the people of the United States.

In the Spring of 1870 the States of Virginia and West Virginia asked Congress to accept for the country their entire interests in this line, and after the return of both the principal and interest of the money advanced by the Government for its completion, from revenue derived from tolls, to hold it forever as a public highway free of all tolls, except for purposes of repair. Their property interests in this work, estimated by the amount of money actually expended by the State of Virginia in its prosecution, represents nearly one-third of the debt of that State in 1860, and in relinquishing this in aid of its completion she gives all that she can give.

But while the people of Virginia and West Virginia hope for the completion of this work by the Government in view only of its national importance, they would not appear to be insensible to the incidental advantages resulting to their State from such completion in connection with the important railroad on the same line. It will bring through their States a portion of the ever-increasing products of the Valley of the Mississippi seeking the markets of Europe, or of the Atlantic cities through existing interior lines of water communication from the mouth of the Chesapeake. It will give to them manufactures and develop their long buried wealth in coal and iron, and it will bring to them capital and population, and give diversified prosperity to their citizens. While frankness requires this reference, we know that all this will go for nothing in the decision of the question of the national importance of this work. This importance will appear from its benefit to the country in its great increase of the facilities of transportation at low rates, and from its being wholly within the limits and passing through the centre of the country. It is tendered in the interests of the whole country without seeking in this tender the advancement of our private interest, and relying alone upon the wisdom and patriotism of the representatives of the whole people, to advance the interests of the people, as to them shall seem best.

Mr. President, we believe that we represent the feelings of the people of Virginia and of West Virginia, in the expression of our gratification that the attention of Congress was called to this great work in your last annual message.

The President replied as follows:

I appreciate the great importance of this work to the commercial interests of the nation, and am glad the subject has been brought to the attention of Congress. I hope Congress will give it sufficient encouragement to insure its completion. The enormous productions of the Western and Southern States interested in this route demand an outlet to tidewater on the Atlantic coast, and these interests are so important that they must ultimately compel the completion of this work in some manner.

The Late Edwin Forrest—Particulars of His Death.

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 13.

The death of the great tragedian, although sudden, was hardly unexpected. His sickness in Boston, last April, was of a nature calculated to shake his constitution severely; further, he had well nigh lived out his alloted span of three score and ten years. He was, however, quite competent to attend to his usual avocations up to the very morning of his death. On Wednesday evening he appeared to be in his usual health, and had a pleasant talk with Kate, his old and faithful housekeeper, about some work to be done in the picture-gallery, and passed into the library, but not before giving her several letters to put in the iron post-box at the corner. But he did not retire till about 11. His breakfast was ready at the usual hour (8½) on Thursday morning, and the bell was rung; there was no reply. His heavy tread descending the broad stairs was unheard, and the bell was rung a second time without response. When the faithful Kate entered the library, and proceeded toward Mr. Forrest's bedroom, adjoining it, she heard a strong breathing, and on entering found him stretched across his bed, apparently in a swoon, and a livid streak on his right temple. He could not answer her call, and when she called in his friend and neighbor, Mr. James Rees, ("Colley Cibber,") who summoned a neighboring physician, Dr. Corbet, the great actor was dead. Word was immediately sent to James Oakes, of Boston, an associate of Mr. Forrest, to Daniel Dougherty, his lawyer, and to Col. Forney, of the *Press*, and last evening the two latter, with Mr. Rees, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. McMahan, Mr. Elvins, and a few others, saw the great man laid out in his bed-chamber, his face as quiet as if in sleep, and his broad forehead recalling the magnificent brow of Shakespeare. His dressing-case was literally covered with pocket-volumes of the plays of the immortal bard, and in the library at the west end, the broad pages of Halliwell's magnificent edition were open at "Hamlet," with notes in Mr. Rees' handwriting. His intellect was clear till struck by the fatal blow. After his death, a letter addressed to "Henry W. Bashford, Esq., collector, Savings Bank Building, Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York," was found on his table in the library, postage paid, with some change, evidently to compensate the person who might take it to the post-box or post-office.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. He was attached to no religious sect, though reared in the Protestant faith. He had a great admiration for the Catholic creed and practice, mainly perhaps on account of the differences between the various Protestant denominations; but in all his conversations he showed a firm belief in a saving and forgiving Providence. He will be buried without ostentation. Though a public character, he was a private man in all that related to himself; and when he is borne to his last rest, it will be without parade.

Of Mr. Forrest's affairs nothing is positively known. He dies possessed of considerable real estate. His property at Broad and Master streets is valuable; his farm near Frankford, which he bought from Mr. George H. Stuart, ten years ago, for some $75,000; his lots at the old Fort Hill farm, on the Hudson; his Covington, Ky., property ought to foot up a considerable total, outside of his personal property. He was a fine business man, of careful money habits, and yet capable of generous actions. He kept his counsel always. Dying suddenly, perhaps without preparations as to the disposition of his property, and dying, also, without any known relations, much interest will attach to the facts when his affairs come to be legally examined.

The Crippled Children.

A free concert was given last evening, at the Institution for Crippled Children, corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street. There was a large attendance, chiefly friends of the patients and persons interested in this admirable charity, which has grown from a small enterprise to its present proportions under the excellent management of Dr. Knight, Resident Physician. The children entered into the full spirit and enjoyment of the occasion. They are now looking forward to their Christmas tree festival, and it is to be hoped they will not be forgotten by those who delight to make young hearts glad and the face of God's afflicted little ones beam with joy.

A Father and His Son Murdered in Florida—No Arrests.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Dec. 10.

Another double Florida murder occurred in Suwanee County, about twelve miles from Lake City. Two brothers, named respectively Barnard and Isaac Hart, who jointly kept store at Welborne, did the shooting. A bitter hatred existed between Barnard Hart and William Stancil, one of the victims, about an abandoned woman. Hart notified Stancil in writing that he would kill him on sight. On Wednesday, the 4th, Stancil, the younger, and his father visited Welborne, the son being armed with a double-barreled gun. An effort on the part of the father at pacification failing, they proceeded to return homeward, and, in passing the store of the Harts, they were fired at from the window of the building. Young Stancil fell at the first discharge, with his leg badly shattered, but returned the fire without effect. The father, wishing to protect the wounded son, interposed his person, and begged them to cease firing. His answer was a ball through the brain. Some fifteen or twenty shots were then fired at the prostrate bodies, when one Peter Micnler advanced and called upon them to desist. His life was threatened, but he held his ground, and the firing ceased. Barnard Hart, the principal actor, then issued from the house, mounted his horse, waved his hat, shouted defiance, and rode leisurely away. Stancil the elder was killed at the first discharge, and it is thought the younger cannot survive. Several others were wounded slightly. No arrests have been made.

OBITUARY.

Count Kisseleff.

The death is announced in Paris, after a short illness, of Paul Dmitrewitch, Count de Kisseleff, born at Moscow in 1788. This distinguished person was mixed up in the most considerable events of modern times. Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor Alexander during the campaign of France, he accompanied his Sovereign to the Congress of Vienna, and was present at the second entry of the Allies into Paris. His favor continued under the Emperor Nicholas, and from 1829 to 1834 he occupied both civil and military functions in the Principalities, where at last he was invested with an absolute dictatorship. General-in-Chief of Infantry in 1833, and member of the Imperial Council, he received the title of Count for his enlightened administration. After the Crimean war he was named Russian Ambassador in France, a post for a long time occupied by his younger brother, Nicholas de Kisseleff. In December, 1862, being obliged to retire from ill health, he was replaced by Baron de Budberg.

The International Exposition at Vienna—Principal Articles of War Material.

The great International Exposition, to be held at the Austrian Capital, will open on 1st of May, 1873, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, under the auspices of the Imperial Government. Extensive public grounds have been set apart, and spacious buildings erected for the display. Many European Governments have appropriated large sums of money to assist in securing a proper representation of their various industries at Vienna. Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, of No. 51 Chambers-street, Commissioner-General to the Exposition from the United States, has invited the organized co-operation of all branches of American industry, in order that the country may have a creditable representation in that great international enterprise. A more favorable opportunity, or one promising greater advantages in prospective profit could not be desired by American manufacturers and inventors for exhibiting the products of their industry and skill, and securing all the substantial benefits of a wide-spread knowledge and recognition of their works. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Army building, West Houston-street, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee of Experts in group XVI. of the programme, embracing all kinds of war materials. The articles embraced in this group are mortars and heavy ordnance, fixed and siege guns, including the Gatlin and all volley and repeating guns, metals, and machinery for gun-making; projectiles and apparatus for making them, ingredients and manufacture of powder and explosive compounds; appliances for packing and transporting ammunition, instruments for testing powder, different systems of gun-carriages, devices for the protection of guns and gunners; implements for mounting, dismounting, and serving guns; for taking initial velocities and testing guns; fuses, time, train, and submarine; blasting apparatus, electrical, frictional, magneto-electric and dynamic machines, voltaic and other batteries for exploding mines, and torpedoes; military pyrotechnics, telegraphy, incendiary compositions, and signals, mines, torpedoes, hand-grenades, petards, &c.; pontoons and appliances for bridge-trains and wagons, materials for fascines and gabions, breech-loading small arms, revolvers and their ammunition, bayonets, swords, and sabres; artillery, infantry, and cavalry equipments and accoutrements, tents, and camp and garrison equipages; manufacture of moth and water-proof fabrics, stoves, ovens, forges, &c.; condensed rations, hospitals, ambulances, and medical stores and appliances for the transportation of sick and wounded, &c. Parties desiring to exhibit can communicate with Gen. Van Buren or Gen. Gillmore.

The Bible in Mexico.

In the TIMES of Monday, Dec. 9, is a brief outline of a discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. H. C. Riley, on "Protestantism in Mexico," which requires a little explanation. The outline is brief, and as we suppose fails to do full justice to the remarks of the excellent speaker. It says: "The American soldiers, during the war of 1846-8, took into the country the Bible, and that holy work began to circulate among the people. It had its effect, for a further desire for knowledge was manifested, and even the Catholic priests also read it. By and by some of those priests were converted, &c."

We doubt whether any of the American soldiers took Bibles with them to the war in Mexico, though it is possible some few may have done so. But the fact is, that, prompted by my excellent predecessor and colleague, Rev. Dr. Brigham, the American Bible Society sent an agent thither, in the person of Rev. William H. Norris, to distribute Bibles among the soldiers, and such others as he might be able to reach. He "took with him between 3,000 and 4,000 Bibles and Testaments, in English, Spanish, French, and German," (report of 1848, page 70.) In the report of 1849, page 68, an extract from the report of Mr. Norris is inserted, which is as follows: "Bibles and Testaments have been put into some hundreds of families in Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Perote, Puebla, and the City of Mexico, by your agent and his fellow-laborers, and in many instances under circumstances that afford some guarantee that they will be preserved and read. Many of these families were highly respectable and intelligent, and in some of them your Bibles are known to have been read with much interest."

Many Bibles, which remained when the war closed, were placed in the hands of a Christian lady, married to a Mexican officer of high rank, who promised to distribute them, which she no doubt did. This is the correct account of the commencement of the Bible work in Mexico, and was, no doubt, the origin of the reformatory movement which subsequently took place.

Now, it is true that the American Army was the occasion of the introduction of the Bible into Mexico, and, so far, Dr. Riley's statement is according to the facts, but the explanation here given is necessary to a full understanding of the case, and is due to the American Bible Society, and to those excellent gentlemen that were the actors in the work.

JOSEPH HOLDICH.
Corresponding Secretary American Bible Society.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1872.

A Very Singular Story of a Weasel.

From the Newburg Telegraph, Dec. 12.

The following story was told to us as being a positive fact, the narrator professing to be one of the workingmen who witnessed the performance of the said weasel: A party of men were prying stone in a field, and found under a large rock a nest containing four young weasels, which they captured and put to one side. Upon the return of the old weasel quite a scene ensued. She became very much excited, and very angry, and at once set off, but soon returned, and going straight to the little pail containing the drinking-water for the men, she spit something in it, and was about to go off a second time, when she discovered her nest and her young, all alive and unharmed. She immediately returned to the pail and continued jumping and pushing at it until it was overturned, thus saving the lives of the men she evidently meant to punish for the destruction of her offspring.

Catholic Disqualification in New-Hampshire.

Alluding to the movement to secure a revision of the Constitution of New-Hampshire, the Concord *Monitor* says:

"There is one provision of the existing Constitution of the State, which has for years been constantly violated, and ought therefore to be abolished. This is what is called the religious test, which prohibits any person who is not of the Protestant religion from holding the office of Governor, Senator, or Representative to the General Court. One or more Catholics have held seats in the House for many successive years, directly in conflict with this prohibition, without objection from any source, and probably will continue to do so, whether the Constitution is revised or not; but the tendency cannot but be injurious, when the fundamental law of the State is openly disregarded in any particular, however unimportant in itself."

Untimely Death of a $100 Show Rooster.

From the Hartford Times, Dec. 12.

A strange incident occurred at the Poultry Show in New-Haven, yesterday. The judges were examining a large male fowl belonging to Mr. C. A. Crosby, of Danbury, and had just got through handling him and had placed him back in the cage, when he dropped down and died. It is thought that his death was caused by apoplexy, induced by the excitement ensuing upon his being taken from the cage. Mr. Crosby had but a few minutes before been offered $100 for him, and was waiting for the judges to close their examination before talking the matter over and looking further at the fowl.

A FIVE POINTS MURDER.

Shocking Scenes Among the Social Dregs of the City.

Another "Unfortunate" Shot Through the Lungs by a Thief and Loafer—Escape of the Murderer.

Early yesterday morning the occupants of No. 61 Bayard-street were startled by the report of a pistol, and on rushing into the front parlor, discovered that Julia Smith, a lodger in the house, had been shot by her lover, John Harrington, who had fled immediately after the perpetration of the deed. After half an hour or more had been employed in efforts to revive the wounded girl, Officer Curley, of the Sixth Precinct, being then on post, observed the confusion in the house, and on learning the state of affairs, dispatched a messenger for an ambulance, in which the victim was removed to the Park Hospital, the witnesses to the affair being conveyed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, in Franklin-street. At the hospital the girl was found to be shot in the breast, the ball entering on the right and lodging in the middle lobe of the right lung, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

The victim is commonly known as Julia Smith, twenty years of age, and a native of New-York. She was employed as waitress in a low concert saloon on Chatham-street, and has, for several weeks, lodged in the house No. 61 Bayard-street. About a month since she became acquainted with her would-be assassin, John Harrington, who, although only twenty-six years of age has long been known to the Sixth Ward Police as a drunken ruffian and thief. Like many others of his class, he had no legitimate occupation, and spent his time in drinking and robbery, being also, at times, supported by the earnings of the women with whom he associated. Two weeks ago he went to live with the woman Smith, at No. 61 Bayard-street, and has since been partly supported by her. The house bears the worst possible character, being a resort for the vilest type of low people, and is kept by a middle-aged German woman named Millbauer, alias Newman. It is an ordinary two-story and attic building, yellow washed on the outside, the wood-work of which bears the traces of gaudy paint. The front parlor is used as a bedroom, and was shared by Harrington and his mistress with another couple, John Forney and Rosa Wilson. On Thursday evening, the two women announced their intention of going out, but Harrington ordered Julia Smith to remain in the house. She refused to comply, and left the house, telling him that she would sit up until he came home. Harrington and Foley then went to a liquor-saloon at the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets, and drank freely until 2 o'clock in the morning, when they started for home. On reaching the house, they found both women in the room, and Harrington began abusing his mistress for going out against his wishes. She retorted, and the altercation ended in the return of the men to the liquor-saloon, where they remained until near 5 o'clock. On reaching the house, the woman Smith was lying on the lounge, somewhat intoxicated and partially dressed, and Harrington, being half crazy with liquor, renewed the quarrel. Taking his seat in a rocking-chair, he drew out two revolvers, and placed one on a table near by, and, cocking the other, pointed it at the woman, and fired. She started from her seat, but exhibited no signs of being shot, and Foley, rushing on his companion, wrenched the pistol from him, to prevent its further use. He then opened the woman's dress, which was saturated with blood, and, turning to Harrington, said, "John, you've shot her." Harrington by this time had put on his over-coat, and immediately opened the door and fled through the front entrance, and down the street toward the Bowery. It was ascertained that the woman had been shot in the right breast, the ball entering and lodging in the middle lobe of the right lung. During the day the woman remained insensible, except at intervals, when she spoke excitedly of the occurrence. Her chances of recovery are few, and it was not expected yesterday that she would survive the night. Meanwhile the Police are in search of the would-be assassin, and the two witnesses, Forney and the woman Wilson, are detained at the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Those who are acquainted with the parties and the circumstances attending the shooting state that Harrington, although not often engaged in violent quarrels with his mistress, was intensely jealous of her, and this jealousy originated the final fatal altercation.

SALT WATER.

The Question of Raising a Supply for Sanitary and Other Purposes—Proceedings Before the Aldermanic Committee.

On the 5th of August last a resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, charging the Committee on Public Works to inquire and report as to the practicability of having works erected on the North River, at the upper end of the island, for the purpose of raising salt water for the use of the City, for sanitary and such other purposes as it can be applied to; also, the probable cost of erecting such works and laying the necessary pipes for distributing the water throughout the City.

On the 26th November the Committee issued circulars inviting citizens to express their views to the Committee, considering the subject in three aspects, namely, as a sanitary measure—for bathing purposes, dwellings, &c.; as a means of cleansing and purifying the gutters, culverts, sewers, &c., and lastly, as a means of extinguishing fires.

This circular drew forth replies from the Commissioner of Public Works, whose opinion was adverse to the scheme; from F. A. Conkling, Ætna Insurance Company, who would rather prefer adapting the Croton supply if at all possible, and from the Department of Docks, inclosing a report on the subject from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Department. Gen. McClellan indorses the views of Commissioner Van Nort and Engineers Tracy and Serrell. He thinks, however, that a partial application of the use of river water is worthy of careful consideration, especially where the Croton supply is now most precarious, and considers the suggestion of Engineer Tracy, as to fire tug-boats, as eminently worthy of consideration.

The Committee further announced a meeting, which was held at 1 o'clock yesterday, Alderman Conover in the chair.

Commodore J. P. Levy made an address, in which he said that as far back as 1836 he addressed a letter to the Common Council recommending the utilization of salt water for extinguishing fires. He concluded by advocating the establishment of a salt water company.

Mr. Samuel G. Courtney then addressed the Committee in behalf of the plans of the New-York Harbor Protection Steam Fire Company, which proposes to furnish four or more small steam propellers, each fully equipped with one of the latest improved double-acting steam-pumps and fire-engines, capable of throwing at least 2,500 gallons of water per minute, through one or more pipes, said propellers to be manned by experienced fire engineers, selected from the New-York Fire Department, and to patrol the harbor continually day and night.

Mr. Mills, engineer, submitted plans for the erection of towers ninety feet high, at different parts of the City, the water to be raised to the top of the towers by the aid of steam-engines on the river side. By this means the water would have an elevation of sixty feet, and when not used in extinguishing fires could be utilized in cleansing the sewers.

The Committee then adjourned to Friday next at 3 o'clock.

The Waterford Bank Robbery—Brandon to be Tried at Watertown.

Yesterday the President and Cashier of the Watertown (N. Y.) Bank, appeared at the Tombs as prosecutors against William C. Brandon, the broker who sold $4,000 worth of the stolen bonds to a Bowery firm. Justice Dowling decided that Brandon, until he could satisfactorily explain his ownership of the bonds, must be regarded as a participant in the burglary, which, being committed in another county, did not come within the jurisdiction of a New-York Police Court. Brandon was accordingly sent to Watertown, in charge of Detectives Radford and Woolridge, and accompanied by the President and Cashier of the Bank.

An Alleged Fugitive Forger Arrested.

Superintendent Kelso, on the 10th inst., received a cable dispatch from Major Greig, C. B., Head Constable of Liverpool, England, requesting the arrest of Martin Marmin, a fugitive forger, who was supposed to have taken passage by the steamer Calabria. The charge against Marmin was forgery, and an officer, with a requisition, followed. Capt. Irving, of the Detective force, detailed one of his men to take charge of the case. Yesterday morning the vessel was boarded upon arrival, and Marmin was arrested. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, where he acknowledged his crime. He declined to make any statement regarding the charge, but intimated that less than £100 was involved in the affair. Marmin is about thirty-four years of age, of very respectable appearance, and was evidently a business man. He is at present confined at Police Head-quarters.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1—IL TROVATORE—Miss Kellogg Signor Abrugnedo.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle Aimée, M. Juteau. Matinée at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Diani, Mr. Fiske. Matinée at 1½.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

REPUBLICAN HALL.—FAIR for the Fund of the Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The bill to increase the President's salary from the 4th of March next to $50,000 has received the indorsement of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, who will probably report it at an early day.

The Navy Department is likely to fare better in the Senate than it did in the House. The Senate Committee reported, yesterday, in favor of the original number (ten) of new war steamers, to carry an armament of six or more guns, and to be built in part by contract, either in the Government yards or in private yards. The bill will probably be modified, but the adoption of the proposed increase, in some form, is certain.

Gov. WARMOTH's Legislature having adjourned temporarily with the general hope that something might come of the visit to Washington—for which they appointed a committee—may as well adjourn finally, as Attorney-General WILLIAMS has announced that the proposed visit will be of no avail. Unless the Supreme Court should find some insuperable objection to the action of the District Court in New-Orleans, the peace of Louisiana now seems reasonably assured.

A lively debate sprang up in the House, yesterday, on the bill for the relief of the College of William and Mary, it being proposed to give the college $65,000 for alleged damage by Union troops. The bill was first loaded with an amendment, requiring the College to admit colored students, and then killed, the amendment turning all the Democrats, who otherwise would have favored the bill. It is to be regretted that the measure was not allowed to be decided on its merits. The House also disagreed with one of the Senate amendments to the bill remodeling the Internal Revenue service, and appointed a Conference Committee.

Delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Eastern States are pressing for legislation to suppress obscene publications, under sealed covers, in the United States mails. How they expect to accomplish this very praiseworthy object is not yet known. As the inviolability of the mails is the very first principle of law on the subject, their task is a delicate, not to say a dangerous, one.

Quite unexpectedly, the Boston Relief bill, which is the same as the Chicago Relief bill, yesterday ran upon the snag of Mr. THURMAN's constitutional doubts, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with a prayer from Senator WILSON to report it as soon as possible. The Senate evinced a curious hesitation between the desire to do an apparently benevolent thing, and uncertainty as to why or how they ought to do it.

By the statements of the Italian Consul-General to our reporter, it will be seen that that official does not share the general apprehension as to the fate of the recently-landed Italian immigrants. But he does not meet the fact that a very large number of them are dependent on the Commissioners of Charities. The matter has been taken up by the State Department.

The westward march of civilization is forcibly shown in the facts which come to public notice in consequence of the application of Colorado to be admitted as a State of the Union. The population is said to be over 100,000, the assessed value of taxable property which in 1869 was only $13,147,114, is now said to be $31,067,211, and there are 480 miles of railroad completed and in operation within the limits of the Territory. This is an excellent show for a region which a few years ago was a solitude, but notwithstanding these proofs of increasing prosperity, Colorado cannot be properly admitted as a State until further progress is made. The Apportionment act requires a population of 133,000 for a Representative in Congress, and the Territory will probably be required to remain such until it can reach that standard.

An effort has been recently made to transfer the "Permit Bureau" from the Mayor's office to the Department of Public Works. This is another sample of the disposition lately manifested to deprive the incoming Administration of the opportunity of effecting practical reforms. The "Permit Bureau" has been made, under the administrations of Mayors HOFFMAN and HALL, a fruitful source of profit to the members of both Boards of the Common Council. It is responsible for the unsightly and outrageous street obstructions to be found in the vicinity of the public markets and along some of our most crowded thoroughfares. Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have received, in the past, for permit fees, sums far exceeding the amount of their annual salaries. This source of patronage and profit will be undoubtedly cut off under the administration of Mayor HAVEMEYER. Meanwhile, the people will demand a very speedy account from any one who tries to cheat them out of this reform by any tricky arrangements for perpetuating the abuse under a new name.

It is now probable that the compromise of the Attorney-General in the Alabama difficulty will be accepted by both parties. Senator Spencer, however, in apparent unwillingness to abide the result of an agreement, had his credentials presented to the Senate yesterday. They were not acted on.

Are We Prepared for a Great Fire?

In one sense, we are exceedingly well prepared for a great fire. This is to say, we have on hand a large supply of inflammable material, skillfully collected in some of the most crowded quarters of the City, and admirably calculated to produce, at a very short notice, the biggest fire we have had since Dec. 16, 1835. There are the oil-men for example. They are gregarious in their habits; the business, like most other leading branches of our commerce, is centralized, and, within a comparatively narrow area, there is stored enough of grease and lard and oils, explosive and non-explosive, to feed a central furnace of flame, which would only need the aid of a high wind to lick up half the City. A fire once fairly started in the Maiden-lane and Water-street region, would defy the puny efforts of a fire-brigade working with Croton at half pressure, and incapable of taking up any line in advance of the spreading crescent of flame, through which such a conflagration would not find loopholes of escape. We are gravely assured that the oil-region of the City has been remarkably fortunate in escaping the visitation of a great fire. So was the business section of Boston, but when the fatal day came people wondered there, as they would wonder here, that they had escaped so long, considering the many avenues they had prepared for the triumphant passage of the destroyer.

Then there are the soap factories and the distilleries. These are, for the most part, to be found closely environed by tenement-houses, and with a populous locality, stretching for a long distance on either side of them. The oil-men can, at least, plead that their warehouses are situated in a section of the City comparatively deserted after nightfall. The people who make fortunes out of boiled grease and distilled spirits might come down to their business in the morning to find, not only that their factories had been burned out, but with them a few hundred poor families, enough of whose members would be suffocated or roasted in bed to make what the reporters would call a "frightful holocaust to the fire demon." This would make a nine days' wonder which would run through its three phases of popular indignation, official investigation, and promiscuous censure of nobody in particular. It might even arouse people to the necessity of some kind of action with a view of isolating the soap boilers, the lard refiners, or the distillers of alcohol, so as to prevent their factories becoming the centre for a wide circle of ruin. It might also be the means of causing the enforcement of some stringent regulations against the careless use of pipes or matches or candles in such places. But is it necessary to pay such a price for a little wisdom when the lesson is already before us in striking enough characters? The proverb about an ounce of prevention has a very serious significance here.

With such magazines of flame dotted all over the centre of the City, there is an inflammable belt of lumber-yards on both sides of it. Here the casual laborer, in his hours of leisure, smokes unchallenged the meditative pipe, and here as the red ashes are blown or shaken away might originate a fire as inscrutable in its origin and only less terrible in its consequences, than that which, for want of a better explanation, was tacked on to the tail of Mrs. O'Leary's cow. The fact is, New-York has never been subjected to the stern and salutary ordinances that ought to regulate the growth of a great city. Like the framework of its Government, it has expanded without system, and become metropolitan in importance before it had outgrown the methods of a somewhat populous town. The City has never yet been ruled by men having sufficient grasp of great principles to make it worthy of its existing position or to anticipate its future needs. We trust to see all that changed by and by, and the attention of an administration which should be equally able and upright, which should be as much distinguished for prescience as for firmness, ought to be at once directed first to the means of preventing, and then to the mode of arresting the progress of a great fire.

Sophistries Upon Civil Service Reform.

Our special dispatch from Washington, the other day, contained the following:

"Senator LOGAN, since the first Jenckes Civil Service bill was discussed, six years ago, has been consistently and persistently opposed to the general introduction of the European system of civil service into this country. He has seen no reason to reconsider the views he expressed upon this subject years before the present regulations were suggested. He believes the principle is inimical to a republican theory of government; that its application in practice can only result in the establishment of a bureaucracy, a civil army; that the adoption of a life-tenure in office is an initial step toward the election of a monarchical form of government. He does not oppose reform in civil service, but regards the European civil service system, recommended by Mr. CURTIS' board of commissioners, as a very dangerous monarchical importation, utterly at variance with our theories of a republic. He believes honesty and efficiency in the public service can be secured without disregarding the democratic spirit of our institutions, or the traditions of our people. He would manage the business of the Government as business men conduct a commercial house, and not in accordance with a system of monarchical technicalities."

We expect to hear a great deal of this kind of "talk" from honorable members during the present Winter. Each Senator and Representative has a select constituency in his district who have been laboring zealously for his re-election or for his future interests. These worthy persons all expect offices, and their ambition ranges all the way from Custom-house clerkships, petty post-offices, and harbor-masters' places to the positions of foreign consuls and ministers. This hungry band of place-hunters are pursuing Senator LOGAN, and every other honorable member, with incessant applications. If the Senator is unable to gratify them, they will turn upon him in the interior politics of the State, and when he is up again for an office, he will find a compact band of disappointed office-seekers opposing him at every turn, and in all probability he will be defeated through the plots of his friends, whose greed he could not satisfy. We appreciate the difficulty of the honorable members. When Senator LOGAN talks about our present system being the true "republican" one, and appointing men for their capacities being the "monarchical," he does it, of course, with his tongue in his cheek, and a knowing wink to his fellow-Senators.

If he can but touch that ignorant prejudice, he has no fear but he will overthrow any and every reform. Should he be able to convince the honest masses that "the postal card," or "the under-ground railroad," or "the Post-office Savings Bank," or any other device of European intelligence was "monarchical," he believes he has given it its death blow. But Senator LOGAN represents one of the most intelligent States of the Union—a State that had the temerity to initiate in this country another experiment derived from the "effete monarchies" of the Old World, the minority suffrage, and, so far as appears, with remarkable democratic success. No doubt there were plenty of politicians throughout Illinois who denounced this strange experiment as "a return to the principles of absolutism," or a yielding to "the corrupt ideas of monarchy." But this election has shown in all points that this sort of vulgar sophistry is no longer as successful as it was once. People like the farmers of Illinois read a great deal now. They are familiar with many of the advanced thoughts in political philosophy. They are, many of them, vastly more intelligent than their representatives. They understand all this cant of republicanism. They see that many very sensible ideas come out from "the effete monarchies" of Europe. If they can buy a better and cheaper steam-plow invented by a monarchist, they are just as ready to take it as if it came from a republican.

Many of them think a system of "compulsory education" none the worse because it originated under a monarchy; and when they find the Prussian Kingdom sustaining a civil service about one-half cheaper and ten-fold more efficient than ours, they are ready to look into it, even if it come from a "bloated monarchy." How it is "democratic" to make a whole country suffer from stupid blundering with letters, when a right system would give us efficient officials, is certainly a problem. According to Mr. LOGAN, to put John Smith in charge of millions of property at the Custom-house, because he voted the Democratic or Republican ticket, would be "republican," while to put a man there who had been carefully examined as to character and ability would be "despotic." Now, for the benefit of the ignorant who read Senator LOGAN's views, we beg leave to say that nothing is more "democratic" than a free competitive examination. It opens all offices—not to trading politicians, but to all decent and intelligent men. It is thoroughly republican. Then, as to the dread of a "bureaucracy," this is all moonshine. Talent and marked ability will always be leaving the public service for private service, where it is so much better paid. Moreover, "civil service reform" recognizes that office-holders may always be turned out for "cause." It only objects to removing a competent and skilled man from merely political prejudice. The Senator has the audacity to say that the opponents of civil service reform want the public service conducted as "business men conduct a commercial house." This is precisely what they do not want. How long, we should like to know, could Mr. STEWART conduct his business if he appointed and removed his clerks and agents for their political opinions? He could not stand a year against competition. No private business could be conducted on the rules which now govern our public service. Civil service reformers ask for nothing else than the management of the Government service, on exactly the principles which guide all individual business men.

Plantamour's Rival.

It is not quite a year since M. PLANTAMOUR, the Swiss astronomer, made himself an uncomfortable household word, by assuring his fellow-beings that they were to be smashed, without distinction of sex or rank, at precisely twenty minutes past nine, on the 8th of August last. Though his prediction proved false, and the destructive comet which he had so positively promised to produce broke its engagement, he nevertheless achieved a notoriety which, as events have proved, filled the swelling bosom of at least one distinguished French scientific man with envy and ultimate emulation. This as yet anonymous Frenchman, of whom we only know that he is an eminent chemist, has nobly determined to maintain the mendacity of his beloved France against the audacious rivalry of imaginative Switzerland. He has therefore predicted the sure approach of a catastrophe which cannot fail to fill the human, as well as the exclusively Parisian, mind, with horror. Men might, perhaps, reconcile themselves to a cataclysm which should involve all mankind in a common destruction, for in such a case the pangs of cometary collision would be mitigated by the certainty that one's rivals and enemies were sharers of the same comprehensive and impartial contusion. To live, however, in dread of instant annihilation in the presence of a sneering rival, or of beholding the sudden explosion and minute comminution of the object of one's dearest affections, is a fate which the strongest mind would decline to contemplate unmoved.

The ambitious chemist, to whom allusion has just been made, has discovered that many of the silks now in fashion owe their lustrous color to the purest of picrate of lead. This material is of a highly explosive nature, and a slight degree of friction will cause an extremely small portion of it to explode with a violence surpassing the best efforts of nitro-glycerine. Some day, so says this chemical prophet, the presence of a rather larger quantity than usual of picrate of lead in the folds of a silk dress will be announced by a terrific explosion, and the simultaneous dispersion of the wearer into fragments too attenuated for even microscopic examination, and utterly unavailable for purposes of funeral pomp. This is certainly a terrible prospect, and one calculated to cast a gloom over society. Young men will hesitate to ask the beauty of the ball-room to dance, lest the sweeping of her flowing robes against the contiguous legs of her partner should result in an explosion that would shake the building to its foundation, and be followed by the slow curling, in the form of wreathing smoke, of the fairest of her sex toward the ceiling and its ventilators. The boldest man will fear to occupy a railway carriage with his silk-clad wife, lest the jolting of the train should suddenly explode her, and make him liable to arrest on the double charge of murder and unlawful smoking—for there is no railway official who would not resent as an insult the explanation that the cloud which he assumed to be of a nicotian origin was really a respectable lady in a semi-gaseous condition. Attendance at churches, where the clergyman is arrayed in robes of silk, will become a trial too severe for all persons of delicate and humane feelings, for the slightest freedom of gesture, or the mildest pounding of pulpit cushions on the part of the preacher, may be followed by a crash of chemical thunder, and the slow vanishing of a perfectly combusted clergyman through the chinks and crannies of the windows. Persons with a fondness for amusing themselves with murder will present to their female victims dresses prepared with unusually large quantities of picrate of lead, and infinitely more dangerous than the shirt of Nessus. Each Christmas will thus be followed with an enormous mortality among unpopular poor relations of the feminine sex or the clerical profession.

Whether we regard this terrible picture of the possibilities of picrate of lead as the prophecy of a man of science, or the bold fiction of an envious Frenchman, it is safe to say that the rival of PLANTAMOUR has fully maintained the honor of his country, and has proved that a Frenchman, when put upon his mettle, can surpass, in the brilliancy of his powers of prophecy, the most painstaking and mendacious prophet whom any other nationality has yet produced.

The Domestic Question.

The ladies of Montreal are making an effort to take up arms against the sea of their domestic troubles to ascertain if, by opposing, they may end them. The prospect is, we regret to say, not brilliant. Our readers will be surprised to learn that the same complex difficulties exist in Canadian homes—which have generally been regarded as relatively fixed and complete in their arrangements—as in our own. The servants are discontented, seek frequent changes, ask high wages, try to define and limit their duties, and are given to shirking those they undertake. Various remedies are proposed. Chinese servants are discussed; importation from England and Ireland is vaguely proposed; the necessity of better education of girls in household matters is insisted on; and the old familiar homilies in regard to the necessity of attracting servants by kind treatment, and retaining them by winning their affections, are recited in the same aimless manner prevailing among our own domestic essayists and preachers.

One or two facts of prime importance seem to escape the attention of those who are discussing this matter in Canada, and here as well. One is that the complaint about domestics is, to a remarkable extent, chronic. Our mothers pined in their time over degeneracy from our grandmothers' condition, and our grandmothers were equally sure that in our great-grandmothers' day things were much better. The period when housewives did not mourn over the relative inefficiency of their servants is like the horizon—it vanishes in proportion as we endeavor to approach it. Doubtless we complain of different troubles now from those which tried the patience and strength of our ancestors. But they complained, and nearly as loudly as we.

If we turn from the general fact of complaint to the specific causes peculiar to our time, we encounter this fact of prime importance. Our servants' faults spring almost invariably from an increased craving—partly unreasonable, partly legitimate, but wholly unavoidable and insatiable—for personal independence. They do not wish to do the bidding of their mistresses, even when that bidding is in a general way what they have agreed to do. They wish to control their own time, to go and come at their own option, to do their work when they will, or not to do it if it interferes with their own desires. The fact is that domestic service appears to be radically opposed to what, for want of a better term, we must call the spirit of the times. All persons who render service for stated pay are prone nowadays to insist on the definition, and even the minute definition, of their duties. Not only "so much for so much" is the demand, but "just this and nothing else for the sum paid." That being accomplished, the workman is his own master. He does not let himself out, but his ability and willingness to do certain exactly specified things, and when these are done, what he may do for and with himself is his own business. No one can stay him, or say him nay. Whether the attainment of this position by the workman is good or bad for him, whether his unoccupied time is used well or ill, it is idle to discuss; the position itself is a fact.

It is inevitable that servant women should be affected by this feeling. They are influenced by the men with whom it has become thoroughly established, more than by any other class. They necessarily share their desires, hopes, antipathies, prejudices, and mistakes. The contrary influence of the mistresses, even when it is seriously and kindly exercised, is of little effect, and will be constantly of less effect. But every one will see that domestic service, as now conducted, is entirely inconsistent with personal independence. Its duties can only be generally defined. Mistresses ask for servants who will "do what they are told," and if they are to live in any comfort, under present arrangements, they must have them. The contract is not, and, at present, cannot be for specific services, but must be for general services within certain limits of time. The attempt to reconcile the desires of the servants with the necessities of the mistresses must almost always fail, and, even if partly successful, produces friction and uncertainty.

What is the remedy? Frankly, we do not believe there is any remedy to be applied at once and uniformly to all cases. Either time must solve the problem gradually, or, as is most likely, it will never be wholly solved. Chinese servants are no permanent relief, for they will soon feel the influence of the feeling which is predominant in the class whose ranks they enter. Negro servants, from the South, were at one time regarded as the panacea for all our ills. Those who have tried them have, we venture to say, experienced very slight and constantly lessening alleviation. One thing only is plain: we must reduce the need of servants to the lowest possible point. Every contribution to that end is a public benefaction. There is no reason why laundry work, and even most baking and cooking, should not be done as well and as cheaply out of the house as in, or why the care of the house itself should not be rendered much less burdensome than now. Any one who will conceive and carry out a plan, however modest, in this direction, will help in the best possible manner to solve the "domestic question."

One of Our Enemies.

The alarming extent to which the small-pox has been increasing in Boston, during the past few weeks, suggests the possibility of another epidemic of the same loathsome disease in this City. The recollection of the sufferings endured last year by the poorer class of citizens, from the notoriously inefficient arrangements and disgraceful bungling at the Blackwell's Island Small-pox Hospital, cannot easily be effaced. It is true that the frequent exposures made by the TIMES, of the heartlessness of drunken attendants, had the effect of forcing the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to look more closely into the management of the institution; but the results were not as satisfactory as they would have been if those officials had taken our advice in a proper spirit, and had gone to work with the honest intention of effecting improvements, instead of wasting the time of their medical subordinates in unsuccessful attempts to convince the public that we had been "attacking" them without the slightest cause. One of the most shameful abuses in connection with the management at that period, was the carelessness displayed in permitting the so-called cured patients to return to their homes attired in the same clothing they had worn on entering the hospital. By this means, the infection was scattered broadcast through the City. The old vermin-breeding cushions of the street-cars propagated it. The washer-women carried it from house to house, and the servants brought it to the children of their employers. Meanwhile, an army of vaccinators was maintained at the expense of the tax-payers, and at one time it seemed as if we should never see the end of small-pox on Manhattan Island. In the face of such a record, it is no wonder that a little apprehension should be felt lest there may be a renewal this Winter of the sad experiences of the past. As before stated, small-pox now exists in an epidemic form at Boston, but, singular to say, the authorities do not appear to have taken adequate measures to attack it. Some of the local newspapers devote a good deal of space, every day, to complaints from citizens, all of whom, whether justly or unjustly, think that a limit could be very soon put to the spread of the disease, if there was more concern shown for the public health, and less for the pockets of the tax-payers. Here is an extract from the communication of a resident of Charlestown:

> "What we want is a more thorough system of vaccination. We have a City Physician who attends to vaccination at the City Hall twice a week, about one or two hours. This does not amount to anything, for he does not vaccinate any person who has ever been vaccinated before, if it was forty years ago, nor does he revaccinate any one in case it does not take the first time. This is not the doctor's fault, as he does all he is paid for doing; but it is all a farce. There are hundreds of families in this city who cannot afford to pay two dollars apiece to be vaccinated, and so they have to run their chances of taking the small-pox."

The immense passenger traffic between New-York and Boston makes our interest in this matter a very direct one. It would be impossible to prevent the introduction of infected clothing, short of stopping all intercourse between the two cities for the present; and considering the requirements of trade, this would be entirely impracticable. From the machinery of the Health Board we cannot look for much help. As the law stands, small-pox patients, once they have been removed from their own homes, come under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and are wholly out of the jurisdiction of the Health Board. This divided interest, so far, has worked very badly, for the reason that it has given an opportunity for wrangling and shifting of responsibility, which are sure to occur in rival departments. In the report of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Health Board, we find another illustration of the evil which has grown out of this conflict of authority. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in reply to a resolution of the former body, setting forth that one case of small-pox in the City had occurred in consequence of a visit that had been made by the victim to a friend at the Blackwell's Island Hospital. The Commissioners claim, on the strength of the statement of Dr. MACDONALD, the Resident Physician, that such a result would have been impossible, since no persons are permitted to visit patients at the hospital.

It is now quite clear that we stand in constant danger of a fresh outbreak of small-pox in its most malignant form, and that there is very little to depend upon to prevent its spread until the existing law has been amended by the Legislature.

A Credit to the Detective Service.

One of those old stories, which always seem new in their details, is found in the facts of the recent tragedy at Eldersville, Penn., where an old man named ALLINGHAM was murdered in his bed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The murderer had crept up to the window opening into his victim's room to a platform outside, to which he had attached his crude fire-arm, which was only a piece of gas-pipe, heavily loaded with powder and slugs and fired by a fuse. Having lighted this, the assassin fled, and was out of sight when the explosion occurred which alarmed the villagers, who rushed to the house to find ALLINGHAM mangled almost beyond recognition. The murderous machine had been fixed with deadly aim, and the slugs had shattered the victim's head, causing instant death.

The villagers were, of course, appalled by an event like this, and were unable to even conjecture who had committed the deed. At a first glance the case did not seem promising to Detective CUPPLES, who was summoned from Pittsburg to take it in hand. But suspicion fell upon a colored carpenter named BRICELAND, because he was known as a bitter enemy of ALLINGHAM, and the detective then had little difficulty in tracing the crime to its author. Picking up bits of wood used in the manufacture of the weapon, he found the pieces from which they had been cut in the shop of the victim miles away, in whose trunk he found a piece of gas-pipe precisely like that used in the murder. Scraps of leather and twine were also found, which became important witnesses in the case. The accused, like all bunglers in crime, was provided with an *alibi*, and proved that he had gone to bed at 9 o'clock on the night of the homicide, and had not got up until the usual hour next morning. But the detective examined the house where he lodged, saw that a window of his room opened upon a field, and found marks upon the window-sill and side of the house which could only have been made by a person clambering in and out of that window.

With the discovery of these facts, and the fitting of BRICELAND's boots into the tracks made about the scene of the murder, the case was regarded as complete, and we are not surprised that the suspected man was committed for trial. The case is deserving of public notice, not so much because of the calculating malignity shown in the perpetration of the murder, as because of the fact that a detective has been found to devote himself with intelligence and zeal to the apprehension of a murderer. To a majority of the detectives, a case of such apparent difficulty as this tragedy, which, in case of success, could offer no other reward than a sense of duty performed, would not have claimed or received any extraordinary exertion. If the assassins of New-York were followed with the patient common sense which has been shown in this case, our records would not be disgraced every year by nearly half a score of cases where the criminals are never discovered.

MINOR TOPICS.

A verdict was rendered by a jury in the Circuit Court, before Judge VAN BRUNT, a few days ago, which is sure to be received with a lively sense of satisfaction. The plaintiff, a woman named WHALEN, employed as a nurse in the family of a Mr. PYSER, brought suit for damages against a Mrs. GLOUCESTER, the owner of a building on Sixth-avenue, where the former sustained serious injuries, through having stepped upon a grating, which had been allowed to remain in such a state of repair as to endanger the lives of pedestrians. Mrs. GLOUCESTER's counsel submitted that in consequence of having let the premises on which the accident occurred, she was not responsible; but it having been shown in testimony that she had a previous knowledge of the unsafe condition of the grating, the plaintiff was awarded $4,500. All who have occasion to do much walking in Winter know what coal-gratings are, and what narrow escapes they have had from breaking their necks, because of the slippery condition of these man-traps, particularly in wet weather. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that a woman should first be mulcted in damages on account of this nuisance, but as the injured person happened to be of the same sex, the jury cannot very well be accused of a want of gallantry.

Judge WOODRUFF has disposed of the main question in the suit of the bankers against SHERIDAN SHOOK, late Collector of Internal Revenue in the Thirty-second District. While occupying that position, Mr. SHOOK held that bankers doing brokerage business were liable to taxation as brokers, and he collected some five million dollars from these bankers in satisfaction of such taxation. Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court to recover this amount, and after exhaustive argument, and full consideration by the Court of the point involved, Mr. SHOOK has been sustained in his view of the law. In his decision, Judge WOODRUFF says:

> "I cannot doubt that it was the intention of Congress to reach and include what I presume constitutes very much the larger part of all the sales of stock, gold, and some other property made in this country, and it is expressly proved that it constituted much the largest part of the plaintiffs' business, viz., speculations in the very manner of the transactions I am considering, and I think a just interpretation of the statute does include them. It follows from these views that the plaintiffs were doing business as brokers, and are, therefore, taxable for those sales."

It may be presumed that the money thus recovered did not go into the hands of agents, collectors, or "bummers!"

Whatever may be thought of Ritualism as a logical form of worship, even those who dissent most widely from its practices will admit that these are in the main harmless, and such as do not imperatively demand heroic methods of repression. People who find in the lights and the incense and the acolytes useful incentives to devotion, are not any the more likely to become immediate house-breakers or assassins for yielding to that feeling, and, on the other hand, for those who don't like the innovation, the reasonable thing appears to be to stay away from churches where it is admitted. But the good people of East Brent, in England, seem to think that the crisis calls for sterner measures, and they have felt it their duty to intimate to Archdeacon DENISON their disapproval of his Ritualistic preferences in a very decided and unmistakable manner, indeed. They have, therefore, pelted him and his nephew with eggs of that variety which may be discreetly specified as unmerchantable, covered them with flour, and only after infinite persuasion, reluctantly consented to forego the crowning satisfaction of dragging them both through a horse-pond. That this process will make the good Archdeacon one whit less sturdy in the expression of his convictions is rather doubtful; but it will almost certainly incline, as usual in such cases, vast numbers of people to the belief that there must be good in a cause which has to be fought with this manner of weapons.

A day or two since, we published a letter complaining of the mismanagement of the ferries connecting Hunter's Point with this City. Our correspondent truthfully asserted that the boats running from James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street frequently reach Hunter's Point too late to connect with the Long Island railways, thus causing great inconvenience. The defense of the company is, that one of the slips on the Hunter's Point side is in process of repairing, and that, therefore, both the James-slip and the Thirty-fourth-street boats have to use the same slip. This, however, does not excuse the company for permitting boats to occupy the slip while the boats carrying passengers for the railway are waiting to make the landing. It would be a perfectly easy thing to send out the Thirty-fourth-street boat, which so frequently blocks up the slip when the train boats are waiting to enter, a few minutes before its regular time. This, however, is never done. On the contrary, the obnoxious Thirty-fourth-street boat frequently waits until five minutes after its proper time of departure, thus putting railway passengers to serious inconvenience and loss.

A will has just been admitted to probate in San Francisco, which contains some provisions as unusual as they are creditable to the judicial impartiality of the testator. Having died without direct heirs, he divided the bulk of his property among his numerous relatives, taking care to make the portions of the females about double those of the males. But it is in his bequests to religious institutions that he becomes an anomaly among testators, as he gives $5,000 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Francisco, and precisely the same amount to the Protestant Orphan Asylum of the same city. The religious views of the deceased do not appear, nor is it important that they should. In the last solemn act of his life, he showed a broad sympathy with humanity, which is of more value to mankind as an example than can be found in the most intense devotion to sect.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society desire to acknowledge the following additional contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$1,018 12
Mrs. W. K. L.	$5
Charity	5
Daniel L.	20
May He Bless it to some Little One	5
Wm. L. A.	25
C. L. N.	50
K., Children's Aid Society	10
F. M.	1
L. M. U.	5
A Mite for the Poor Children	2
Anna G. H., Newark	5
Little Kenneth G., Pennsylvania, to buy candies for the Poor Children's Christmas	5
"Mite" from R. H.	1
"For the Children"	5
S. H. L.	10
A Subscriber	2
M. V. S.	20
Rev. and Mrs. R. R. B.	5
Mrs. S. S. O.	50
X. Y. Z.	50
From Two Little Monkeys	5
Cash	50
A Lady	5
Cash	12
From G. R., a Reader of NEW-YORK TIMES	10
Madison-avenue	20
Laura W. J.	25
From Gracie and Sister, Poor Children's Fund	5
To Provide Homes for Three Homeless Children	50
From W. J. W.	25
Wm. B., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10
E. H. C., for Sick Children	10
James McC. & Co., a quantity of flannel, dress goods, and muslin.	
Madison-avenue, three baskets of toys and books.	
RECEIVED FROM TIMES OFFICE.	
"Wabash"	$1
B. H.	10
"Mite-box"	1
G. R. K. S.	3
Mrs. Henry M. F.	10
J. V. V. S.	10
G. D.	10
Friend of the Children, (Greene-avenue)	5
M. R. S.	50

We beg to suggest that all contributions should be sent direct to Mr. C. L. Brace, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, by whom they will be promptly acknowledged. Some delay is likely to be caused by sending money to the TIMES office.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Permanent Organization Agreed Upon—Other Business Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The Commercial Convention met at 11 o'clock. The Committee to whom was referred the propriety of consolidating the Commercial Convention with the National Board of Trade reported adversely to such proposition. The Convention then adopted a general plan for a permanent organization, and decided that the next meeting of the Convention should be at Pittsburg, on the first Monday in next September.

The plan for the permanent organization of the National Commercial Convention, as submitted by Col. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, provides for the appointment of an Executive Committee of one from each State, to see that matters favorably acted upon by the Convention are brought before Congress and State Legislatures; to investigate subjects referred to them, and prepare reports for the information of the next Convention; to establish means for the compilation of statistics for the next Convention; to communicate with other commercial bodies and business men generally, urging co-operation with the next Convention.

The Committee, to which was referred the subject of aid to railroads by State or local authorities, reported adversely to the indorsement of local enterprise, nor were they prepared to recommend general rules for aid. The Convention was national in character, and this matter was one for State consideration.

Gen. Fisk, of St. Louis, from the Committee on Transcontinental Railroads, submitted a long report, to the effect that additional railroads across the continent were needed; that a railroad below the snow line over the route marked by nature for dense population was imperatively demanded. Railroads were to do the great work of peopling the Plains, and the present roads are inadequate to the demands of trade, and facilities equal to the call of constantly-increasing commerce must be provided. Trade with China and Japan, and its enormous increase within the past few years, was cited to prove this. These necessities could best be supplied by railroads along the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels of latitude. Resolutions accompanied the report, commending the subject to all the commercial organizations and communities of the nation, recommending an organized effort to secure the building of roads below the snow line to secure the development of the country and home and international trade.

After some discussion, which resulted in striking out parts, as referring to the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallel roads, the report was adopted.

Mr. Milo Sells, of St. Louis, from the Committee on Fire and Marine Insurance, made a long report, which declares that the laws of the several States should rigidly compel each insurance company to hold its capital and assets so invested, that, should the day of reverse come, all its resources may be made available in meeting its obligations, and that a fund should be created by reservation of all profits over ten per cent. on capital stock, until such reserve equals the technical reinsured fund. If taxes are imposed, especially on premium receipts, they should be levied only upon the remainder or net amount, after deducting the losses and expenses of collecting. The whole system of deposits for the security of policyholders should be abolished, as experience has shown that it is too insignificant in its operation as a safeguard to be worth maintaining. No company should be allowed to put more than one-twentieth of its capital on any one risk, and risks should be widely distributed.

The report elicited quite an animated discussion, but, after one or two slight amendments, it was adopted.

On motion, Benjamin E. Crane, President of the Convention was made *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, Secretary. The following is the Committee: Barton Abel, of Missouri; E. A. James, of Tennessee; M. J. Smith, of Louisiana; James Dorsey, of Maryland; James H. Laws, of Ohio; D. Hurd, of Illinois; H. S. Kingman, of Iowa; W. Carpenter, of South Carolina; John Evans, of Colorado; A. B. Norton, of Texas; J. S. Hopkins, of Indiana; R. S. Bevier, of Kentucky; Louis Kreiger, of Minnesota; A. P. Natterman, of Wisconsin; C. C. Converse, of Pennsylvania; E. H. Plummer, of North Carolina; Hiram Potter, of Florida, and W. W. Paine, of Georgia.

Mr. Weems, of Georgia, again presented his report in favor of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal between the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers, with those parts expunged which were objected to yesterday, and it was adopted.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution by Mr. Elliott, of Indiana, adopted, that railroads, as common carriers, should receipt in full for all property transported, and that the several States should enforce this rule by appropriate legislation.

The Postal Telegraph question then came up, and majority and minority reports submitted. The majority report, by four of the Committee, entered into the subject at some length, reflecting somewhat severely upon the Western Union Company for making several errors of statement. It urges upon Congress the speedy acquisition, on equitable terms, of the telegraph franchises of the country, and the incorporation of the same into the postal system, and that the recommendations of the President and Postmaster-General for the appointment of a special commission to consider and report to Congress a system of postal telegraphy in the interests of the whole people, meets the hearty concurrence of this Convention. The minority report, by three of the Committee, is as follows: "Whereas, private enterprise has given to the entire country a system of rapid and intelligent communication of thought, ideas, incidents, and general news, of the day, commercial, secular, and historic, by magnetic telegraph; and, whereas, private enterprise has also united different continents by magnetic telegraph, transmitting information in a few moments to all parts of the world, thereby increasing the facilities for commercial transactions and general growth of the civilization of this century; and whereas, said telegraphic communication is increasing in a ratio equal to the demands of science, commerce, and the social welfare of our people, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention think it inexpedient and unwise for the United States Government, at the present time, to take possession of the telegraphic lines and manage them as part of the postal system of the country.

A spirited discussion followed the reading of these reports. The argument on one side was principally opposition to centralizing power in the General Government and increasing its partisan influence by the addition of a large number of Government employes; while on the other side the reduction of rates, and the benefits to be derived by opening quick communication of thought to all classes of the people was strongly dwelt upon. The whole matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee, to be reported upon at the next meeting of the Convention.

The Committee on Short Weights, False Packing, &c., reported that Congress should pass such general laws as may be needed to enforce a uniform system of weights and measures.

Also requiring all goods sold by the packers to have the correct weight marked thereon, together with the name and place of business of the manufacturer.

Also a law against false packing.

Further, that the practice of buying and selling short weight or measure goods, by merchants, at even less prices than the full weight articles, is strongly condemned by this Convention, and all merchants, Boards of Trade, and other commercial organizations are requested to use their influence against the continuance of the practice.

After the transaction of some further but unimportant business, the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions, and the reference of all unfinished business to the Executive Committee, the Convention adjourned, to meet at Pittsburg on the first Monday of next September.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, after the adjournment, a subcommittee of five, consisting of Barton Able, of St. Louis; J. H. Laws, of Ohio; H. Beviens, of Kentucky, and Mr. Smith, of New-Orleans, were appointed to arrange and prepare business for the Committee and the next Convention.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Industrial Exhibition—Banquet at the St. James Hotel by the Committee.

A banquet was given at the St. James Hotel, last evening, by the Industrial Exhibition Company, to which a number of prominent citizens were invited. The objects and prospects of the Company were discussed, and a conference was held as to the best mode of carrying out the enterprise. Gen. John A. Dix, President of the Company, presided. Among the other gentlemen present were Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad Company; Hon. Samuel Sloan, President Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company; Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Chauncey M. Depew, Richard Schell, John F. Henry, Wm. H. Webb, Erastus Brooks, Paul N. Spofford, and Senators Tiemann and Benedict. An explanatory speech was made by Vice-President Gen. A. S. Diven, in which he said that the enterprise under consideration was inaugurated in 1870, and would have been carried through then, but for the fact that the charter of the Company was defective.

The object of this Company is to purchase land and erect on the same a building which shall be used as a perpetual World's Fair, Trade Mart, Garden of Plants, and popular Art Museum. The City of New York could afford to carry out the objects here set forth as a city, and would be amply repaid.

In 1870, the Industrial Exhibition Company contracted for all of the land bounded between Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second streets and Third and Fourth avenues, comprising in all 355¾ lots. The contract price of this land was $1,700,000; $200,000 has been paid. There remains to be paid $1,500,000.

The following will be the charges to an exhibitor for a space of 120 square feet for one year:

120 square feet, at $1	$120	Police	$50
Gas for same	100	Janitor	50
Water	25	Entrance fee	50
Heat	50		
Total			$445

For this rent any manufacturer or merchant may have a store in which to make sales and exhibit his goods, located where visitors may reach it, landing at its doors from the steam railroads.

Mr. Erastus Brooks followed in some remarks favoring the project. Mr. Roberts, President of the East-side Association, believed it would increase the value of property on the east side, and Mr. Richard Schell was willing to be one of a hundred to sign a check for $1,700,000, but wanted to know that the money was subscribed. Mr. Samuel Sloan had full faith in the enterprise, and was willing to aid it in every way. Senator Benedict recommended it enthusiastically, but Gen. Aspinwall believed the scheme chimerical, and predicted that it would not be a pecuniary success. His opinion was combatted by Mr. Brooks and others. A paper was exhibited showing a subscription of $398,000 to the stock. The conference and banquet was prolonged until midnight, without decisive result.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Lord & Taylor's Display of Goods—An Infinite Variety of Holiday Material—Preparations for the Christmas Season.

The holiday season has arrived, and those whose business it is to supply the needful articles are making ample preparations to meet the probable wants of their customers. Any one intending to testify regard for friend or relative through the medium of a present, and doubtful as to the choice of the article, would do well to visit the establishment of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, where everything which can please the fancy or suit the taste seems displayed in bewildering profusion. On entering the building, the visitor, if not familiar with the place, would be likely to grow confused with the infinite variety by which he finds himself surrounded; but being promptly taken in charge by the superintendent, he soon finds in his tour that amid all the apparent confusion there is the strictest order and most systematic arrangement. The first department to which attention is drawn is that in which the silks are displayed. Many novelties in this line have recently been opened. There is a beautiful silk, of most delicate lavender-ground color, with satin stripe, figured, for evening wear, dresses in which cost $150; another, with a rich dark-ground color, with satin stripe, of more subdued style than the former; another, with black ground, with chintz colors, for street and carriage wear, ranging from $1 75 to $15 per yard. Especially for holiday presents, there are all kinds and colors of fancy striped silks at very low prices, a reduction of twenty-five per cent. having been made in them. Among the newest things are the Sicilian brocade silks, a very serviceable and tasteful article, in which several new shades have been introduced. Passing from the silk to the embroidery and lace department, there are exposed very pretty sets of cuffs, collars, and handkerchiefs to match, in neat boxes, suitable for presents; neck-ties and bows, embroidered sailor collars, and other novelties, are displayed. More expensive articles are found among the laces. Jabots, in real lace, from $5 to $17; Valenciennes lace handkerchief, collar, and cuffs, in boxes, at $10; collarettes, extra size; capes, barbes, &c., of appliqué and thread lace, are abundant and largely in demand, as they form an acceptable present.

A large department has been set apart exclusively for articles which are mainly in demand at this season. Smoking-jackets are largely called for, and they cover the tables in all the gorgeousness of brilliant silk, satin, and brocade trimmings. Morning-wrappers, as many colored and various hued as the dress of a Turkish caliph, may be found here, and at prices very much lower than might be supposed, considering the dazzling brilliancy of the articles. Many are of French cashmere, with broche stripes; others are of fine French cloth, and all are comfortably lined and handsomely trimmed. At another counter, pocket-books, of all sorts and kinds, cigar-cases, opera-glasses, ladies' side-satchels and traveling-bags, worsted slipper-patterns, cloth embroidered slippers, elegant pocket-knives, scissors, &c., are displayed. Passing to another, the perfumery gives sensible evidence of its presence. Cases of perfumes, in boxes, in bottles, in packages, in parcels of every sort and variety, plain and tastefully decorated, crowd the counter everywhere. Fancy soaps, too, from plain Castile to the most expensive preparations of Lubin, are not wanting; and with them may be found, in endless variety of style and price, all the articles necessary to a lady's toilet. A new assortment of bronzes has just been opened, many of new and ingenious design. Among them there are match-safes, cigar-holders, and other nick-nacks of decidedly original patterns. Pertaining to this department are the tables whereon are displayed fans, ladies' work-boxes, in ornamental wood and leather, traveling writing-desks, stationary writing-desks, boxes of games and cards, chess-boards, and similar articles. Elsewhere there are elegant centre-tables, work-tables, music-racks, jardinieres, wall-pockets, and carved wood brackets, all of fine make and finish. Vases, in glass and porcelain, and toilet-sets of the same materials, are shown in this department.

On the counter devoted to gentlemen's furnishing goods, canes and umbrellas, both cheap and expensive, cases of jewelry, containing studs, sleeve-buttons, scarf-pins, and rings of handsome design, are to be found; and among articles less ornamental than useful, fur-lined gloves, collars, mufflers, and wristlets, scarfs and neck-ties, in all colors and styles, are abundant; and some of the newer designs in silk scarfs are quite remarkable for the elegance of their colors.

Ladies' neck-ties are in much demand, and the display of them is large. Boxes of handkerchiefs, the same as for gentlemen, but varying greatly in price and style, and ladies' umbrellas, with beautiful handles, are also much called for. Gloves are abundant, and handsome embroidered gauntlets were shown. Some beautiful work in embroidery, done on flannel, for skirtings, was especially deserving of notice. The patterns were fine edgings of leaves and graceful wave lines, elaborately worked by hand. Several large tables have been set aside for the display of dress patterns, which have a wide range in price and variety. Upstairs the fur department displays a noticeable feature in seal-skin sacques, of which there are five sizes, and the same number of shapes, trimmed and plain. Of fur sets, the first in point of costliness is the Russian sable, which go up to $400 per set; after which ranges the sable-skin, silver fox, and sea otter.

On the upper floor ladies' suits are shown in cloth and silk. The prices of all have been considerably reduced for the holiday season.

The Cuban Negroes—An Enthusiastic Meeting of the Cubans Last Night.

The mass-meeting of colored citizens, held last evening at Cooper Institute, in the interests of the Cuban negroes, was not largely attended, less than 300 persons being present. Dr. Peter W. Ray presided.

A series of resolutions was read and submitted for adoption, in which was expressed the concern felt by the colored citizens of the United States for the 500,000 colored men of the Island of Cuba, now undergoing the experiences of slavery, and the interest in the struggle on that island between the patriots and the Spanish Government, which is denounced for its "barbarous edicts and inhuman butcheries." The last resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That we, after four years of patient waiting, deem it our duty, and do hereby petition our Government at Washington, the President and Congress of the United States, to accord the Cuban patriots that favorable recognition which a four years' gallant struggle for freedom entitles them to.

Mr. Samuel R. Scottron, a colored man, supported the adoption of the resolutions in a speech of considerable length.

Rev. Henry H. Garnet followed Mr. Scottron, and his remarks elicited great enthusiasm. He sympathized with the movement of the Cuban patriots, if for no other reason than this: The twenty-fourth article of the patriots' Constitution provided that all the inhabitants of the island should be absolutely free. In Cuba, Mr. Garnet said, he had seen slavery in its worst form—a form more terrible than ever existed in the United States. He assured the Cubans present that they had the sympathy of the millions of colored citizens of the United States, who heartily wished them God speed.

Speeches were also made by Charles Prindle, Señor Felix Fumentis, and others. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to secure head-quarters in New-York for those in favor of the movement. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received a large supply of new publications by the last mail. Among them are the *Graphic*, with many very interesting engravings; the *Illustrated London News*, with some sketches of the Boston fire, and a double-page engraving from Turner's painting of the "Shipwreck;" *Punch, Nature*, the *Saturday Review*, &c., &c.

Personal.

Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Hon. Albert Wing, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. E. Serrell, of Fort Montgomery, and Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, are at the St. James Hotel.

D. F. Armstrong, Esq., of England, is at the Everett House.

E. C. Banfield, of the Treasury Department, Washington; Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; and Hon. J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

R. W. Daniells, of Buffalo; Col. J. B. McCreary, of Philadelphia, and Loring B. Barnes, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana; G. W. Parker, of Illinois; A. H. Alden, of Connecticut, and Charles A. Wood, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. T. A. Jencks, of Rhode Island; O. A. Gager, of London; S. H. M. Byers, of Washington, and Gen. W. T. Sherman, are at the Astor House.

Hon. B. E. Smith, of Ohio, and Col. Henry Page, of Little Rock, Ark., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a disposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

"Not a Twinge."

On Tuesday last, a lady had twenty-eight teeth extracted with two inhalations of gas, at the Colton Dental Association, Cooper Institute, and wrote on their scroll, after her name, "*Never felt a twinge of pain!*" Her number is No. 61,872. Go to head-quarters.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-st., Glass-cutters and Engravers, are introducing new and fashionable patterns of cut and engraved Glass of pure crystal. Glass made to order with Initials, Crests, Monograms, &c. Also China, Plated Ware, and Gas Fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of the Skin.

Cool and Heal it by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

A "KNABE PIANO" is the most fashionable instrument with which to adorn a lady's boudoir. To be had of J. BAUER & Co., 650 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORD'S, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 934 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is steadily increasing in circulation and popularity. The several leading features of this edition make the SUNDAY TIMES a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 15, will be found the following:

AMERICAN WAITERS: being a dissertation on the Native article, showing his superiority over the foreign-born importation, with several characteristic anecdotes.

SHRIMPS, what they are and their uses. Where Shrimps are caught and how. The Ramsgate trade

RECOLLECTIONS OF EDWIN FORREST.—Being reminiscences of the great tragedian by one behind the scenes.

Several other original articles will also be given.

Besides these, the regular features will be continued, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information on current topics for military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Extra Dry Cabinet
OF
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 42d-st.

Extract Cashmere Bouquet.
For the handkerchief.
CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP,
MADE BY COLGATE & CO.

For the Kitchen. Warren Range, a present that can be appreciated by mother, wife, or friend. It can be set complete during the day.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

Men of Business find the American House, Boston, their most convenient stopping place. With its new furnishing, café, passenger elevator, telegraph, billiard hall, &c., this hotel is second to none in New-England.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 942 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 25c. per foot.

The Best Article ever in Use by Families, recommended by all who have tried it, is the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE. To be had of every good grocer.

"A Thing of Life; On Duty While I Sleep," says a gentleman in describing HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Forward, March—Clear the world of Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and Consumption. This is what DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL is doing.

Sterling Silver Dinner Services at very close prices, by the manufacturers, FORD & TUPPER, No. 1,150 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

Oatmeal Soap, (Indexical,) for the complexion; better than any cosmetic; a perfect Winter Soap. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

Houseman's German Cough Drops.—A specific for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Piles, Itching Piles.—USE ROSSMAN'S cure. Never fails.

"Iron-Clads."—A Winter Shoe for Gentlemen and Boys. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av.

Try it Now. Don't Delay. "Uncle SAM'S COUGH CURE." 20 cents a bottle.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ABORN—NISBET.—At Yonkers, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by Rev. David Cole, D. D., CHARLES B. ABORN, of New-York, to MARTHA A. NISBET, daughter of Rev. Wm. Nisbet, of Seneca, deceased.

CODDINGTON—FELLOWS.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., JEFFERSON CODDINGTON to JULIA, daughter of Mrs. Louis S. Fellows, all of this City.

GIBSON—DICKINSON.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 12, at the residence of James A. Cowing, Esq., by Rev. J. C. Ager, GEORGE A. GIBSON, of Brookline, Mass., to E. RUTH, daughter of D. L. Dickinson, Esq. No cards.

HANCE—LOVETT.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on the 10th inst., by Friends' ceremony, in presence of the Mayor, ROBERT W. HANCE, of Rumsom, N. J., to ELIZABETH L. LOVETT, of Penn's Manor, Penn.

KIRKHAM—DUNHAM.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, of Pawtucket, R. I., AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM to CLARA H., daughter of Edward Dunham, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

ALDEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at Williamsville, Vt., SAMUEL L. ALDEN, late of New-York, aged 50 years.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANDREU.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Dec. 13, 1872, PEDRO A. ANDREU, in the 60th year of his age. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—At Lake View, N. J., on Thursday, 12th inst., MELISSA B. WARING, wife of James Butler, formerly of this City.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Lake View, N. J., at 11½ A. M. Saturday, 14th inst. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., per Erie Railroad, at 10 A. M., returning at 3 P. M.

CHAMBERS.—At Washington, Warren County, N. J., on the 9th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE A. CHAMBERS, wife of David Chambers.

The funeral will take place at Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ St. Louis and San Francisco papers please copy.

DURBIN.—On the 12th of December, WM. WALLACE DURBIN, only son of Alex. C. and Clara Durbin, aged 1 year and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend funeral services, on Sunday, Dec. 15, at No. 341 West 23d-st., at 3½ o'clock.

MACY.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, Dec. 12, CHARLES T. MACY, aged 33 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, James W. Emery, No. 259 Washington-st., at 2 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 15. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

MARLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 13, at his late residence, No. 57 West 39th-st., DANIEL MARLEY, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

NICHOLSON.—On Friday evening, HARRY B., youngest son of John and Miriam Nicholson, aged 2 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

PRENTICE.—On the 12th of December, WILLIAM JAMES, youngest son of Robert and Catherine Prentice, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives, also members of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 85 8th-av., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PUTNAM.—On Friday evening, Dec. 13, HATTIE THAYER, wife of John Bishop Putnam, of New-York.

Funeral from her late home, No. 976 Broad st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, 16th, at 2 P. M.

REMOND.—In Brooklyn, on the 12th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, W. B. Maben, MARY J., relict of the late Narcisse Rémond, of Albany, in the 58th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Jules L. Rémond, and her sons-in-law, Levi A. Lockwood and W. B. Maben, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 174 Monroe-st. Remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

WETTERAU.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, FANNY FITCHETT, wife of John B. Wetterau.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 325 East 50th-st.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART NOTICE.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE,
At the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, a fine COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS, comprising choice examples by celebrated FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

FOREIGN.

Ed. Frere—Casanova—David Col—Girardet—Huguet—Kruseman—Meyer von Bremen—Shaefels—Dupré—Ziem—Carand—De Jonghe—Moormans—Esters—Lenoir—Rebonet—Jacque—Rousseau—Verboeckhoven—Thom—Saintin—Richter—Rivoire—Vibert—Madrazo—Koek-Koek—C. Brun—G. H. Boughton—H. May, &c., &c.

AMERICAN.

Casilear—S. R. Gifford—Shattuck—T. Addison Richards—W. S. Mount—Durand—Inness—W. H. Beard—J. H. Beard—Kensett—Whittredge—J. A. Suydam—Henry Peters Gray—Lazarus—Wm. Hart—Brevoort—Ranney—D. Johnson—Tait—W. T. Richards—Bellows—Coleman—W. F. De Haas, &c., &c.

This COLLECTION will remain on exhibition day and evening, and will be sold by auction, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
This sale will be held at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New-York,
Agents for the United States.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

A large assortment of ladies' writing-desks, work-tables, flower-stands, easels, cabinets, &c., &c. Also, gents' and ladies' easy and fancy chairs, suitable for presents. A large stock of new patterns parlor, chamber, and library suites at very low prices. WM. H. LEE, No. 277 Canal-st., one door from Broadway; No. 199 Fulton-st., between Church and Greenwich sts.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $60. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office box No. 4,685, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY held this day, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, As it hath pleased Almighty God to call from his earthly sphere, our esteemed colleague and late President, Mr. JAMES VAN NORDEN, and as a sense of our regret at his departure, we, the officers and directors of this Company do hereby testify our unfeigned sorrow for the loss of one whom we so highly appreciated for his Christian character, urbane manners, and gentlemanly deportment toward all.

Yet, while we sorrow for his departure, we do, nevertheless, know and feel that our loss is his gain, and that passing from this that he has attained to a better and higher life, and that we do as a body tender our warmest sympathies to the family of our deceased friend.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations, will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $50. Extracting under pure, fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

PALMER'S ÆSCULAPIAN MAGNETIC Remedies will cure Catarrh, Consumption, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Affections. F. A. PALMER, Magnetic Physician, No. 23 West 27th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

HOJER & CO., PAINTERS, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.—Signs, patent net banners and engraved metal signs; store and office painting.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL GIFT.

WEBSTER'S

UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY,

In all styles of binding, comprising the following: In gilt edges, full Russia, half Russia, full Turkey morocco, half Turkey morocco, and full calf. We have also an edition of the work in two volumes and three volumes, in half Turkey morocco.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
Publishers,
Nos. 138 and 140 Grand-st., New-York.

DR. CUYLER'S NEW BOOK.

THOUGHT HIVES.

12mo, with portrait by Ritchie	$1 75

"The beauty of Mr. Cuyler's style, the wealth of his illustrations, and the profound Christian earnestness which characterize all his writings, give this book its value."—*Association Advocate.*

STUDIES OF CHARACTER. By Dr. GUTHRIE.	$1 50
THE BEATITUDES OF THE KINGDOM. By DYKES	1 25
THE MASTER'S HOME CALL. By BICKERSTETH	50
THE SONG OF THE NEW CREATION. By BONAR	1 25
SAINT PAUL IN ROME. By Dr. MACDUFF	1 25
MINISTERING CHILDREN AND SEQUEL. Elegant edition, in two volumes	3 00
BOGATZKY'S GOLDEN TREASURY. Red Line, gilt	1 50
A STORY OF SMALL BEGINNINGS. By Miss WARNER. Four volumes in a box	5 00
THE WELL IN THE DESERT. By EMILY SARAH HOLT	1 25
ROBERT TREMAYNE. By EMILY SARAH HOLT	1 50
ISOULT BARRY. By EMILY SARAH HOLT	1 50
THE WARS OF THE HUGUENOTS. By Dr. HANNA	1 25

Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.
An assortment of HOLIDAY BOOKS on hand.

HOW WE MANAGED

OUR PRIVATE THEATRICALS;

OR, A GUIDE TO THE AMATEUR STAGE,
Containing plain directions for the construction, arrangement, and lighting the stage, painting the scenery, getting up the costumes, making the properties, and accessories, hints on stage effects, instructions for making calcium lights, &c., &c., with numerous diagrams and illustrations, to which is added
PENELOPE ANNE,
a roaring farce, for home performance.
Price 25 Cents.
For sale by all book-sellers, or sent by mail on receipt of the price by
HAPPY HOURS COMPANY,
Publishers,
No. 22 Ann-st., New-York.

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700	do.	72⅞	200	do.	111⅛
500	do.	72⅛	200	do.......s3.	111⅛
300	do.	72⅛	500	do.	111⅛
200	do.	72⅛	3800	do.	111
1500	do.......c.	72⅛	600	do.	111⅛
2000	do.	72⅛	500	do.	111⅛
500	do.	72⅞	400	do.	111⅛
1500	do.	72⅛	500	do.	111⅛
300	do.	72⅛	200	do.......b3.	111⅛
800	do.	72⅛	200	St. Paul.....	55
100	do.....u. r. c.	71⅞	100	do.......s3.	55
300	do.	72	500	Tol. & Wabash....	71⅛
800	do.	72⅛	400	do.	71⅛
700	do.	72	100	do.......c.	71⅛
200	do.	72⅛	400	do.	71⅛
400	do.	72⅛	100	do.......b3.	71⅛
300	do.	72⅞	100	B., H. & Erie.....	9⅛
200	do.......c.	72⅛	100	do.......c.	9⅛
200	do.	72⅞	500	Han. & St. Jo.....	48⅛
100	do.......c.	72⅛	100	do.......c.	48⅜
200	do.......c.	72⅛	200	do.	48⅛
500	do.	73⅛	100	do.	48⅛
300	do.	73⅛	200	do.	49
2100	do.	73	100	do.	48⅜
200	do.	72⅞	100	do.	48⅛
100	do.......c.	72⅛	300	do.	48
500	do.......s3.	73	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf....	69
200	Quicksilver......	44⅛	500	Ohio & Miss......	47
100	do.	44⅛	100	do.......s3.	47
100	Panama...........	130			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117⅛	$15,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	113⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20C., '64, c.	113⅛	25,000 U. S. 6s Cur....	112⅛
4,000 do........	113		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$28,000	Va.6s,Cons.b30.	59	100	Canton Co..b.c.b3.	102
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L.,R., ex. int..	104⅛	100	do.	102⅛
1,000	Erie 4th........	92⅛	200	do.	102
6,000	L. S. Div. Bs.b3.	93⅛	200	New Cen.Coal.b.c.	47⅛
2,000	C. Pac. Gold Bs.	102	100	Mariposa Pf...b3.	3
3,000	do.	101⅞	100	Atlantic Mail.....	12⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st.b3.	89⅞	100	do.	12⅛
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	82⅛	100	do..bet. call.	12⅛
5,000	do.	82⅛	200	U. S. Express.b. c.	81⅛
2,000	H.& St. Jo.8s, C.	93⅛	300	do.	81⅛
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	104	600	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	96⅜
3,000	C., C.& I. C. 1st.	88⅛	200	do.	96½
4,000	C. & P. Con.S.F.	94	1400	do.	96⅜
2,000	L. & N. Con. '98.	92	600	do.	96⅛
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, n...	103	200	Harlem R..b. c..c.	117⅛
5,000	Morris & E. 1st.	105	100	Erie Railroad...c.	53⅛
1,000	M.&St.P.,I.Div.	89⅛	500	do....b. c..c.	53⅜
7,000	St. L.& I. M.1st.	95	500	do.......b3.	53⅛
1,000	B., C.R.& M.1st.	88⅛	400	do.......c.	53⅛
120	North R. Bank....	85	400	do.	53⅛
5	Continental Bank.	89	100	L.S. & M. S.b. c.s3.	94
10	Central Nat. Bk...	95	300	do.	94⅛
100	Quick. M. Co...s3.	43	200	do.......c.	94⅛
200	do..bet. call.	44	60	Ill. Central R.....	125
100	do.......c.	44	300	Panama R.......	125
600	do.	43⅛	100	do.	124
300	do.	43⅜	100	do..bet. call.	125⅛
200	West. U. Tel..b. c.	78⅛	500	do.	124
1900	do.	79	200	U. Pac.....b. c..b3.	37⅛
200	do.	79⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pref..	91
900	do.	79⅛	600	do..bet. call.	91
100	do.	79⅛	25	Cleve. & P. G'd...	88⅛
700	do.	79	200	N. J. Central.....	102
300	do.......s3.	79	100	Mil. & St. Paul....	55
500	do.	78⅞	100	M. & St.P. Pf.b. c.	77⅛
100	do.......c.	78⅛	100	Tol., W. & W..b. c.	71⅛
600	do.	78⅛	100	do.......s3.	71⅜
100	do.......s3.	78⅛	400	do.	71⅛
1400	do.	78⅛	200	do.	71
100	do.......b3.	78⅛	100	do.......c.	70⅞
200	do.	78⅛	200	Chi. & Rock I. R...	111⅛
700	do.	78⅛	100	do..bet. call.	111⅛
900	do.	78⅛	300	do.......b3.	111⅛
100	Consolidation C....	47	300	do.	111
15	Pacific Mail....s3.	74⅛	200	do.	111⅛
800	do.	72⅛	100	do.	111
400	do..bet. call.	73⅛	200	do.......b3.	111
500	do.	73⅛	400	do.	110⅞
300	do.	73⅛	200	do.......c.	111
200	do.	73	200	do.	111⅛
200	do.	73⅛	100	do.	111
600	do.	72⅛	1000	do.......b3.	111
400	do.	73	600	do.	110⅞
200	do.	72⅞	800	do.	110⅝
300	do.......c.	72⅛	3900	do.	110⅞
100	do.......c.	72⅞	1000	do.	110⅝
1800	do.	73	200	do.......b3.	110⅞
200	do.......s3.	72⅛	200	do.	110⅜
200	do.	72⅞	300	do.	110⅛
300	do.	72⅛	300	do.	110⅜
100	do.	72⅛	200	do.......b3.	110⅛
800	do.	72⅞	300	do.	110⅜
500	do.	72⅛	400	do.	110⅜
300	do.	72⅛	500	do.	110½
500	do.	72⅛	200	do.	110⅝
500	do.......c.	72	100	do.	110⅜
1300	do.	72	100	do.......c.	110⅜
200	do.......c.	72⅛	200	do.	110⅛
100	do.	72⅛	100	do.	110⅜
100	do.	72⅞	100	do.	110⅝
200	do.	72⅞	300	do.	110⅛
100	do.	72⅛	25	C., C., C. & I. R....	91
300	do.	72	100	B.,H. & E.b. c.b3.	9⅛
1000	do.	71⅞	100	D., Lack. & W. R.	93
200	do.	71⅞	400	do..bet. call.	92⅛
200	do.	72	200	do.	92
100	do.......c.	72⅛	200	do.	91⅞
800	do.	72⅛	100	P.,Ft.W. & C. G'd.	93⅛
2000	do.	72⅛	100	do..bet. call.	93⅜
1400	do.	72	50	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	49
1000	do.	71⅞	100	do.	48⅛
300	do.......c.	71⅞	300	do.	48
1900	do.	71⅞	100	do.	48⅛
2100	do	71⅞	400	do.	48
1500	do.......s3.	71⅛	100	do.......s3.	48
100	do.......c.	71⅛	50	M. & Ex., ex. div.	91
200	do.	71⅛	200	Mar.& C. 1st,Pf.s3.	27⅛
1000	do.	71⅞	200	do.......b5.	27⅛
2000	do.	71⅛	300	N. J. Southern....	27
800	do.	71⅞	100	do..bet. call.	27
100	do.	71⅞	200	O. & Miss..b. c.b3.	47⅛
300	do.	71⅞	600	do.......c.	47
1800	do.	71⅛	100	do.......b3.	47
1600	do.	71⅛	300	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	35⅛
500	do.......s3.	71⅛	100	do.......c.	35⅛
500	do.	71	100	do.	35⅛
300	do.	71⅛			
500	do.	71⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20s R., '62 bet. call......	113	2,000 U.S. 5-20s C., '65..	113⅛
		4,500 U. S. 10-40s C....	109⅞
20,000 U. S.5-20s C., '67.	116⅛	30,000 do.	109⅞
20,000 U. S. 10-40s R...	109⅞	30,000 U. S. 6s Cur....	112⅞
20,000 do.	109⅞		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200	Pacific Mail.....c.	71⅛	400	Rock Island.......	110⅛
600	do.	71⅞	100	Canton..........	101⅛
300	do.......c.	71⅞	300	do.	101
200	do.	71⅞	200	Western Union....	78⅛
400	do.	72	200	do.......b.3.	78⅛
300	do.......c.	71⅞	600	do.	78⅛
500	do.	71⅞	300	do.......b.3.	78⅛
300	do.	71⅞	100	do.	78⅛
100	do.	71⅞	400	Panama..........	127
400	do.......c.	71	100	North-western....	87⅛
1000	do.	71⅛	800	St. Paul........	54⅛
100	do.	71⅞	100	do.	54⅛
700	do.	71⅞	200	Del. Lack. & W....	91⅛
100	do.	71⅞	200	do.	91⅛
1000	Rock Island.....	110⅜	200	Tol. & Wabash...c.	70⅞
100	do.	110⅜	100	do.......c.	70⅞
100	do.......c.	110⅛	100	do.	71
400	do.	110⅜	200	do.......c.	71
100	do.	110⅜	100	Han. & St. Joseph.	48
600	do.	110⅜	300	do.	48⅛
100	do.	110⅛	100	do.	48⅛
300	do.......c.	110⅛	200	do.	47⅞
700	do.	110⅛	100	B. H. & E.	9
200	do.	110⅜	400	Ohio & Miss.....c.	46⅞
200	do.	110⅛	100	do.......b.3.	47
300	do.......c.	110⅛	500	do.	47
200	do.......b.3.	110⅛	800	C. C. & I. C.	35
300	do.	110⅛	1500	Erie Railway.....	53⅛
400	do.	110⅛	200	Lake Shore.......	94⅛
200	do.	110⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	81	200	N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c.	96⅛
20,000	Virginia 6s, Con.	60	100	Harlem Railroad...	117
5,000	Un. Pac., 1st M.	89⅛	100	do..bet. call.	117⅛
2,000	Un. Pac. 10s. In.	82	10	L. S. & M. S...b. c.	94⅛
1,000	N. J. Cen., 1st, n.	103	900	do.	94⅛
8,000	C. C. & I. C., 1st.	88	300	do.......b3.	94⅛
2,000	A. & T. H., 1st..	101	100	Panama R....b. c.	130
5,000	L. & N., C., '98..	92	100	Un. Pacific....b. c.	37⅛
100	New Cen.Coal.b.c.	47	400	do.	37⅛
100	W. Un.Tel.b. c,b3.	78⅛	400	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	110⅛
1100	do.	78⅛	500	do.	110⅛
1400	do.	78⅛	100	do.	110⅛
800	do.	78⅛	600	do.	110⅛
400	do.......s3.	78⅛	100	do.	110⅛
300	do.......b3.	78⅛	300	do.	110⅛
100	Quicksilver...b. c.	44⅛	1100	do.	110⅛
200	do.	44⅛	2700	do.	110⅛
100	do.	44⅛	50	do.......b3.	109⅞
600	do.	44	300	do.	110⅛
100	Quicksilver Pref..	53	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Exp..	89	50	New-Jersey Cen...	102
28	Adams Express....	93	500	T.,W. & W..b.c.c.	71
200	Pac. Mail...b. c. c.	71⅞	400	do.	71⅛
100	do.......c.	71⅞	100	P., F. W. & C. G...	93⅛
700	do.	71⅞	600	D. Lack. & West..	91
300	do.	71⅞	200	B., H. & E....b. c.	8⅞
200	do.	71⅞	100	O.& Miss..b. c. b15.	47⅛
100	do.	71⅞	400	H. & St. Joseph....	47⅛
3100	do.	71⅞	100	do...bet. call	47⅛
200	do.	71⅞	100	H. & St. J. Pf.b. c.	68
1400	do.	71⅞	100	do.	67⅛
400	do.	71⅞	200	Col. C. & Ind. Cen.	34⅛
100	Mariposa Pref.....	3	300	do...bet. call.	34⅛
100	Erie Railroad..b3.	53⅛	100	N.Y.,N.F.& L.Tel.	98
200	do...bet. call	53⅛	100	do.	100
200	do.	53			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

100	Canton.......b3.	101⅛	200	Erie Railroad.....	52⅞
200	Consolidated Coal.	47	100	do.......b3.	52⅞
100	Western Union.s3.	78⅛	500	do.......b3.	53
700	do.	78⅛	200	do.	53
100	do.......s3.	78⅛	100	do.	53⅛
100	do.......b3.	78⅛	500	do.......b30.	53⅛
900	do.	78⅛	400	do.......b30.	53⅛
200	do.......s3.	78⅛	300	do.	53
1000	do.	78⅛	100	Lake Shore.....s3.	94⅛
100	do.......b3.	78⅛	100	do.	94⅛
1000	do.	78⅛	[illegible]	do.......b3.	94⅛
100	do.......b3.	78⅛	[illegible]	do.......s3.	94⅛
100	do.	78⅛	[illegible]	do.	94⅛
100	Quicksilver......	44⅛	[illegible]	Panama........	127⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. C & Hudson.	96⅛	[illegible]	Union Pacific..s3.	37⅛
200	Pacific Mail......	71⅛	[illegible]	do.......b30.	37⅛
300	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	Northwestern.....	87⅛
1200	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash.....	71
1100	do.......s3.	71	[illegible]	do.	71⅛
3000	do.	71	[illegible]	do.	71
100	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	Del. Lack. & Wes.	91⅛
100	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	Rock Island..s3.	110⅛
200	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.	110
400	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.......s3.	110
200	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.......b3.	110⅛
200	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.	110
200	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.	109⅞
200	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.	109⅞
500	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.	109⅞
1100	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.	110
500	do.	72	[illegible]	do.	109⅞
500	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.......s3.	109⅞
300	do.	71⅛	[illegible]	do.......b3.	110
700	Pacific Mail.......	71⅛	100	Rock Island...b60.	111⅛
300	do.......s3.	71⅛	300	do.	109⅞
800	do.	71⅛	500	do.	109⅞
700	do.	71⅛	400	do.	109⅞
1700	do.	71	500	do.	110
800	do.	71⅛	200	Han. & St. Jo.....	47⅛
100	do.......b3.	71⅛	400	do.	47⅛
800	do.	71	400	do.	47
1400	do.	70⅞	100	do.	46⅞
500	do.......b3.	71	100	do.	46⅞
100	do.	71⅛	200	do.	47
300	do.	71⅛	100	do.	47⅛
800	do.	71⅛	100	do.	47⅛
500	do.	71⅛	100	do.	48
600	do.	71	100	do.	48⅛
700	do.	70⅞	200	do.	48⅜
700	do.	71	1100	do.	48⅛
100	do.	71⅛	500	do.	48⅛
100	do.	71⅛	100	do.	48⅛
200	do.	71⅛	100	do.	48⅛
300	do.	71⅛	100	do.	48
400	do.	71⅛	200	do.	48⅛
700	do.	72	200	do.	48⅛
500	do.	72⅛	100	do.	48⅛
300	do.	72⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	68
500	do.	72⅛	200	Ohio & Miss......	47
2100	do.	72⅛	100	do.	47⅛
100	do.	72⅛	400	do.......s3.	46⅞
200	Bos., H. & Erie.s3.	8⅛	100	do.	47
200	do.	8⅛	200	Marietta 1st Pf...	28
200	do.	8⅛	100	C. C. & I. C.....	35

FRIDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives yesterday, with only twenty-two votes against it, to authorize the interchange of United States Registered Stocks for Coupon Bonds, at the option of the holder, and which will no doubt soon become a law by the concurrence of the Senate, will render available, as a remittance in the Coupon form, to Europe, whenever the price abroad is above the selling price at home, the following Registered Stocks:

Six ⅌ cents due in 1881	$192,634,000
Six ⅌ cents, 5-20s, 1862	32,183,000
Six ⅌ cents, 5-20s, 1864	35,384,000
Six ⅌ cents, 5-20s, 1865	95,328,000
Six ⅌ cents, 5-20s, 1867	90,927,000
Six ⅌ cents, 5-20s, 1868	13,877,000
Five ⅌ cents, 10-40s, 1864	139,496,000
Five ⅌ cents, 1874	6,045,000
New Five ⅌ cents, 1871	127,738,000
Total	$733,612,000

This is the possible total supply of our Public Funds for transmission abroad, in the *Coupon* form, in case the Domestic holders whose Stocks are now in the *Registered* form should be induced to sell by the difference between home and foreign markets. The influence of this new source of Exchange may become important in the settlement of Trade balances of the current Fiscal Year, even if only one dollar in ten of the $733,612,000 should be transferred in the next six months.

The sales of Gold today were at 112¼@112¼@112⅜ ⅌ cent. There was some steadiness in the market after 1 o'clock, on account of the further advance in Bills on London to 109½ ⅌ cent. for Saturday's steamer. As explained yesterday, the relative value of 60 days' Exchange is enhanced by the cheaper rate of interest at which such Bills can be cashed at the Bank of England, or in the open market. The sight and short-sight rates are 110@110¼ ⅌ cent.

Money continues to work pretty close among the Stock Brokers at 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest, equal to about 8 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest, notwithstanding some signs of a better offering of balances last night. Most of the business on the Street today was done at 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest. Among the merchants the rates are 7 ⅌ cent. at Bank, and 8 to 12 ⅌ cent., according to the strictest classification of names, on the Street.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were steady, varying on the United States 5-20s with the price of Gold. The Currency 6 ⅌ cents were in demand today at 112¼@112½ ⅌ cent., Ex-Dividend. The Tennessee Bonds were 1@1½ ⅌ cent. lower, and the Virginia Consolidated Bonds 2 ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday. There was rather less business done at the Exchange Board in the Railway Mortgages.

The Share speculation, as on yesterday, turned upon the movement in Pacific Mail, and to this prominent influence today was added the no less surprising depression in Rock Island below 110 ⅌ cent., accompanied by unusually heavy sales. The changes in the other Railroad Stocks were not important, and Western Telegraph was fairly supported. But some of the Miscellaneous fancies, like Quicksilver Company and Canton Land Company, were lower. The truth seems to be of the general market today that the *Bull* element is greatly discouraged by the bearish manipulation of Pacific Mail, on which very heavy differences have been paid out, and no prospect held out by the inside party (meaning Capt. Stockwell and the Wall-street members of his Executive Committee) that the turn for the better is near by. After selling below 71 ⅌ cent., the price recovered to 72½ ⅌ cent.

In the Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The Railroad list was steady; Pacific Mail, 72½, also steadier than through the day; Telegraph Stock steady:

Closing Quotations—Dec. 13.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	113⅞	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅞	116¼
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96½	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	110
North-west Common	87½	87¼
Pacific Mail	73½	72⅜
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	77⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅞	54⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	47
Western Union Telegraph	78⅞	78¼
Erie	53⅛	53
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞
Lake Shore	93⅞	94¼
C., C., and Indiana Central	35	35
Toledo and Wabash	71⅛	71½
North-west Preferred	91	90½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47⅞	48½

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

Gold receipts	$372,265 62
Gold payments	1,202,809 14
Gold balance	43,761,820 08
Currency receipts	1,781,885 74
Currency payments	490,460 24
Currency balance	23,984,831 24
Customs	226,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅛
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	117⅛	5 20 reg., '67	112⅛
5-20 reg., '62	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62	113⅛	5-20 reg., '68	112⅛
5-20 reg., '64	113⅛	5 20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 reg	109⅞
5-20 reg., '65	113⅛	10-40 coup	109⅞
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	5s coup., '81	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112⅛	6s Currency	112⅛

The following bids were made today at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages. The Central Pacifics closed at 102 bid, 102½ asked.

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅛	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc..	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	Chi. & N. W. S Fd.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	85⅛	Chi. & N. W. Con. B..	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	86	Chi. & N. W. 1st	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅛	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B..	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.,'76.	100⅛	Del., L. & W. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-6	100⅛	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	101
Erie 1st, Extended	101⅛	Han. & St. Jo. Con..	93⅛
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	97⅛	Del., L. & W. 7s, Con.	96⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	92	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	90⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d	92
Long Dock Bonds	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	95⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	105	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '85	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex	102
Harlem 1st 7s	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds..	98⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	102⅛
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds..	94	P., Ft. W. & Chi.3d	93
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82.	114	C. & P. Con. S. F	94
C. B. & Q. 8s, 1st	113⅛	Clev. & Pitt. 2d	99
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	97⅛	Clev. & Pitt. 4th	87
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	100⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. Fund.	98
Clev. & Tol. S. F	102⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds..	94	Chi. & Alt. Inc	94
C., P. & Ash. O. Bds..	99	O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	95⅛
C., P. & Ash. N. Bds..	94	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	84⅛
D., Mon. & Tol. Bds.	97	St. L. & I. M. 1st	94⅛
Buf. & E. E. N. Bds..	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106⅛
Lake Shore Div. Bds.	93	Mil. & St. P. 7s, Gold.	98⅛
Lake S. Con. C. Bds..	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Pac. 7s, Gd. by Mo	97⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. Div	89⅛
Western Pac. Bonds.	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st	9
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds..	102	C., C. & I. C. 1st	88⅛
Cen. P. State A. B	111⅛	C., C. & I. C. 2d	73
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds	89⅛	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	88
U. P. Land Gt. 7s	78⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d	80
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	102⅛	B. H. & E. 1st 7s	43⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf	88⅛	C. F. & Minn. 1st	80⅛
Mor. & Es. 1st	103⅛	B., C.R.&M. 1st 7s, G.	88
Mor. & Es. 2d	97		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95	..
City 6s, New	99⅛	99⅜
Camden and Amboy	123½	123⅜
Pennsylvania Central	56	56⅛
Reading	116⅛	117
Lehigh Valley	59⅜	59½
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26⅜
Northern Central	37⅜	38
Lehigh Navigation	36½	36⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	95

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Jay Cooke & Co.,
BANKERS.

We offer to investors the First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Attention is called to the ample real estate security on which these bonds are based, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its Equipments and Traffic. The Lands of the Company thus far sold have realised $5 66 per acre.

☞ PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION.—The shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

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☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

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Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ **CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.**

☞ MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL GOLD SEVENS. Subscriptions received at 95, payable and deliverable Jan. 1, 1873, by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 13, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Oil-cake, pks	200
Bees-wax, pks	1	Pork, pks	419
Cotton, bales	1,277	Beef, pks	92
Dried Fruit, pks	401	Cut-meats, pks	1,302
Eggs, bbls	1,240	Grease, pks	160
Flour, bbls	5,740	Lard, pks	710
Wheat, bushels	17,450	Stearine, pks	50
Corn, bushels	8,800	Butter, pks	1,991
Oats, bushels	11,600	Cheese, pks	1,168
Grass-seed, bags	343	Tallow, pks	53
Beans, bbls	199	Dressed Hogs, No	238
Peas, bags	6	Pea-nuts, bags	635
Flax, bales	9	Tobacco, hhds	198
Hides, No	420	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	479
Hides, bales	205	Whisky, bbls	600
Leather, sides	6,389	Wool, bales	96
Spirits Turp., bbls	192	Oil, Red, bbls	50
Resin, bbls	2,833		

The export clearances, hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Italy, for Liverpool—2,595 bales Cotton, 200 bbls. Salad-oil, 35 casks Stearine, 350 tcs. Beef, 16 seroons Indigo, 1,273 boxes Bacon, 270 tcs. Lard, 702 bbls. Apples, 171 pks. Tobacco, 46 cases Sewing-machines, 60 hhds. Tallow, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 345 bbls. Flour, 41 hhds. Tobacco, 11 bbls. Cider, 30 kegs Lard, 252 bbls. Pork, 3,250 Staves.

By the bark Larnax, for London—4,800 Staves, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Entilia, for Bristol—36,102 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Great Western, for Bristol—226 bbls. Apples, 100 bbls. Flour, 200 tcs. Lard, 70 bbls. Pork, 20 cases Salmon, 357 boxes Bacon, 1,046 boxes Cheese, 1 Printing Press, 40 hhds. Tallow, 37,600 bushels Wheat, 540 cases Lard, 42 bbls. Potatoes, 89 bbls. Tongues.

By the brig C. A. Hoard, for Lisbon—1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,280 Staves.

By the brig M. E. Thayer, for Gibraltar and orders—7,711 cases Refined Petroleum, 13 bbls. C. S. Oil.

And from Philadelphia, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, by the bark La Bella—74,535½ gallons Refined Petroleum....By the ship Staffa, for Belfast—52,080 bushels Corn....By the brig Hyperion, for Hango, (Finland,)—4 Locomotives and Tenders, to the value of $68,112 64.

ASHES—A fair inquiry prevails for Pots at $8 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand at 34c.@35c. for fair to prime.

BRICKS—Have been held with much firmness on reduced offerings, but the demand has been moderate. We quote Common at $5 75; Jersey and North River, $7 25@$9 25; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet but steady, including Adamantine, 16 ounces, at 20c; Paraffine, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c.

CEMENT—Has been selling, in lots, at $1 60 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COCOA—Has been inactive since our last, including Maracaibo, 31c.; Caracas, 15¾c.@16¼c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@13½c.; San Domingo, 7c.@7½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—There has been a good demand noted for Rio, which has been quoted strong in price, and offered quite moderately. Sales have been reported of 3,505 bags, by the Sly Boots, to arrive, on private terms. Java has attracted more attention at full rates; 3,125 mats by the Aztecs, sold on private terms; and another invoice was rumored as having been placed, but without reliable particulars. West India growths were in moderate request, and quoted firm; 490 bags Maracaibo, by the Princess Beatrice, changed hands on private terms. The jobbing inquiry was fair, mostly for low and medium grades, at steady figures.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, and quoted off ⅛c. ⅌ lb. on Good Ordinary, strict do., and Low Middling, with sales reported of 1,706 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 928 bales to shippers, 678 bales to spinners, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fairly active trade has been reported, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb., the market closing weak. Sales have been made of 22,700 bales, (of which 8,500 bales last evening, and 14,200 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 19 1-16c.; January, 19¼c.; February, 19 7-16c.@19½c.; March, 19¾c.; April, 20c.; May, 20 5-16c.@20⅜c., and June, 20⅝c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: December, 19.28c.; January, 19.42c.; February, 19.61c.; March, 19.89c.; April, 20.23c.; May, 20.48c.; June, 20.75. The receipts at this port today were 1,277 bales, including 1,046 bales from Norfolk, 231 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 24,616 bales, and for the week 122,068 bales, against 136,371 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,405,607 bales, against 1,121,145 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	18 11-16	18 15-16	19 3-16	19 7-16
Low Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
Middling	19⅝	2[illegible]	20⅜	20⅝
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	22	22⅛

EGGS—Offerings of stock have been much lighter, and holders very firm in their views, while the demand has been good. State and Jersey fresh stock quoted at 35c.@37c., the latter rate for choice marks, which are scarce; Western, prime fresh, at 34c.@35c., and Limed stock within the range of 24c.@28c. ⅌ dozen.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales, 1,000 boxes at $2 60. Market dull.

FISH—A moderate business has been reported since our last, with values fairly maintained. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$8 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 75; Smoked Herring at 25c. for Scale at 18c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a restricted business reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, at essentially unchanged quotations. Some speculative demand has been noted for shipping extras, while there has been very little of an export call—the latter owing mainly to the difficulty of procuring freight room. Trade and family extras have been quiet, but unaltered as to values. Superfine and No. 2 stock has attracted less attention, and buyers have had the advantage. Sales have been reported of 10,700 bbls., including inferior to fancy superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 30, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 90@$7 25; good to extra choice do. at $7 25@$7 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 85@$7 25, chiefly at $6 90@$7 for standard brands; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 90@$7 25 per bbl.; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. Extra Western, shipping, at $6 90, and 800 bbls. Extra State at $7, both lots bought on speculative account.

There has been less call for Southern Flour, which, however, has been quoted about as before, on meagre offerings of desirable lots. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 30@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl....California Flour in limited demand within the range of from $8 50@$9 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 225 bbls....Rye Flour continues in moderate request at from $4 50@$6 50 for very inferior to fancy ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls., chiefly at $6 20@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 50 for White do.; $3 45@$3 50 for Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 275 bbls., in lots....Bag Meal in request at $1 15@$1 28, and bolted do. at $1 48@$1 70....Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in lots, within the range of from $3 90@$4 25 for State, and $4 25@$4 50 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs., the latter rate for very choice.

FRUITS—A fair business has been reported in foreign, but at somewhat variable prices; sales, 4,000 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, at $3 10; 1,500 boxes loose Muscatel, do., at $2 65@$2 75; 3,000 boxes Layer do., on private terms; 15 cases Leghorn Citron at 42½c.; 200 bags Brazil Nuts, on private terms, quoted firm at 10c.; 25 bales paper-shelled Almonds at 28c.@28½c.; 40 casks Turkey Prunes at 7⅛c.@8c.; 400 bbls. Currants, part at 6¾c.; 300 bags Naples Walnuts, part at 15c.; 300 bales Grenoble do., and 100 cases Figs on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been held more firmly, but has been quiet, the export demand having been checked by the dearth of freight accommodation, while millers have not been disposed to purchase freely. The dealings have been mainly in low grades, which closed decidedly stronger. Winter Wheat has been very scarce, and really prime samples have been in request, but the high prices claimed have been against business. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels at $1 51@$1 52 for fair No. 2 North-western Spring, from cars, with $1 57 reported bid for strictly prime, and $1 56 for good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and $1 62 for strictly prime No. 1 Duluth Spring, with $1 64 asked for the latter; $1 44@$1 48 for No. 3 Spring; $1 40 for Iowa Spring; $1 75@$1 80 for Red Western; $1 85 for Amber do.; and $1 77½@$2 05 for poor to choice White State and Western, with $2 15@$2 20 asked for extra White Michigan, which is wanted for milling purposes. Some bids have been made on speculative account for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive, but not up to the views of sellers, who were not eager to place stock.....Corn has been comparatively scarce for prompt delivery, and holders have been insisting on a further advance in prices, thus checking transactions, though the demand has been fair, mostly for home trade purposes, shippers having been reserved in their bids, in view of the unusual scarcity of ocean freight room. Sales have reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 67c. for prime to choice sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western; 64½c.@65½c. for good to choice Mixed Western, in store; 65½c.@66½c. for steamer grades Mixed Western, afloat; 67½c.@68c. for Yellow Western; and, nominally, 70c.@72c for White Western.... Rye has been in some request for export at about steady prices; sales, 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, on private terms, quoted nominally within the range of 85c.@90c., as extremes; and small lots of State at 93c.@94c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been quite dull at old figures....Barley Malt has been quiet but steady; sales small lots of Western were reported at $1 20 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in quite moderate demand at about former quotations, with sales reported of 56,000 bushels at 50c.@51c., chiefly at 50½c. for new Mixed Western; 48c.@51c. for new Black and Mixed do., in car lots; 52c.@55c. for ordinary to choice White; 53c. for strictly prime old Mixed Western, in store, and (nominally) 54c.@55½c. for fair to choice do. afloat....Feed in fair request at full previous prices.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet since our last, with Bags quoted at 14¼c.; Bagging nominal, and Domestic do. at 12½c.@13c.@13½c. for prompt and forward deliveries; sales, 150 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand has been good, while supplies have been offered with less freedom, and holders have been generally firmer in their views as to values. Bale Hay quoted strong at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 80 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at from 85c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, Short and Long stock, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been dull at old figures. Jute quiet. Of Jute Butts sales have been made of 950 bales here, part at 2 3-16c., and 1,000 bales to arrive on private terms. We quote: American, $120@$125 for Undressed, and $190@$240 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10½c.@11c.; Sisal, 9c.@9½c., gold; Jute, 3c.@5c.; Jute Butts at 2⅛c.@2 3-16c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Have been in active request at the advanced rates last noted, closing decidedly firm, with considerable excitement in the market both here and in the interior. We quote: New-Yorks, growths 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growths 1872, 37c.@47c.; Western, growth 1872, 37c.@47c.; Yearlings, growth 1871, none; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; old Olds, growth 1868 and '69, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@50c.; English, 37c.@40c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 32c.@37c.; Belgian, (Poperinghe,) 35c.@40c. Mr. Emmet Wells sums up the receipts and shipments here thus:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	1,086
Domestic receipts for the corresponding week of 1871	516
Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1872	14,659
Total receipts for same period in 1871	19,756
Imports for the week	1,390
Total imports since Sept. 1, 1872	5,127
Export clearances for the week	None
Total exports since Sept. 1, 1872	1,909

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand and strong in price.

LIME—Has been in request, with common Rockland quoted at $1 50 and Lump at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been held more firmly, but the demand has been moderate and trade devoid of animation.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been active and again quoted firmer, with sales reported, since our last, of 500,000 lbs. at 31c.@31¼c., and 25 tons English at 28c.@28½c....Iron has been held with more steadiness, on less urgent offerings of stock, within the previous range as to values; but the demand has been quite moderate, and no important dealings have been reported....Lead and Zinc quiet at previous quotations. ....Of Spelter, 50 tons sold at 6¾c. gold; market steady. Tin Plates have been in active demand at higher prices, in sympathy with reports from the other side of an excited market; sales have been reported of 7,000 boxes, for forward delivery, on private terms; 3,000 boxes Coke, 14x20, on spot, at $9, gold; 1,500 boxes Coke Terne, for forward delivery, on private terms, and 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, for forward delivery, on private terms; the quotations have been reported $11, gold, for Charcoal; $9 50@$9 75 for Coke; $9 50@$10 for Charcoal Terne; $8 50@$9 for Coke Terne; Pigs have been quoted firmer, with sales of 1,500 slabs Straits at 29c., gold, and 100 slabs do. at 29¼c., gold, closing at 29½c., gold; English, 30c., gold; Banca, 35¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—Trade has been dull since our last, within the former range. Sales, 99 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; 155 bbls. New-Orleans at 66c., and, by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 64c.@67c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—There has been rather more activity reported since the recent reduction by the manufacturers of 50c. ⅌ keg. The Association resolved to diminish the production of nails 25 ⅌ cent. during the next three or four months. We now quote:

Cut, 10d.@60d., ⅌ 100 lbs	$5 50	Cut Spikes, all sizes	$5 75@$ ..
Cut, 8d.@9d	5 75	Clinch	7 00@ 7 50
Cut, 6d.@7d	6 00	Horse Shoes, forged, No. 10 to No. 5, ⅌ lb.	21@ 23
Cut, 4d.@5d	6 25		
Cut, 3d	7 00		
Cut, 2d.@3d	7 75	Copper	45@ ..

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and weak, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $3 75; 500 bbls. No. 2 at $4@$4 10, and 400 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at former rates....Spirits Turpentine has been offered more freely and quoted lower on a limited trade; sales, 350 bbls., part at 58c.@58½c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in quite moderate request, on the basis of $39, currency, for Western, and $39@$40, gold, for City.

OILS—There has been a fair jobbing call noted for supplies of the leading kinds, with prices quoted generally quite firm within the previous range.

PETROLEUM—Generally inactive at 12¾c. for Crude, in bulk; 27½c. asked for Refined, with 26½c. bid; cases, 30½c.@31c. And, at Philadelphia, Refined nominal at 27c....Naphtha dull here, at 17c.@17½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better demand and quoted firmer as to prices, favored by the more encouraging reports from the West. Of old Western Mess, some 300 bbls. have been sold, in lots, at $13@$13 25, and December delivery, some 500 bbls. at $13@$13 05 ⅌ bbl. Of new Mess, sales have been reported of small lots for early delivery at $13 75@$14, and for December, 250 bbls. at $13 50, which price was quite freely bid, with $13 for January or February. Extra prime sold, in a small jobbing way, at $11 75@$12 ⅌ bbl. Of City Prime Mess, 300 bbls. changed hands at $15 50 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have met with a readier sale, and have been quoted steadier, prices ranging from 5¾c.@6½c. for heavy to average medium; market Pigs at 6¼c.@6¾c....Cut-meats have been in comparatively limited request, with Pickled Hams quoted at from 9c.@11c.; Shoulders at 4¾c.@5¼c., and Bellies at 7½c.@8½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 4¾c.@5¾c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6c.@6½c.; sales equal to 100 pks. Also, 1,000 Green Hams, in bulk, averaging 12 lbs., at 9¼c.; 3,000 do., various averages, at 8c.@9¼c.; 1,000 fresh Bellies, averaging 11 lbs., at 7¾c.; 2,500 Pickled Hams at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, averaging 8 to 10 lbs., at 5c.; 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 6c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 11c.@12¼c., and 100 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, prompt delivery at Chicago, at 3¾c. Also, reported, 450 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, January, at 4¼c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been rather slow of sale, generally, yet prices have not varied materially; desirable cuts, prompt deliveries, were offering with reserve, and in demand for export. Sales have been reported of 100 boxes Stratford at 8c.; 50 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; 144 boxes Short Clear, to arrive, at 7⅜c.; 100 boxes choice City Long Clear at 7¼c.; 675 boxes Long Clear, January deliveries, part at 6¾c., which indicates a slight yielding in values; 650 boxes Short Clear, January, at 7¼c.; 600 boxes do., February, at 7¼c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, first half of January, at 7⅛c.....There has been a tamer business noted in Lard, for early delivery, and prices have been quoted a shade easier, with a freer offering of stock. The export trade has been impeded by the scarcity of freight-room. Refiners have been operating quite reservedly. Of Old Western, 250 tcs. Steam, iron-bound, sold at 7⅞c., and 200 tcs. Kettle, early delivery, at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. Of new Western, 600 tcs. Steam, changed hands at 7 13-16c.@8c., chiefly 7⅞c., for prime stock. City product very week, with 400 tcs. reported sold at 7¾c.@7⅞c., closing with 7¾c. as the best bid. No. 1 was dull and quoted nominally at 7½c.@7⅝c., ⅌ lb. For forward delivery, the dealings were comparatively limited, and prices were again quoted off a shade, with sales reported of only 500 tcs. Western Steam, December, at 7⅞c.; 750 tcs. do., January, at 8c., and 250 tcs. do., February, and 8⅛c. ⅌ lb. Of Refined, 1,000 tcs. sold for December, at 8½c., with 8⅝c. asked and 8⅛c.@8 9-16c bid for choice City, January deliveries....There has been a very light inquiry noted for Beef products within the previous range, with barreled Beef quoted at from $10@$12 for New Mess, and $12@$14 25 for New Extra do.; $4@$8 for Old Mess, and $8@$12 for Old Extra do....Tierce Beef quoted at $22@$23 for Prime Mess, $24@$26 for India Mess, and $20@$30 for Extra India Mess.... Beef Hams at $33....Butter in strictly fine quality continues in good demand, mainly for local purposes, at well-maintained prices, on restricted offerings; but trade is otherwise comparatively tame. We quote within the range from 28c.@33c. for good to strictly choice State Dairies; 30c.@40c. for do. fine to extra fine pails and half-tubs; 30c.@32c. for good average pails; 10c.@25c. for poor to strictly choice Western; 20c.@28c. for common to extra choice Western Roll; 28c.@30c. for best samples of fresh Canada, and 7c.@8c. for Grease stock ....Cheese has been moving quite slowly, yet prices have not varied materially. We quote at from 8c.@14½c. for poor to fine Factory; 14¼c.@14¾c. for choice do.; 7c.@13c. for common to strictly choice Dairy, and 4c.@8c. for Skim, ⅌ lb. The scarcity of freight room is decidedly against the export business.

RICE—Has been in fair request, with Carolina quoted strong at from $7 87½@$8 50. Patna at $7 50@$7 75, and Rangoon at $7@$7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover-seed has been salable and firm; the demand having been mainly for the better qualities for shipment. Sales, 550 bags at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.; other kinds very dull.

SOAP—Has been rather sparingly dealt in since our last, at about former rates, including Castile at 10¼c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6½c., ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a limited movement reported in Raw Sugars on the previously reduced basis as to values. Refiners have been purchasing reservedly, and the trade call has been very light. Sales have been reported since our last of 255 boxes choice Centrifugal at 10¾c.; 4,600 bags Pernambuco on private terms, and 173 hhds. very common Molasses Sugar at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined in quite moderate request at unchanged quotations.

TALLOW, &c.—A limited movement was reported in Tallow at about previous quotations; sales, 40,000 lbs. prime City at 8¼c., and 50,000 lbs. low grade stock at 8⅛c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Of Stearine, sales were reported of only 81 tcs. at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; market dull, though quoted steady.

TEAS—The market has been ruling a trifle steadier. There have been a number of parcels of Green taken for Canada. Sales have been reported of 8,600 half-chests Oolong, 5,200 half-chests Green, the latter including some sales several days back.

TOBACCO—There has been a very slow inquiry noted for Kentucky at unchanged prices; 75 hhds. sold at 9½c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been moderately sought after with sales reported of 100 cases, 1871 crop, Sundries, 12c.@20c.; 100 cases, 1871 crop, Western, 9c.@10c.; 200 cases 1871 crop, New-York, 14c.; 200 cases 1871 crop, Ohio, 15c.; 100 cases 1872 crop, Connecticut, 45c.@60c., and of 200 bales Havana, $1@$1 10. Manufactured quiet, but steady.

WHISKY—Has been more active and decidedly higher, with sales reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 96½c.@97c.; 100 bbls., to arrive, at 97½c., closing with 97½c. bid.

FREIGHTS—The complaint is yet of the extreme scarcity of room, and the consequent dullness in the general market, with the prevalence of exceptionally high rates for prompt accommodation....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 250 bales Cotton, at 7-16d.@½d. ⅌ lb.; and by steam, 850 bales Cotton, December deliveries to vessel, at ½d.@11-16d.; 1,500 bales do., January deliveries, at 9-16d.@⅝d. ⅌ lb., with Grain quoted at 10d. ⅌ bushel, with guarantee of weight at Liverpool, at which rate one boatload of Wheat was reported as having been taken. Also, a British bark, 348 tons, hence with about 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, on private terms. And two ships, 1,321 and 1,292 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 300 bags Clover-seed, reported at 45s....For Cork and orders, a Swedish bark, 352 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 3,400 quarters Grain, and a Norwegian brig, 308 tons, (also at Boston,) with about 1,800 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 9d., or, if direct, at 7s. 6d., which latter was the nominal rate hence for medium-size vessels, of which very few were available....For Antwerp, by sail, further engagements of equal to 600 tons Provisions, on private terms; also, 500 pks. Lard and Bacon, at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also, another Italian bark, 530 tons, (now at New-Haven,) hence, with general cargo, on private terms. ....For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 boxes Bacon, at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Marseilles, a Swedish bark, 597 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For the River Platte, a British bark, 490 tons, hence, with Lumber, on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, 306 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $22, and 5 ⅌ cent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec 13.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 20@$1 20¼; No. 2 Spring, $1 12¼, spot, $1 12¾, January; No. 3 Spring, $1 01½@$1 03½, according to location; Rejected, 92c.@93c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 31¼c., spot, or December; 31⅝c.@31¾c., January; Rejected, 29½; ear, 35c. Oats steady; No. 2, 25¼c.; Rejected, 23c.@23¼c. Rye firmer, higher, and scarce; No. 2, 63c. Barley in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Fall, 61c.@66c., according to location. Provisions irregular. Pork closed higher at $11 40@$11 50, spot; $11 50@$11 55, January. Lard firm at $7@$7 10, spot. Green Hams firm at 7⅛c.@7½c., according to weight. Bulk Meats quiet. Whisky steady at 89½c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels, Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 14@$1 14½; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 63. Corn firmer; No. 2 White, 34c.@35c. on the East-side track. Oats firmer and higher; No. 2, 23c.@23½c. on the East-side track, 25c. on this side. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 2, 64c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork quiet at $12. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 3¾c.@4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@6c. Bacon dull and nominal; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Lard firm; Steam, 7c.; January, 7¼c. Cattle firm for choice at $7@$8. Live Hogs firm; range is $3 40@$3 85; bulk sales at $3 70@$3 75. Receipts—1,200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—Lake Imports—Wheat, 1,070 bushels; Barley, 7,440 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 4,400 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 10,119 bushels. Flour steady; Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 50. Wheat quiet; sales, 850 bushels Chicago No. 3 Spring, at $1 25; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, in car lots, at $1 40 ⅌ bushel. Corn firm; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 50c. Oats nominal; No. 2 Western sold at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 90c.@95c.; Western, 83c.@85c.; State, 75c. Rye nominal at 80c. Barley-malt quiet; prime Winter Western, $1 75@$1 80; Canada, $1 25. Provisions dull; Heavy Mess, $13@$13 50. Lard, 8¼c.@8½c. Hogs, $5 25. The balance of the market was unchanged.

OSWEGO, Dec. 13.—Flour steady; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $8@$8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet. Corn unchanged; sales, 1 car at 59½c.; 3 cars at 60c.; 4 cars at 58c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal, $1 25 for Bolted; $1 24 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake—7,500 bushels Wheat. The amount of grain in mills and elevators, and afloat in the harbor today, is 589,773 bushels Wheat, 306,062 bushels Corn, 2,978 bushels Oats, 197,806 bushels Barley, 1,761 bushels Rye, and 3,911 bushels Peas.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—Flour firm at $7 50@$7 75. Wheat in fair demand and firm. No. 2 Winter Red $1 55@$1 57. Corn steady; new 40c.@41c. Rye in good demand at 72c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged; best grades firm. Butter steady. Provisions dull and drooping. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard—Steam-rendered 7⅛c., kettle 7¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and weak at 4¾c. for shoulders, 5½c.@5¾c. for sides. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 5c.; sides quiet and unchanged. Green Meats—Shoulders and sides dull; shoulders 3¼c.@3⅜c., sides 4½c.@5c. Hams in good demand at 6¼c.@8¼c. Hogs quiet at $3 75@$3 80. Whisky firm at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Clover-seed dull, $9@$9 25. Timothy is quoted at $3 50. Flax seed wanted, $2. Flour—Steady demand for the best grades; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 75; Pennsylvania do., $8 75; High Grades, $9 50@$11. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; Red, $1 85@$1 88; Amber, $1 90; White, $1 95@$2 10. Rye—Stock scarce and wanted. Corn dull; Yellow, 58c.@62c. for New; 66c. for Old; Mixed Western, 65c. Oats in improved demand; White, 50c.@53c.; Mixed, 46c.@47c. Groceries—Nothing doing. Petroleum—Nothing doing; Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 26½c.@27c. Whisky in limited demand at 96c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—Flour in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 25; A No. 1, $7 75; Fancy, $8 25. Grain quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs active at $3 90@$4 50 for fair to heavy; receipts, 5,500. Provisions unchanged. Pork—Round lots, $12 50. Bulk Meats, ten to twenty days in salt—Lots held; Shoulders, 3¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.@6¼c., loose, ½c. higher packed. Lard firm; choice Leaf, tierces 7¾c.@7¾c.; kegs, 8¾c. Green Meats quiet and nominal. Bacon—None here; Whisky firm at 89c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 65@$1 66; Amber Michigan, $1 64@$1 65; December, $1 63½@$1 65; January, $1 65@$1 65½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 65; No. 2 Red, January, $1 61. Corn steady; High Mixed, new, 37c.; Low Mixed, 36½c.@36¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1, 36½c.; No. 2, 32½c. Dressed Hogs, $4 70@$4 75. Seeds unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1, $1 21; No. 2, $1 13⅜. Oats firm; No. 2, 26½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 37c. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 1, 63c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 65c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 80; No. 1 White, $1 69½@$1 70; Amber Michigan, $1 61. Corn steady at 41c. for Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs, $4 60@$4 65. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—Cotton firmer; middlings, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,964 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,910 bales; sales 1,200 bales; stock, 39,942 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,169 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,670 bales; coastwise, 6,570 bales; sales 7,700 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 68; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 58; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 55. Corn firm; old, 46c.@47c.; new, 45c. Oats firm; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 35c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm at $6@$10 25. Corn dull and drooping at 51c.@52c. Oats firm and scarce at 43c.@44c. Bulk-meats in good demand; Shoulders, 4½c.; Sides, 6⅜c.@7c. Lard dull and nominal.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—Cattle—Receipts today, 663 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,007 head, or 471 cars, against 214 cars for the same time of last week; market lifeless; but few buyers in attendance; owners, to effect sales, would be obliged to submit to a decline of 1¼c. from last week's closing prices; quite a large number of Cattle will be held over; not sufficient trade to give character to the market; sales, of 54 Ohio Steers, ranging from 956 lbs. to 1,095 lbs., at $4 50@$4 62½; 20 Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 942 lbs., at $3 50; 39 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,008 lbs. to 1,065 lbs., at $3 75@$4; 22 Michigan Stockers, averaging 853 lbs., at $3 50; 82 fair Texans, averaging 1,150 lbs., at $4 50, and $1 ⅌ head premium. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 280 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 8,400 head for the same time last week; market a little more active than yesterday. Sales of Canada Lambs at $6@$6 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50; Western, $4@$5; extra lots brought higher prices; but few sales were made public today; quite a quantity of Christmas stock sold at prices ranging at 8c. A large number of Sheep and Lambs were held over. Sales of 223 extra Canadian Sheep, ranging from 114 to 175 lbs, at $5 75@$6 75; 411 extra Michigan sheep, ranging from 86 lbs. to 89 lbs., at $5 25@$5 37½. Hogs—Receipts today 11,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 43,700 head, against 37,300 head for the same time last week; market slow at about 10c. off; light Hogs, for the New-York market, commanded the highest price; quoted at $4 10@$4 25; picked lots higher; a fancy lot of Ohio Hogs, McGee stock, averaging 430 lbs., sold at $4 45; sales of 1,200 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 200 lbs. to 255 lbs., at $4 10@$4 30.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—There were no sales of grain on 'Change today. Cattle—The market opens with a fair supply of fine premium Cattle. The receipts number 356 cars, an excess over those of last week amounting to 69 car-loads. The attendance was large; but, owing to the large supply, the tendency of the market was downward, showing a decline of ¼c. ⅌ lb. on the better grades, and ½c. on medium and common grades. For Christmas stock, 10c. ⅌ lb. was being asked, though extra heavy Steers sold down to 8½c., while good to rather heavy butchering Steers sold from 6¾c.@7½c. Texans were taken rather freely at 5¼c.@5¾c., they being taken in place of Natives of like weight on account of the difference in prices from 1c.@1½c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Sheep and Lambs—Several droves of Christmas stock were received; for medium and common the market rules fully ¼c. higher; for both Sheep and Lambs the demand was good; coarse-wool Sheep sold at 6c.@6½c.; fine wool, 4½c.@6½c.; Lambs, 7½c.@8c. The market for Live Hogs is dull, with sales at 4½c.@5c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—Cotton firm; good Ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 5,896 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,800 bales; sales, 1,883 bales; stock, 77,402 bales. Weekly net receipts, 26,576 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,814 bales; to the Continent, 14,366 bales; coastwise, 4,912 bales; sales, 14,202 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 13.—Cotton in good demand; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 1,012 bales; sales, 1,313 bales; stock, 2,203 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,641 bags; shipments, 5,951 bags; sales, 6,164 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Cotton in good demand; good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 9,174 bales; gross, 10,421 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,161 bales; coastwise, 1,774 bales; sales, today, 1,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 170,925 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 37,180 bales; gross, 40,944 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,144 bales; to the Continent, 3,455 bales; coastwise, 5,237 bales; sales, 28,800 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 13.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 1,512 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,225 bales; coastwise, 800 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 44,087 bales; weekly net receipts, 14,984 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,225 bales; to the continent, 655 bales; coastwise, 4,087 bales; sales, 12,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 13.—Cotton firm; good Ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; net receipts, 2,513 bales; exports, coastwise, 70 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 60,522 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,426 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,000 bales; to the Continent, 1,405 bales; coastwise, 1,315 bales; sales, 3,700 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 13—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞@91⅞ for money, and 91⅞@92 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 91⅞, ex-coupon; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 89⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 42.

1 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 91⅞ for the issue of 1867.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞@91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 42⅛.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 13.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Rentes opened at 54f. 62c., and closed at 54f. 50c. The Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 500,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—12 M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales; sales of Middling Uplands for December at 10d.; the sales of the week have been 84,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and 8,000 bales on speculation; the stock in port is 365,000 bales, including 54,000 bales American; the receipts of the week have been 53,000 bales, including 35,000 American; actual export, 7,000 bales; the stock at sea bound to this port is 218,000 bales, including 129,000 bales American.

2½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Uplands for December at 10d.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Corn, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Flour, 30s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

5½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm. Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency.

LONDON, Dec. 13—Evening.—Common Resin, 12s.@12s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Whale-oil, £39@£40 ⅌ ton. Sperm-oil, £90 ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—Petroleum, 52¾f. for fine pale American.

THE SUFFERING ITALIANS.

Where the Immigrants Come From—A Statement by the Italian Consul-General.

Many of the Italian immigrants recently landed at this port collected in groups at the Battery and the lower end of Broadway, the greater part of yesterday, and attracted the notice of every passer-by. More than a thousand of these, all of whom have arrived within the past month, are now at large in the City. 400 of the most destitute having been sent to Ward's Island, and 100 remaining at Castle Garden in charge of the Emigration Commissioners. Other arrivals may be expected, as about a thousand persons are said to have started from Genoa for the United States a few days since.

Consul-General De Luca, yesterday, in speaking of the allegation that a majority of the emigrants were beggars and brigands, said indignantly to a TIMES reporter: "It is not true. Look at what these newspapers say:" (Reading from a recent issue of the *Perseveranza*, of Milan, a Ministerial organ:)

"In our Southern provinces the scourge [*piaga*] of emigration has increased this year. We say scourge, because it is the exact truth, as long as our country has such pressing need of men to cultivate it."

That is one extract. Now here is another from the *Piccolo*, a conservative paper of Naples. A correspondent from the Province of Basilicata writes to it:

"The emigration to America is constantly increasing. Most of the artisans have gone, and we are left here without tailors, shoe-makers, carpenters, &c. It is difficult now to find men to work, and those we do get are of the worst sort, and require very high wages. I know that the Government, seeing the importance of counteracting this state of things, has instructed the Administration officers to check the evil."

The strongest argument of all is that—pointing to several hundred dollars' worth of gold coin lying on his desk. That is money which Italian residents here are sending home to enable their relatives to pay their passage out. Then turning to his order-book the Consul showed the reporter orders for 100, 670, 50, 500, and 35 lires he had just written out, and which were about to be sent to Italy. Consul De Luca also said: There are more than 3,000 Italians in the United States who have come from the same section of Italy—Naples—and not one of them has ever given the least trouble to the Consul. Did you ever see an Italian drunk in the streets? No, never. They are doing well here; their employers are satisfied with them, and they are sending money every week to their relatives. There was one of them in here the other day who wanted to remit some money, and he is earning—would you believe it?—$1 50 a day. He has a wife and six children to support, and their daily expenses amount to eighty cents—ten cents each. The sum paid by each emigrant for his passage from Naples to New-York, via Genoa and Havre, is $47. I have suggested to the Emigration Commissioners that it might be well for the American Legation in Rome to look after the interests of emigrants to this country. I believe they have sent a communication on the subject to the State Department at Washington, but I don't know what will come of it. There is another thing I wish to say. Some of the papers have spoken about the poor Italian immigrants being cruelly made to bear the rigors of a more severe Winter than they have been accustomed to. Well, now, the Winters in the Abruzzi, where they come from, among the chains of the Appennines, are more severe than in New-York. There are no Sicilians among these immigrants, remember. Consul de Luca further said that the Italian Government would not give passports to intending emigrants unless it had reason to believe they had means sufficient to support themselves for a reasonable length of time. But this law might be evaded. A number of passports for Buenos Ayres, no doubt, had been given, when the emigrants had been brought to New-York. Buenos Ayres was more Italian than Spanish in the character of its population, and passports for that place, where numerous aid societies were in operation, could be obtained without difficulty. Many of the immigrants who had recently arrived here represented the last generation of the Bourbon régime. They were ignorant and uneducated, and had left their homes in disgust at the requirements of new laws, under a new régime, and in the hope that they would find a fairer field and a larger liberty in the United States, and meet the same liberal treatment as is shown to poor English, German, and Irish immigrants. Out of the first 300 who landed in New-York, it was found, after investigation, that six supposed they would have been taken to Buenos Ayres.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, an application was made for a new trial in the case of Albert E. Oatman, an alleged keeper of a gambling saloon on Broadway, who was convicted of feloniously assaulting Michael Mahoney. The Court reserved its decision. Michael Hill, charged with manslaughter, and George Dunn, with receiving stolen goods, were discharged, with the consent of the District-Attorney, who was unable to make out a case against them. An application to reduce the bail from $20,000 to $5,000, in the case of Edward Hendrick, indicted for dealing in stolen bonds, was refused. Two colored men, named Alexander White and Joseph Townsend, were charged with stealing $240 worth of wearing apparel. Townsend was acquitted, and White was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Sigismund Schoenberg, accused of grand larceny, and David Schwartz, for stabbing Henry Miller, were acquitted. Thomas Hart was convicted of attempting to pass a forged check for $70 on the West-side Bank. He was remanded for sentence.

Col. Blood, who was arrested with Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin for publishing obscene literature, was released from custody, yesterday, by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis, on giving bail in the amount of $5,000.

Alleged Fraudulent Concealment of $150,000 Worth of Goods.

Rudolph and August Seligman were in partnership with Charles Wasserman, and became bankrupt some time ago. After the usual proceedings, Emil Magnus was appointed assignee in bankruptcy to close up the business and divide the money among the creditors. Recently Magnus made affidavit before Commissioner Betts that the bankrupts had fraudulently concealed $150,000 worth of goods from him to prevent his disposing of them for the benefit of the creditors. The Seligman brothers were arrested yesterday and brought before Mr. Betts. By advice of counsel they declined to give bail in order to have the proceedings reviewed by habeas corpus and certiorari.

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No. 326 Pearl-street offers an enigma to the stranger who views it unconscious of its history. It is evidently old, for the stone slabs of the windows have sunk a little, and seem to wink at the passers-by, as if to say, "We have seen things, and we have secrets." There are carved heads of stone, voussoirs, in the second and third stories, exactly in the centre of the building, where one might suppose the door would be, but no door is there. These heads are executed with great animation and some manipulative ability, but the stone in which they are carved is crumbling with age, and they have at present a curious blending of the terrible and the grotesque—of Gorgons and Zanies. On the ground floor of this building are three stores—one a lager-beer saloon, another a depot for window-glass, and the third is a factory for election-flags during election times, and a nondescript store-house ordinarily. Entering the depot for window-glass, the curious observer at once remarks the incongruities of the place. On the left-hand side the wall is evidently of later date than on the right. On the former side are the racks containing the assorted panes; on the other is what was once part of a superb hall. There are four magnificent columns of carved wood, with intricate composite capitals, which were evidently the portals into grand rooms, and there are the partial remains of a double cornice, also of carved wood. The one window that lights the store has a deep seat and broad shutters, the frames being Corinthian pillars and pediment. The elaborate cornice is found in the rear room also, though incomplete, and there is another window of the same kind. In the neighboring store, with its melancholy banners for Greeley and Gratz Brown lying strewn over the room, as useless as the quartz-crushing machinery around a mine that never contained a grain of gold, and its huge bundles of waste paper and of rags, there is still a grand air; for the room has not been much curtailed of its original fair proportions, and it is paneled in handsome style. A closer inspection shows, however, that the paneling is of pine, grained in imitation of mahogany, but the graining has worn off. The double cornice is very conspicuous, as are the windows, with their renaissance framing and their deep seats. The door appears to have been constructed out of a window also, and has a queer, clandestine look. All that there is of interest in the lager-beer saloon is the half of a Corinthian column, the portal of a door which has been ruthlessly cut in two to facilitate the erection of the partition wall. All the persons about these ground-floor stores are foreigners—Jews and Germans—and they say that the house is called Kerry Helly. As this appears to be a joke, it is usually doubted, but interrogation leads to no further results. The place has always been called so, at least as long as they have been there. As, on inquiry, it turns out that the oldest inhabitant of the ground floor has not been there a twelvemonth, their statement proceeds evidently from some spite against the other occupants of the house. Mounting the staircase to the left of the lager-beer saloon, on the extreme left of the mansion, one enters a suite of rooms whose partition walls have evidently been arranged altogether with a view to the interest of the present occupants, and in no way according to the external architecture. This upper part is an Irish boarding-house, very admirably kept by a Mrs. Conners, who is extremely polite to curious visitors, though they must be troublesome. She details an escort of one of her sons to go round and show everything worth seeing. But such has been the spirit of demolition, that but two things remain of any interest; one is the kitchen, established in what was the best bedroom, and the other a fire-place on the third floor, with the old porcelain tiles, not the blue and white *faience*, but the finer, set with elaborate flowers and birds in dull purple. In the kitchen the fire-place has been taken bodily away; this has been replaced by one of those monster stoves that form the glory of American foundries. But the chimney-piece, with its superb carvings, going right up to the ceiling, remains unchanged, in curious contrast with the black thing below covered with saucepans and kettles and pots, redolent with the smell of burning ham and boiling cabbage. On each side of the chimney-piece are enormous cupboards, such as our ancestors loved; but they are empty, and their shelves echo to the shrill cries of the overworked cook and her bustling assistants. In the other rooms there is nothing of any importance, and the fourth floor is manifestly new. Mrs. Conners tells the visitors that this is the old Walton House.

So in that room where the great stove lords triumphantly over the scene, was the bedroom of Mme. Walton, the wife of the greatest merchant of his times, and the daughter of James Beekman, the head of the Dutch families of New-York. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* If the room is changed, so is the view from the handsome window, with its little panes of glass. Madame Walton's eyes rested upon a beautiful garden full of bright flowers, waving shrubs, broad walks, and sloping lawns; upon the broad current of the East River, and the gliding sails of vessels going up the Sound, and upon the fair heights of the opposing shore. Today nothing is to be seen save a dreary desert of brick walls, steaming in the drizzling rain or baked and glaring with intolerable heat. Here and there are oases of open ground covered with oyster-shells and nameless *débris*, the flotsam and jetsam of the tide of civilized life in cities. The contrast could hardly be greater. The old house is evidently in the wrong place, with its associations and its reminiscences. Silent and self-conscious it stands idly in the midst of buildings that glow with passionate industry and that roar from their anvils and their steam-engines ceaselessly all through the day. Poor old Walton House! The man that builded it was the greatest merchant of his time—shrewd, liberal, patriotic, and acute. Yet so small were his expectations of the growth of New-York that he planted it, in 1752, to be for centuries the shelter and the abiding-place of his family, strictly entailing it on the male heirs, so that the Walton House should be inhabited by one of the name so long as there were Waltons in the land. Yet such was the loyal love of William Walton for the City of his birth, in which he came to such great wealth and honor, that if he could be restored to earth he would glory in the stupendous progress that has left his grand mansion high and dry among the factories, a melancholy anachronism. The history of the Walton House is as follows:

The first Walton that came to the front in New York City was Captain William Walton, a merchant, who sailed his own ships and who, perhaps, built them. He was a successful man and accumulated a large fortune, being greatly assisted in his later years by his son, William, called the Boss by the Dutch workmen of the City. The Captain, from his savings, was able to purchase a large toft of ground on the present Pearl street, but known at the time of his purchase as the Swallow Field, which extended from Franklin-square down to the river. The water front in 1726 he leased to a shipwright named John Yarmouth, who established shipyards there of considerable importance, but after some years these indubitably passed into the hands of the Waltons. Captain Walton was nothing but a merchant, caring little for society, and nothing for politics. His sons, Jacob and William, on the contrary, were very dashing young men, whose visits were greatly courted by the ladies of the period. They were notoriously wealthy, for their father had in some way placed the Spanish Government of Florida under obligations, and they repaid the debt by giving him a practical monopoly of trade with their West India Islands and the port of St. Augustine. With such advantages their alliance was courted by all the leading families, and they married two Misses Beekman, Jacob marrying the daughter of Dr. Girardus, and William the daughter of James Beekman, the doctor's father, the two ladies, though nearly of the same age, being aunt and niece. There was a marked difference between the two brothers, Jacob being somewhat slow and careless of business, while William was as keen as he was liberal, and as far-sighted as he was acute. He was truly the boss of the merchants, every man seeking his arbitration in disputed matters, and the wealthiest being desirous of his good-will. He was a very loyal subject, and highly esteemed by the British Governors and their staffs, and by the British officers of the armies that fought against the French in the Canadas. For he was the soul of hospitality, and he delighted in entertaining them at his fine house in Hanover-square. Nowadays a man who should drop in to dinner uninvited at any merchant's house would stand an excellent chance of losing his dinner and his friend, but in those times at Mr. Walton's table there were always half a dozen spare covers laid for friends who might call. In the evening Madame Walton, who was a great beauty, held receptions, to which all the belles of the place delighted to come, and where the mistress of the house throned it like a real queen. A portrait of her has come down to the present times, in which she is depicted as wearing a sacque of green silk, and a petticoat of rose-colored satin. The sacque is made with a long-pointed waist gathered at the peak with gold cords. She wears a profusion of rich lace, but not a single jewel or gem of any kind, which, considering her husband's enormous wealth, is somewhat strange. An idea of the profitable nature of his commerce with the Spaniards may be gleaned from the fact that he had frequently to petition the Governor for ships-of-war to bring home his specie. On one occasion a sloop of ten guns carried for him a quarter of a million in hard silver dollars. Nor was this considered by the New-Yorkers as anything unusually great for the firm. As a little incident of these days, it may be mentioned that his black slave, Jupiter, was concerned in the negro conspiracy of 1741, but the negro saved his neck from the gallows by the powerful intercession of his master, whom the authorities liked too well to refuse.

Hanover-square, now the Cotton Exchange, was then the fashionable part of the city, but William Walton, though he had no children, was desirous of founding a family through his favorite nephew, and desired to build a great house that should be worthy of the Waltons. But his wife was attached to her home and would not leave it on any consideration, though he showed her that by the progress of the city the time must inevitably come when Hanover-square would cease to be the fashionable centre. He proposed to build on the toft of ground which his father had purchased in the Swallow Field, but that was so far out of town that all his friends remonstrated. Nevertheless, he was determined to have his own way, being extremely resolute and tenacious, though the most jovial and courteous of men. So he commenced to dig out the foundation, telling Madame Walton that he would entail it on his eldest nephew. William who was already admitted into the business. The work went on slowly and deliberately. All the materials had to be imported, the bricks from Holland, the beams of live oak, thoroughly seasoned, from England, the stone only being American. Even the tiles of the great sloping roof came from the Dutch potteries. The laying the foundation-stone was a great ceremonial, for the Boss felt that he was establishing the Waltons in perpetuity. The house was at length finished, having a central façade of three windows, with two wings of a window each. The portico was not specially grand, but the pediment was adorned with two angels carved in stone, who supported the Walton shield and coat of arms. There were a chevron gules in a field or, seme-griffins' head sable, surmounted by a knight's helmet, crested with a salvage man proper. There was no motto. After the building came the furnishing, which was all that boundless means and great good taste could make it. Gilding, ormolu, molding, rare Spanish-American woods for panels, wainscots and stair-cases of mahogany, carved chimney-pieces in the style of Grinling Gibbons from London, tapestries, damasks, and carpets, from France, marbles from Italy, were amassed slowly during several years. At length his wife died and he shortly afterward, in 1752, entered into possession. Five years afterward his nephew William was married to the daughter of the Lieutenant Governor, James De Lancey, and the wedding-feast was something wonderful. But the greatest display ever made in this old house was in 1759, after the cession of the Canadas, when he entertained the victorious British officers in honor of the joyful event. On this occasion the side-boards and the long tables fairly blazed with gold and silver plate, and the delicacies were in keeping. So wonderful was the entertainment, that when the officers returned to England it became the topic of universal comment in fashionable circles, and had no small share in deciding the English Ministry to bring forward the Stamp act, which was passed in November, 1765. Immediately the colony was up in opposition, and the house of Mr. Walton, which had been quoted in Parliament as a proof of the great wealth of the colonial merchants, and their perfect ability to pay the stamp tax, became the headquarters of the anti-stampers. The extraordinary unanimity with which this tax was repelled, the bold language which was used by the protesters, and the manly resolution with which they pronounced their determination to resist to the last extremity, had the proper effect upon England, and the obnoxious act was repealed. The great news came to New-York in May, 1766, and there was universal rejoicing. Oxen were roasted whole and distributed to whoever chose to partake; bells were rung, cannon were fired, and the whole City gave itself up to an intoxication of self-gratulation. Mr. Walton, now quite an old man, threw open his house to everybody throughout the day; cold meats, port and sherry and strong waters were on the sideboard, and every one was free to feast to his heart's content. In the evening he gave a grand dinner to the principal merchants and the leading English officials, at which there was a grand reconciliation. Loyal speeches were made, loyal toasts drunk, and each man vied in declaring his attachment to the House of Hanover in general, and to George the Third in particular. Many members of the General Assembly were present, Mr. Walton being one, and it was suggested that at the next session the province should show its grateful sense of the condescension and kindness of the King and the rectitude and patriotism of the Minister Pitt, by voting them a statue apiece. This created a furor of enthusiasm, which, aided a little by Mr. Walton's excellent Madeira, caused many to shed tears, and not a few to embrace the representatives of noble Britannia. Shortly after this grateful act had been carried into effect, Mr. Walton died, in the year 1768.

He was succeeded in the grand house by his nephew William, who was now President of the Chamber of Commerce, and as successful a merchant as his uncle. But things were not so bright as they had been. The political thermometer was falling fast, and the barometer was set at stormy. Parliament, though it had repealed the Stamp act, had a rod in pickle for the disobedient children on the other side of the Atlantic, called the Mutiny act, the passage of which created a burst of indignation and alarm in the colonies. In New-York a Committee of Public Safety of one hundred gentlemen was formed, including William Walton, much against his will. He foresaw the coming struggle, and it seemed to him that there would be nothing but loss for him whichever side the victory turned. So he set his affairs in order, packed up all his valuables, closed the old house, and went with his family to reside in New-Jersey, an act which greatly angered the patriots. When the British occupied the City the Governor, Sir Henry Clinton, sent a very civil note to Mr. Walton, requesting him to return, and assuring him of British protection. His father-in-law, De Lancey, was a furious Tory, his brother-in-law a raging Captain of British Light Horse. When he returned his youngest son, Jacob, went to serve as midshipman with an English Post-Captain. His mother had been a Beekman, and the Beekmans were patriots to the backbone. For himself he wished success to both parties if possible, but his chief concern was for his own property. He had not the patriotic sentiments of his uncle, who, from the first moment, had been an anti-stamper, and devoted to the interests of the country. It may readily be perceived that his situation during the British occupation was anything but agreeable. He was like a toad under a harrow. Every move gave him a jar. The Beekmans sneered at him, the De Lanceys reproached him for lukewarm loyalty, and he had to contribute constantly to both parties to save his estates, though, in spite of his dexterous trimming, Congress mulcted him of his farms in Long Island. When the war ended and commerce revived, he found he had lost much of his influence with the merchants. When he died his eldest son William succeeded him in the house, but he took no part in public life, and died without issue, in 1806, being succeeded by his brother, James De Lancey Walton, who never married, leaving the property to the youngest brother, Jacob, who had gone off to sea during the Revolution. This gentleman saw much hard service, and participated in several famous battles. He was at the victory of Port Royal, under Sir Samuel Hood, at the Chesapeake, under Admiral Graves, and at the action of Isles Noirs, under Sir Samuel Hood. He was a great favorite with the English Government and with the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, with whom he was personally acquainted. He was retired as Rear-Admiral, subsequently became Admiral of the White, and in 1840 was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red. He never lived in the Walton House, but leased it. It was first taken as a genteel boarding-house, then a Mr. Harris, in 1846, opened it as a hotel, but did not prove successful. Then it became a common boarding-house, going continually lower and lower in the scale. It was shamefully pillaged. One tenant stole the rare paneling, and replaced it with grained pine. Another stole the marbles, another some moldings, and so the shameful game went on. At length came the Harpers' great fire, which seriously damaged it, taking off the sloping roof and the top floor. The insurance people repaired it as it appears at present. The ground floor was turned into stores, and a staircase was made on the left side, the interior being partitioned off according to the needs of a boarding-house. After the Admiral's death it was inherited by his eldest son, William Walton, Professor of Hebrew in the Episcopal Seminary, who died some years ago without children, leaving it to Dr. Charles Johnston Walton, youngest son of the brave Admiral. He is desirous of selling it, for the house is now a reproach and a nuisance, bringing the merest trifle as rent, and the ground is suitable for a large factory. Its end is close at hand.

WAS IT MURDER?

Close of a Singular Tragedy.

From the London Times, Nov. 22.

No one will be much surprised to learn that the young German, Paul Julius May, indicted for the murder of his friend, Herman Nagel, at Chelsea, in August last, has been acquitted. The jury took a merciful view of his case, and there were many reasons why they should do so. In the first place, he was a stranger, and English juries have a decided tendency to deal leniently with strangers. Foreign offenders against our criminal law have no cause to regret the abolition of the jury *de medietate linguæ* by the Naturalization act of 1870. If half a dozen aliens had been on the jury which tried Marguérite Dixblanc, that virago would probably not have been so favorably recommended to the Court and the Home Office; and we cannot help thinking that this May would have been more severely judged if there had been a German element in the jury that decided on his fate. Then, he is young and boyish in appearance, for his age. A conviction, which must have been succeeded by a term of penal servitude, might grate on the feelings of good-hearted men, who would think that the prisoner, if set at liberty, after so terrible a warning, might redeem a life not so far advanced as to be hopelessly ruined. A still stronger inducement to mercy was the consideration of the sufferings through which the prisoner has passed. He has been snatched from the very jaws of death. The pistol did its work only too well on one of the two friends, and the other was only saved by immediate and unremitting care. When the police found their way into the room after the alarm was given, they found the deceased on the sofa quite dead; his waistcoat and shirt were unbuttoned, and there was a wound on his right breast. The prisoner was lying near, shot also through the breast, and, according to the surgeon's evidence, in a state of syncope. For weeks he lay between life and death. So near his end did he appear that a Magistrate attended to take his dying deposition. At last, youth and the skill of the surgeons carried him through, but not before four months had elapsed has he been able to enter the dock and take his trial. Such a period of misery might seem to the minds of a jury a not inadequate expiation. Even assuming his guilt, he has been punished severely, for punishment must be estimated by intensity as well as by duration. These considerations might naturally dispose the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that Judge or counsel, or their own scrupulosity might suggest, and, as might be expected in such a case, a sufficient doubt did present itself.

The law applicable to the prisoner's alleged act is perfectly settled, and is strictly consistent with reason. Any person aiding and abetting another in committing suicide is guilty of murder: and it cannot make any difference if the two agree to commit suicide together. In this case, if one of the two causes his own death, and the other is present at the time aiding and abetting him, and attempts also to kill himself but fails, the second is guilty of murder, for the attempt at self-destruction, of course, does not affect the crime committed against the other. This offense of aiding and abetting Herman Nagel to kill himself formed the charge against May, and the attempt of the prisoner against his own life may be put out of consideration. Did, then, May aid and abet Nagel to kill himself? This must depend on the evidence that they had a common understanding that Nagel should be killed and that, in pursuance of this understanding, the mortal wound on Nagel was inflicted. The theory of the prosecution was that they went to a room for the purpose of committing suicide, each of them abetting and encouraging the other. There was no evidence that May had shot Nagel, but there was considerable evidence that Nagel had shot himself in pursuance of previous concert with May; and this, if accepted by the jury, was sufficient to justify a verdict of guilty. It was proved that the two young men came from Germany with a considerable sum of money, which they spent extravagantly, and that at the time when the suicide was committed they were both penniless and reduced to despair. The two bodies were found close together in a room which had been locked and had to be broken open. Each had his breast bared; according to the evidence of Inspector Gill the waistcoat and shirt of the deceased were unbuttoned, while the prisoner had on his shirt and trousers only, and his shirt also was unbuttoned. These facts afford a strong presumption that the two friends did both intend to kill themselves. Further evidence was furnished by the deposition of the prisoner two days after the act, when he was supposed to be dying. This is confused and unintelligible, but the prisoner stated that they had no money left, that they cried over their position, and that Nagel took the resolution of killing himself. "Nagel," he says, "did not tell me of his intention to take his own life or to shoot me. We were alone in the room, crying. Then he fired on me, and also on himself. He had placed the pistol in such a manner as to cause him to die instantaneously. After he had shot me I had still enough consciousness left to see him place the pistol on himself." A more formidable piece of evidence was the letter found in the bedroom of the girl Burgess, which admits of no reasonable interpretation but that the writer purposed suicide. Furthermore, there is the direct testimony of the Chancellor of the German Consulate to the effect that the prisoner had confessed to him that he had inflicted on himself the wound of which he suffered. "I must tell you," said the prisoner, "the whole truth. Herman Nagel did not shoot me. He shot himself and then I took the pistol in one hand, and, opening my clothes with the other, shot myself." Looking at this evidence, it can hardly be denied that there was evidence of a common design. As Mr. Justice Grove justly laid it down, it must not be a mere temporary vacillating threat, but a design persisted in, and having a real effect on the act. How far the evidence compels this conclusion we need not discuss further; but the jury by their verdict declared that there was room for doubt.

There is an alternative which naturally suggests itself. It is that Nagel may have resolved on suicide, and executed his purpose on himself without any real co-operation of the prisoner, and that the prisoner, seeing his friend fall, had then taken the pistol and shot himself. In such a case the prisoner would not have committed the offense charged against him. If there had been something said about suicide, this may have been the wild talk of two desperate young men, and might not constitute such a deliberate understanding and design as would make May *particeps criminis* in the act of Nagel. The latter, moreover, might have been the stronger mind and the fiercer spirit; he may have obtained and abused an ascendency over his comrade. The act at last may have been sudden; it might even be that both shots were fired by Nagel, and that May, though dallying with the thought of suicide, was at last an unwilling victim. Such a theory allowed the jury to acquit the prisoner, and they seem to have accepted it readily. The prisoner is sent forth a free man, and few will be inclined to quarrel with the decision.

Complete Vote of Michigan.

From the Detroit Tribune, Dec. 10.

The vote of Schoolcraft County has been received at the office of the Secretary of State. It stands: Grant, 277; Greeley, 16. This makes the vote of the State officially complete, with the exception of Keweenaw County, from which we have unofficial but complete and accurate returns. The total vote, including Keweenaw, is as follows, compared with that for President in 1868:

President, 1868.		President, 1872.	
Grant	128,550	Grant	138,811
Seymour	97,069	Greeley	78,650
		Others	4,118
Majority	31,481	Majority	60,161
Total vote	225,619	Total vote	221,579

It will be seen that Grant's vote in 1872 exceeds his vote in 1868 by 10,261, while Greeley's vote in 1872 is 18,419 less than that for Seymour in 1868. The total vote of the State is 4,040 less than that polled in 1868. The decrease is owing partly to the refusal of a large number of the Democrats to vote for Greeley, partly to the certainty of a Republican success, which made many Republicans careless about voting, and partly also to the bad weather universal through the State and the horse disease, which kept many people from the polls. There are at least 30,000 more voters in Michigan today than there were in 1868.

SCENES IN HUNGARY.

A Gentleman Farmer.

THORDA, Transylvania, Friday, Aug. 9, 1872.

The gentleman where I was now visiting, at G——, had made many experiments and attempted improvements in viniculture and farming generally. He took me out in one of the intolerably-jolting Hungarian wagons to look at vineyards of his in a distant valley. An acre was given to each variety of grape, and the field kept separate, so that accurate comparisons could be made of the yield. The vines were on hillsides, planted and trained on iron wires, with spaces between the rows for a horse-hoe—a machine seldom used here. Much of the land was underdrained. Some of the vines looked very well. A number of children were laboring at the vines—some receiving, he told me, as wages, forty kreutzers (twenty cents) a day. This gentleman is trying the Riessling, as so many are doing, as well as the Traminer, and other varieties. His best wine comes from the Lanya or "Maiden" grape. The various diseases and pests of the vine are already showing themselves here. Near the gentleman's house, the *oïdion* has appeared, the *philoxera* is suspected, the "yellows" are evident, and, in some cases, there is "burning" from sun and rain, as well as unexplained maladies. While I was here he summoned a commission of scientific men to investigate the sickly condition of some of his vines. No one, looking at this bare, desolate region, would imagine it favorable to the grape; the soil has a great deal of clay in it, but marl, too, so that the vines grow very fairly, and the grape has a fine flavor.

As we drove back, I was struck with our meeting a solitary letter-carrier in this lonely valley, when the only house in sight for miles was the cottage of the vineyard keeper. Here he comes, the gentleman said, every day. This is good government. Everywhere I am impressed with the safety and accuracy of the Post-office system. In this particular they are in advance of the United States. They have had here for years the postal half-penny card, and claim to have invented it—a practical improvement we have not yet reached in America. They have a good money-order system, besides the registering of letters, and a system of expressage through the post. Thus a gentleman in Transylvania wants an India-rubber coat from Vienna. He writes to a house in that city, who put the package in the post and collect from it the value, and the purchaser receives it and pays the Post-office the price, plus a small expressage charge—probably fifty cents. Innumerable packages are thus transmitted throughout the Empire. The postage is everywhere five kreutzers—two and a-half cents. In this excursion we were not far from the house of Mr. Tisza, the leader of the opposition—a country gentleman of fortune and position, who has taken the radical part with great vigor. The Hungarians have the excellent English custom—which it is a pity we ever lost—of permitting a member of the House to be elected anywhere in the country. Our rule utterly excludes some of our best men from public affairs. The Hungarian method gives every man a chance somewhere in the country. Thus Mr. Tisza ran against a very intelligent gentleman, whom I know, in the Upper Marosh Valley, a very conservative district, and was defeated. He was also proposed in the village of Thorda, where I have just been—a fiercely radical place—and was triumphantly elected.

NEWSPAPERS.

I chanced, in coming down to Thorda, to meet an editor of a conservative journal, and had much talk with him. He says—what I hear everywhere—that the growth of newspapers since the Union (1867) is something marvelous. Each petty village will have its "Left" and "Right" journal, and the large towns have great numbers. Pesth boasts of a multitude of them. There seems to be almost as many, in relation to the population, as in America; and they surpass ours in personalities and scurrilousness. Their pages are crowded with scandals. No epithet is black enough to describe the party opponent. Both the parties support journals which do not pay, merely for their own interest. In the gentlemen's houses one finds numbers of them, even from as far away as Vienna; and of reviews, you see many, both native and foreign, the favorite being that incomparable *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The present growth of calumny, we may hope, is merely a phase of the progress of the Press, and soon to be checked by the good sense and good feeling of the people, who are carried away by their unaccustomed liberty.

My host had tried many experiments in breeding, and, among others, had introduced English cattle, but found one objection to be their sensitiveness to flies during the Summer heats. This region, like our own Northern districts, is exposed to extremes of heat during the short Summer, which favor a prolific growth of insect life. The cattle suffer from a large and most irritating fly, like our "deer-fly," and on this estate I observed the English stock were kept in stable in the midst of the day to avoid their bites. He had found the best breed a mixture of the thick-skinned Hungarian stock with Tyrolese or Dutch, the latter giving the milking power. The buffaloes he detested. "A perfect nuisance," he said, "and a most ugly brute." Outside of the village he had, I think, like most landholders, his droves of white cattle to breed for market, for these cattle are one of the chief exports of Transylvania. He had made efforts to introduce fish-culture, also, in his own waters, but without much success, owing to the attacks of some animal. He had, however, numbers of carps in his ponds.

THE ARISTOCRACY.

In one respect the large landholders of Eastern Hungary are worthy of their position. They are continually trying experiments in agriculture, stock-raising, and the use of machinery, which smaller farmers could not risk. Nearly all have English farm-machines, and many are very anxious to introduce American machinery, having heard of its ingenuity and cheapness. Reaping and thrashing machines, horse-rakes and harrows and the like are very common; steam threshers, also, on the large estates. The only point where the Transylvania aristocracy have failed in their duty is in promoting the education and welfare of the poor. This is but natural. The masses in Eastern Hungary have been mainly Wallach, and, when they had the opportunity in the revolution, they plundered and wasted the property of the Magyars to the utmost extent. Their bitterness and hatred of the ruling race were beyond all bounds. It is an evidence of the innate magnanimity of the Hungarian race, that there is now among the gentry no feeling of revenge or bitterness toward this ignorant peasantry, though many a one has pointed to me blackened walls and ruined homesteads, the fruit of Wallach outrages. They regard them simply as very poor and debased people, who were stimulated to these frightful and cruel excesses by the Government at Vienna, which was probably the fact. No doubt, in earlier times, the Magyar nobility were oppressive and tyrannical toward the Wallach peasantry. But they were, at times, equally so toward their own tenantry of Hungarian blood. There does not seem evidence, however, of any especial injustice practiced upon the Roumanians. Certainly, the religious rights of the latter were never interfered with. The Magyar nobility should have an undying fame in history for their religious tolerance. No country in Europe was ever so free from bigotry. Even in 1500 they expressed, through parliamentary enactment, principles of religious freedom which few countries in the nineteenth century have attained to. There never has been a religious war in Transylvania. Since the revolution, (1848-49,) the Wallachs have always been favored by the Government of Austria. For a period they in fact governed the country, as the Hungarians would take no part in the Government inaugurated by Vienna. In the Transylvania Parliament they formed the majority. Now, that Transylvania is part of Hungary, they are merely represented in the Parliament of Pesth, like any other nationality, in proportion to their ability to pay a low tax—$4 per annum. They are on a footing of complete political equality. They really do not deserve any important share in the administration, as they are so ignorant. Throughout Transylvania generally, seventy-five per cent. of the population cannot read or write; and of the Wallach peasantry, probably ninety per cent. are utterly illiterate. To intrust such an ignorant mass with the suffrage, is simply to risk the permanency of the State. An "intelligence test" would meet the difficulty, and be fair to all races. The Hungarians have, however, substituted a low property test, by no means so good a one.

From all these past circumstances, it would be natural that the gentry should not feel their duty toward the Wallach poor, as similar classes do toward the lower masses in other countries. This was almost the only class defect that struck me among these sensible and generous-minded gentlemen and ladies. *Noblesse oblige* ought to be written more in all their family mottoes. The Christian duty of the fortunate to the unfortunate should be preached more from the pulpit. And the wise among them should look at "the signs of the times" with earnest caution. These families possess enormous estates, the inheritance of feudal times. They have already lost their feudal claims of labor to the value of millions of dollars. A party may yet arise who shall say, "Away with the *Gut* as well as the *Robot!* Let the nobleman give up his land, as well as his feudal service! Why should one man own hundreds of square miles, and the peasant only a few feet? Above all, why should a class have these immense advantages who are mere cumberers of the ground?" Nothing will check such a cry like real services of patriotism and humanity by this class. Let them by their wisdom, their liberality, their public spirit, heroism, and charity show that they are worthy of their high trust. Agrarianism is disarmed when aristocracy and property do their duties. A nobility which bears the burdens of civilization will always have a strong position. It is observable that the more liberal minds among the gentry are already feeling this responsibility. The removal of their feudal connections brings a new obligation toward the destitute and unfortunate.

In the Marost Valley, one of the leading ladies—a most accomplished and benevolent person—Countess Toldolagi, is now endeavoring to found an orphan asylum, an institution unknown here, as the feudal lords generally took charge of the orphan children. This lady is assisted by all the most influential ladies. Again, in Pesth, a Countess from the Karoli family—the wealthiest since the wasting of the Esterhazy estates in Hungary—is also seeking to found a refuge for street children, and one of her grounds of appeal is that the doing away of the feudal privileges leaves a new obligation on the upper classes. In general, however, it may be said that there is little of extreme pauperism in Hungary, and almost no poor-law administration. Even the most miserable Wallachs manage to live on wretched diet, and to help one another. And the true beggars and paupers of Hungary—the gypsies—either support themselves by music, or are kept by the gentry in the Winter and repay by labor in the Summer. In the largest cities, there is, of course, some suffering; but in the country, comparatively little; or, if there be, it is relieved by private charity.

C. L. B.

French Spoliation Claims.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the past two years the TIMES has taken the lead in morals and reform, and thereby won the respect and esteem of all good men. It therefore caused great surprise that the article headed "Outlawed Claims" should have found a place in its columns. The article in question goes on to state: "We do not see why Uncle Sam should not be allowed the privilege of pleading the Statute of Limitation in bar of the thousand and one old claims that are constantly trumped up against him;" and it further states, "the worthy gentleman cannot be sued in a court of law to enforce payment of the debts due, or said to be due, from him." Now, is it honorable for the Government to shield itself behind a legal technicality and refuse payment of an honest debt—a debt collected from France upon the earnest solicitation of some of our ablest ministers to that Government, with war staring us in the face, and the final payment only effected through the friendly mediation of Great Britain.

The French Spoliation Claim was constantly urged by our representatives upon the notice of the French Court, and was finally paid; the sum, amounting to $15,000,000, was intended to reimburse certain private individuals who had suffered loss on account of the paper blockade, issued by the first Napoleon and known as the "Milan Decree." You further say, "If there is justice and equity in these claims, they ought to have been, and probably would have been, settled half a century ago." There seems to have been sufficient justice and equity for the French Government to have recognized them, and finally to have paid them; but, today, our own Government is reproached with having for forty years withheld from her citizens the money paid by a foreign power for ravages upon private property.

You take the ground "that if these claims have not been liquidated, it is fair to presume they have not been backed up by a solid basis of equity." The claims have passed both houses of Congress under two Administrations but failed to become law owing to the vetos of Presidents Tyler and Pierce, showing thereby that the people through their representatives thought there was somewhat of justice and equity in the demands of the claimants.

Your doctrine, that since the original claimants for compensation for damages being dead, their legal heirs are thereby debarred their just privileges, would not stand good either in law or equity, and savors somewhat of the doctrine of repudiation. The time has so far elapsed that grand-children and indeed great-grand-children are now the legal heirs to these claims, still they do not seem to be any nearer the receipt of that "justice and generosity" which you claim as the peculiar gift of our good Uncle Sam, than their forefathers of half a century past.

In the President's Message to Congress on Monday last, he says in regard to the Alabama Claims: "It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it, of their respective shares of the money to be paid." No doubt this same language was used by President Jackson, on receipt of the information that the French Government had decided to pay our claims against it, and, in fact, so certain was Congress that these claims were to be paid, that Commissioners were appointed by it "to make an equitable division of the money among the several claimants."

And now may I ask the TIMES if, after forty years, the sufferers from the depredations of the Alabama being dead, and their claims unsatisfied, are their grand-children to be told that our Government has availed itself of the "Statute of Limitation" and refuses the demand for what is justly theirs.

EQUITY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1872.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A notice, signed A. K. Stephenson, Solicitor to the Treasury, was served on Nov. 26 on the solicitor for the "Claimant," to the effect that Lady Doughty was so dangerously ill that it was deemed advisable on the part of the Crown to have her Ladyship's depositions with regard to this case taken at once.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the table of the returns from direct and indirect taxation for the first nine months of the present year. The returns from the first show an insignificant augmentation; those of the second show a deficit of 132,187,000 francs—45,332,000 francs being attributable to the old taxes, and 86,855,000 francs to those recently imposed.

There are in Austria twelve prisons for men and six for women. The number of prisoners at the end of last year was 10,422 of both sexes. The number of persons who died in prison during the year was 532. Every prisoner is obliged to attend school regularly, and popular lectures are delivered to the prisoners on Sundays and holidays.

A flock of guanacos have arrived at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, being a present from Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. The animal is a variety of the lama, and its fleece, which is in much request, is also scarce, so that the acclimatization of the animal in France would be an advantage to trade. The Brazilians call it "Spit in your eye," by reason of its singular habit of showing its anger to visitors by darting forth at them the grass which it is constantly chewing.

"F. S. A." writes to the London *Times*, on Nov. 26: "Those of your readers who are interested in such subjects may be glad to be informed of the melancholy fact that the old house in Plow-court, Lombard-street, in which the poet Pope was born and reared, and where first he 'lisped in numbers,' is being pulled down, and that by the end of the present week not a vestige will remain of the old shop front in which the elder Pope exhibited his haberdashery. The shop continued to be a haberdasher's until a comparatively recent date, after which it was occupied by a firm of well-known chemists."

The *Swiss Times* gives a melancholy statement as to the condition of the poor in the Canton of Berne, which has been compiled from the reports of the Statistical Society and data furnished by sixty local physicians. At the end of last year, out of a total population of 506,475, there were 1,512 idiots and crétins, and 1,292 persons suffering from mental aberration, of whom, by the way, scarcely a third could be received into the asylums. These figures show that in the canton the ratio of idiots and insane to the population is as 1 to 180, while in England the proportion is 1 to 300.

In a recent sale at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, in Wellington-street, London, the following interesting lot was included: Autographs of Martin Luther, Philip Melancthon, Johannes Bugenhagen, Caspar Cruciger, Justus Jonas, and George Maior, (Major.) These interesting autographs are written on two sheets of vellum, in folio. Each of the above early Reformers has devoted a whole page to commentary on some verse of the Bible, and added his signature in full, as well as the date, (1543,) except Justus Jonas, not dated, and Maior's, which is 1549. It is most probable that some student, before leaving the University of Wittemberg, obtained these autographs from his celebrated teachers as a memorial. The lot fetched £47, and was secured by Mr. Labussiere.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that it is able to state, on the very best authority, that there is no truth in the alarming paragraphs which have recently appeared concerning the state of Mr. Carlyle's health. "They are all zero," as he expresses it. Mr. Carlyle is in the full enjoyment of his usual vigor and good spirits, and takes his daily walks with surprising power of limb. A correspondent writes: "It is never pleasant for the youngest of us to be told we are looking awfully ill, even when we are in the best of health; and although Mr. Carlyle conceals any sense of pain at these reports—if it exists at all—he very heartily expresses his contempt for the concocters of such catchpenny paragraphs, which are at once cruel and false. Probably these reports originate in ignorance. There is a gentleman often seen in Chelsea, much older than Mr. Carlyle, and very infirm, whose hat and clothes are so constructed that their owner is frequently mistaken for the distinguished author of *Sartor Resartus*."

The *Malta Times* of the 16th ult. refers to a search being made by Frenchmen, in Malta, for hidden treasure, and states that, as yet, they have had no success. It contains the following statement: "The treasure is said to have been hidden by the French General, Vaubois, during the blockade, and the secret was made known to his daughter, by letter, a reputed copy of which has been shown to the local Government by the French agents at present here. An exact plan of the spot, it is affirmed, was in possession of a son of the deceased General, but this individual having killed himself in the late siege of Paris, it has been lost. The letter is, unfortunately, not very explicit, which is shown by search having been made in very different localities. The neighborhood of the French Creek is also one of the points supposed to be indicated, and search will be made there if the excavations near Ricasoli prove fruitless. The treasure buried is reported to consist of 700,000 francs in precious articles of various descriptions, and 500,000 francs in gold coin, the half of which united amount will fall to the share of the Malta Government should it be found."

A correspondent, writing to the London *Times* from Colombo, says: "The pearl fishery of Ceylon is not to be depended upon in future in aid of our revenue. I should explain my reason for the statement. It is true that at the last official examination of the pearl banks off Aripo, on the north-west coast of the island, they were found well stocked with young oysters, which should, in due course, yield a valuable fishery; but it is impossible to avoid a fear that the disappointment which attended the last expected fishery will equally destroy all chances of pearls from the deep in the year of promise, 1874. An enemy known only of late years, and against whose ravages there is no recognized protection, swept away every oyster a few years ago, and the same foe, whose name is legion, is known to be lying in ambush against the maturity of our present oyster beds, when, doubtless, he will again sweep over them, and play havoc with our mine of wealth. This enemy is the skate—a fish frequently attaining the length of a dozen feet, and armed with a jaw of tremendous power and peculiar construction, resembling the jaws of a stone-crushing machine, with which it is able to crush the oysters, abstracting in the process the fish, and with it also our precious pearls, on which it feeds. The divers who on the last occasion descended to the oyster banks described the destroying enemy as an army of monsters, so thickly covering the ground that it was impossible to see the oysters, and eventually they went down armed with sticks, with which they succeeded in driving off many of them. The scene of the encounter, fathoms deep, must have been remarkable, but it is unfortunately fraught with direful forebodings as regards our prospects of a fishery."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary Cases—3695, The Chrome Steel Co. vs. Gaynor et al.; 3698, McCaffrey et al. vs. Gay; 3701, Cochran vs. Courtney; 3721, Stanfield et al. vs. Menzenheimer; 3726, Tredwell et al. vs. Cameron et al.; 3727, Dreyer et al. vs. Streitz; 3742, Pyle vs. Morgan et al.; 3747, Hull vs. Young; 3757, Bates et al. vs. Breen; 3758, Conner et al. vs. The Deiler and Walbrath Printing Co.; 3759, Pardee et al. vs. Martin et al.; 3760, Hayman vs. Behrens et al.; 3763, Stanton vs. Graham; 3764, The Fourth National Bank vs. Hayes; 3765, Thurber et al. vs. Casey; 3766, Rigney vs. Brooks; 3767, Loomis vs. Groody et al.; 3769, Wyatt vs. Reeher; 3770, Wyatt vs. John J. Reeher; 3771, Schloss vs. Gordon; 3772, Wyer vs. Decker; 3773, Rolffes et al. vs. Gordon; 3774, Muller et al. vs. Hopke et al.; 3775, Dougorn vs. Richard. Argument Calendar—2790, Bonnell, Jr., vs. The Montauk Iron and Steel Co.; 3682, Loebenbrack et al. vs. Rado; 3737, Mott vs. Middleton et al.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Dec. 16: Nos. 874, 565, 506, 518, and seven other cases against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, 348, 349, 421, 111.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 13.

By Judge Barrett.

In re John Pyne; motion granted.

McKenzie vs. Malone; reference ordered to hear and determine.

The People ex rel. Thomas Godwin; Mr. Godwin may inspect the return and take a copy thereof if he desires, and the motion can stand over for reargument upon the third Monday calendar.

T. E. Christensen vs. Wendell Fritz; motion denied with $10 costs.

William M. Floss vs. John McKewan; proceedings dismissed without costs.

In re John Quinlan; application granted.

In re estate of Hull; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Judge Curtis.

William Koenig vs. Adam Steckel et al.; findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Judge Larremore.

Holloway vs. Pringle; application denied without prejudice and without costs.

Ackert vs. McCool; affidavit required.

Jano de Zea vs. The Mayor &c.; judgment vacated and set aside, with leave to defendants to serve answer within ten days from service of a copy of this order on plaintiff's attorney.

Miller vs. McCabe; application granted.

Dawson vs. Townsend; motion granted without costs.

Morris vs. Whitney; application granted.

Hegelem vs. Hegelem; application granted.

Anna C. Hurtig vs. August Hurtig; divorce granted to plaintiff.

Davis vs. Ree; motion denied, without costs.

Bacon vs. Winthall; see memorandum of counsel.

Enrich vs. Talcott; motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Robinson.

Haunton vs. Libby; judgment of revivor granted.

In re Francis L. Walker; order by default.

Sternburger vs. McGovern; judgment for plaintiff for specific performance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Friday, Dec. 13,) Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Julius J. Lyons, Esq., referee, disposed of the following property: Plot of ground, 58 by 93.10, (rear irregular,) with three four-story brick tenement buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Avenue A, 80 feet north of Twentieth-street, sold for $28,825, including amount of mortgages and interest, ($14,725) to Thomas Hitchcock. James M. Miller, under a similar Court order, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brick house and lot, (latter 17 by 100.5,) located on the north side of East Sixty-second street, 337 feet East of Second-avenue, for $6,290, the purchaser being Charles F. Britton, plaintiff in the legal action. B. P. Fairchild, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, disposed of plot of land, containing about eight City lots, situate at the junction of Naegle-avenue and Hillside-street, known as plot No. 125 of the Dyckman estate, for $6,940, the incumbrances on the same amounting to $3,440. This property was purchased by E. Lustig for, it was understood, Messrs. Crosby & Lockwood, plaintiffs in the suit. The above embraced all the sales announced for the day, and nothing further worthy of note occurred.

For today, at the Exchange, the following legal auctions are noticed, at which real estate as described will be offered for sale: By Wm. Kennelly, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, a house and lot on the south side of West Thirty-eighth-street, 168.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue; lot 27 by 98.9. By Hugh N. Camp, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, one lot, with improvements, on the west side of First-avenue, 118.1 feet north of Twenty-third-street; lot 19.1 by 100; and, by James M. Miller, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale three houses and lots on the north side of West Forty-third-street, with three houses and lots on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, (rears of lots adjoining,) 325 feet east of Tenth-avenue; lots in size each 25 by 100.5. In addition to the above, at a Supreme Court Sale at Petter's Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 3 o'clock, E. H. Ludlow & Co. will dispose of a plot of land about 125 feet square, located at Middletown, Richmond County, bounded by Park, Castleton, Grand View, and Woodland avenues.

Recent private sales, made by the brokers respectively named, are reported:

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue: Four lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Eighty-eighth-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, sold for $24,000.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street: Four-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 28 East Thirty-eighth-street, between Park and Madison avenue, sold for $48,000.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, 2 lots on the south side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue, sold for $36,000, and one lot on the south side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 325 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $33,000. Also, directed by Chas. McRae, Cedar-street, two lots on the same side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Seventh-avenue, with one lot in rear, fronting on Fifty-sixth-street, sold together for $50,000.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Dec. 13, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.	
3 four-story brick tenement-houses, and plot of ground, Avenue A, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 20th-st., plot 58x93.10, rear irregular	$28,825
By James W. Miller.	
1 three-story and basement, high-stoop, brick house and lot, East 62d-st., n. s., 337 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 17x100.5	$6,290
By B. P. Fairchild.	
Plot No. 125 Dyckman estate, containing about 8 City lots, junction Naegle-av. and Hillside-st., Plot 174.8x247.3x27x200	$6,940

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

Beekman-place, w. s., 19 ft. s. of 15th-st., 19x90	$21,500
Broadway, s. e. s., intersection centre line 214th st., thence e. to centre line 10th-av., thence s. to centre block between 213th and 214th sts., thence w. of Broadway, thence n. of place of beginning	13,500
Delancey-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x75, h. and l., b. and s.	25,000
Delancey-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x75, No. 296; Delancey-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x75, No. 299; Delancey-st., s. w. corner Lewis-st., 25x75, No. 301	87,000
Spring-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 20x75, h. and l., q. c.	1,200
Washington-st., n. w. corner Hubert-st., 53x44.4; Hubert-st., n. s., 66 ft. w. of Washington-st., 133.4x27x9.6x27x123.1x53; West-st., e. s., 26.3 ft. n. of Hubert-st., 26.9x24.6x27x14.9	77,750
43d-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 1st-av., 171.2 to East River exterior line, thence to 44th-st., thence w. 182.4x200.1	112,500
55th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 125x100.5	46,250
55th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	9,250
110th-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.11, 1869	10,500
126th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 37x99.11, h. and l.	10,000
133d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x99.11, h. and l.	16,500
Madison and 4th avs., and 45th and 46th sts., the block, 32 lots; 4th-av., w. s., extending from 44th to 45th-st., 200.10x100; 44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 125x100.5; 45th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 125x100.5	836,435
5th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 11th-st., 25x100	55,000
9th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 97th-st., 101x100	26,000
10th-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 156th-st., 25x100	12,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Pine-st., No. 4, offices Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 3 years, per year	$2,700

Proposed New Buildings.

For the week ending with Friday, Dec. 13, plans for the erection of the following new buildings, in this City, have been submitted for approval at the office of the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. McGregor, Superintendent:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, West Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four-story, 16.8 by 55; C. W. Luyster, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 150 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four-story, 20 by 58; C. W. Luyster, owner.

One first-class dwelling, West Fifty-third-street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue, four-story, 19 by 59; Samuel Cochran, owner.

One first-class dwelling, West Twenty-second-street, north side, 175 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four-story, 12.6 by 55; James Condie, owner.

Four stores and flats, Eighth-avenue, south-west corner of Forty-sixth-street, four-story, 25.1 by 75; W. B. Waldron, owner.

One tenement-house, West Fifty-fourth-street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, four-story, 25 by 75; Christian Blinn, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 1,070 Third-avenue, five-story, 25 by 66; James Carney, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One News-boys Lodging-house, junction of Chambers, William, and Duane streets, seven-story, 54 by 68 by 68 by 90; Children's Aid Society, owner.

Two tenement houses, Nos. 323 and 325 East Fifty-fourth-street, five stories, 25 by 50; M. Parle and J. Murphy, owners.

One tenement house, First-avenue, south-east corner Eighty-fourth street, four stories, 26 by 54; L. Lockmann, owner.

Five stores and tenements, First-avenue, south-east corner Twenty-fourth-street, five stories, 24.8 by 60.5; H. J. Burcnell, owner.

One store and tenement, Eleventh-avenue, north-east corner Fifty-fifth-street, four stories, 25.5 by 52; Francis Martin, owner.

One first-class store and offices, Sixth-avenue, east side, 59 feet south of Thirty-second-street, four stories, 59 by 58.6; Wm. Topping, owner.

One work-shop, East Seventy-sixth-street, north side, 75 feet west of First-avenue, three stories, 75 by 25; M. McGinnis, owner.

One work-shop, No. 435 West Fifty-third-street (rear), two stories, 26 by 40; A. Schultz, owner.

One work-shop, Nos. 253 and 255 West Twenty-seventh-street (rear), three stories, 36 by 42; M. Paxon, owner.

One work-shop, West Sixteenth-street, north side, 60 feet east of Sixth-avenue, one story, 8 by 90; David Morrison owner.

One Wagon-house, East Fifty-first-street, north side, 59 feet east of First-avenue, one story, 15 by 25; Frederick Schuck, owner.

One stable, No. 467 Cherry-street, two stories, 25 by 40; W. B. Smith, owner.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The following buildings have been reported at the Department as unsafe, for week ending Friday, Dec. 13:

No. 59 James-street, unsafe chimney breast; T. D. Nafie, owner.

No. 359 Pearl-street, unsafe chimneys; H. R. Mount, owner.

No. 381 Pearl-street, unsafe chimneys; G. B. Smith, owner.

No. 171 Madison-street, unsafe chimneys, Geo. F. Hanford, owner.

Building northwest corner Ninth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, unsafe stair platforms and plastering; Trustees N. W. Dispensary lessees.

No. 86 Park-street, unsafe generally; unknown owner.

No. 49 Mercer-street, unsafe foundation, front and east walls; Dickinson & Co., owners.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 13, 1872.

Trade in Live Stock continues dull and unsatisfactory to dealers. The difficulty of clearing off lots is caused by the abundant supply of Poultry and Game now on the markets, as well as from the still heavy run of inferior Beeves. Twenty-eight cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards yesterday forenoon: quality ranged from common to good, prices from 8c.@13½c. ꝑ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8 cwt. on 52 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. All the lots were not sold off. On yesterday and today, at Communipaw Yards, 823 head of horned Cattle came to hand, and were not cleared off at noon today; quality was generally from poor to rough, with some few top Steers, prices 8c.@13½c. ꝑ lb., weights 5½ cwt. to 8 cwt. on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Veals were sold on yesterday and today from 8c.@9c. ꝑ lb.; quality fair. Grass Calves slow at $4 50 ꝑ head. Sheep sold off freely, but not in heavy numbers, from 5c.@6¾c. ꝑ lb. A few Lambs sold at 8c. ꝑ lb. Trade in Hogs active; Live Hogs from 4⅜c.@4½c. ꝑ lb.; State Porkers, 5c. ꝑ lb.; City-dressed from 5⅞c.@6⅜c. ꝑ lb.; Pigs from 6¼c.@7c. ꝑ lb.; Western-dressed from 5¼c.@5¾c. ꝑ lb.; general sales from 5⅝c.@5¾c. ꝑ lb.

SALES.

W. B. Gillett sold for self 20 poor Ohio Steers, at 9¾c. ꝑ lb.; 16 good Ohio Steers, at 13¼c. ꝑ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 18 coarse Indiana Steers, at 11c. ꝑ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Martin & Fuller sold on commission 391 Texan Steers, at 8c. ꝑ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for P. Klemens 38 fair Illinois Steers, at $82 ꝑ head, average weight 6¾ cwt; for J. Holmes, 51 Ohio Steers, from coarse to good, from 11c.@13¾c. ꝑ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 33 fair Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ꝑ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. Ulery sold for self 105 Kentucky Steers, from 11½c.@13½c. ꝑ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. P. Carey sold for self 36 fair Kentucky Steers, from 11½c.@12c. ꝑ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. H. Westheimer sold on commission 84 Kentucky Cattle, mixed Steers, Heifers, and Dry Cows, from fair to good, from 11c.@13½c. ꝑ lb., weight from 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt., with some at $37 ꝑ head. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 99 common Illinois Steers, from 10c.@11½c. ꝑ lb., weight 6 cwt. S. Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 50 nice Illinois Steers, at 13c. ꝑ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.

At the Communipaw Sheep-yards, J. N. Pidcock sold 200 lean Ohio Sheep, average weight 73 lbs. ꝑ head, at 5c. ꝑ lb. Kase & Hauver sold 359 Illinois Sheep, average weight 92 lbs. ꝑ head, at 6¼c. ꝑ lb.; 92 Illinois Sheep, average weight 90½ lbs ꝑ head, at 5⅞c. ꝑ lb.; 405 State Sheep, average weight 77 lbs. ꝑ head, at 5¼c. ꝑ lb. 1,625 Sheep reached above yards on yesterday and today, also 8,543 Hogs

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.
THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND
AND
FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE
CHEAPEST SECURITY NOW OFFERED.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railroad,
HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. in Gold Coin, "of or equal to the present standard."

Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort, on the Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Trustee—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

The road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD at Virden, a distance of over 30 miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation, and it is upon the completed portion only that bonds amounting to $600,000 are now offered at 85 and accrued interest, in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and will be offered only upon completed road. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this Company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, Formerly of Vermilye & Co. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

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10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,369,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $498,219.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for sale
GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1872. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Saturday, the 14th inst., until the morning of the 27th inst.

DEC. 10. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $847,500
FOR THE
DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,
UNDER
Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1848, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 1st day of December instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The stock maturing on the 1st day of January, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan, at par.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 31st day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.
ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:
$41,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000 CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000 GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company.......$4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company.......6,833 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
DEC. 1, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Dec. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent. Loans of the City of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. $319,000 Deficiency Bonds of 1872, due November, 1878.
2. $68,000 South Seventh street Bonds, due in yearly installments of $4,000 from 1873 to 1889.
3. $40,000 Central-avenue Sewer Bonds, due in 1882.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest.

No proposals at less than par will be entertained.

F. A. SCHRŒDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held at the office of the Company on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

WM. HUBBARD, CHARLES R. SWORD,
ROBERT BOWNE, ISAAC H. ALLEN,
FRANCIS T. WALKER, JOHN H. HOLDEN,
NATHAN'L B. WEED, JOHN W. FLETCHER,
JAMES N. DRAKE.

At a meeting of Directors held on the 12th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice-President, unanimously.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FREAR-STONE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 348 Broadway, Dec. 13, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NAtional Bank is the depositary and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

FIRST MORTGAGES WANTED IN sums from $10,000 to $100,000. BURLING & ATKINSON, No. 130 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ASSETS.............$8,334,566 24

Present rate of Interest Six per Cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN., (FOR BOARDERS ONLY,)
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1873.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English.

For circulars apply to C. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, P. M. A.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal,
No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages such as are, ordinarily, only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $500, $575 and $650 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Gen. Vinton, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 24 EAST 62D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED AT EACH Post-office town in the United States. Address (with stamp) "American Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway. Duties light, and pay liberal. Also wanted, two principals for public schools on Long Island, and a lady for vocal and instrumental music in Ohio, two ladies for schools in Texas, and two in this State, a French lady for City Seminary, and a male teacher for school in Tennessee. N. B.—All teachers should have "MUTUAL PLAN" for reporting vacancies.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, FULLY competent to teach the elementary branches of the English language thoroughly to primary as well as grammar scholars; one that has experience in the system of our City public schools preferred. Apply to G. M. LEVENTRITT, Chairman Post-office Box No. 6,790.

TEACHERS WANTED TWO FRENCH ladies for best City schools; French, German, and music, for Georgia and New-Jersey; $500 and home; other good positions for educated foreign ladies, in City and county. Apply to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A TEACHER OF CULTURE, EXPERIence, and ability, desires a situation in a school or family, or as companion to a lady. Address Miss HENLEY, care of Messrs. W. A. Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square.

A FRENCH LADY FROM PARIS, who has had the best of advantages, desires to give lessons in French. Address A. B., care of Mrs. Van Beuren, No. 347 4th-av.

A THOROUGH AND VERY SUCCESSful teacher of English generally, mathematics, desires a position. Address RYERSON, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.
UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANF'R'S
405 BROADWAY, N.Y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

There will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873, a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, and a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Payable to stockholders of the respective Companies as registered on the books at the close of business on SATURDAY, 14th inst. Transfer-books will close at that time, and remain closed until the morning of THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 28th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 30th inst. C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of the 4th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 19th, both inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Grand Central Depot, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1872, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1873.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD due Dec. 15, 1872, will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the tenth (10th) day of January, 1873, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel-engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed and packed, so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the separate daily requisitions of Postmasters and Postal Agents.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the control of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the Department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the Agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the Agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract, is estimated at two billion ninety-four million, the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundreds per cent.

For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-three million stamps will be required.

It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract term, without reference to the above estimates, which are here given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post-office in the place where the same are manufactured; or in such quantities at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., (each denomination being kept separate,) as the Postmaster-General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on the 1st day of April, 1873, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the Department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps, of the several denominations required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the Department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &C.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the Agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative.

STAMP AGENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department stamps inferior to those now in use.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if it were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient securities, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE TO PARTIES OF THE NAME of DALLAS, McKERROLL and WILKINSON.—Wanted full particulars of the children or descendants of Alexander and William Dallas, Duncan McKerroll, by his wife, Isabella Dallas, and of John Wilkinson, by his wife, Janet Dallas, all of whom are entitled to share in the succession of the late Peter Dallas, of Glasgow, in Scotland, brother of the above-named, who died, unmarried and intestate, on the 2d of June, 1872.

The parties were all natives of Islay, in Scotland, and the families of the three first-named are supposed to be in North Carolina, and of John Wilkinson in Canada.

Affidavits and evidence of pedigree, authenticated by a British Consul, to be lodged with JAMES GALT, of No. 98 West Nile-st., Glasgow, Scotland, the judicial factor on Mr. Dallas' estate.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM BARMORE, WHO worked as a farm-hand for Winfield McKee, Erie County, Penn., and of late in the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, was accidentally killed Nov. 13, 1872. His relatives or friends can have information as to the disposition of his body, &c., by applying to J. W. REYNOLDS, Superintendent Western Division Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie, Penn.

INFORMATION WANTED.—IF THIS should meet the eye of any of the family of URIAH ELLIS, of Harrietsham, England, Miss P. Mercer would like to see them. Address Miss MERCER, care J. H. Sturgis, Brookline, Mass.

IF FINLEY McINNESS WILL RETURN all will be forgiven. Nothing known by anybody. Write to the Albany. Fear nothing. He is implored to return for his own and sister's sake.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 9:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice, can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Sunday excursion trains, for Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway, leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BREED, ANDREW BARRICKLO, and WILLIAM W. PINNEO, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John B. Breed, Andrew Barricklo, and William W. Pinneo, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. WOODRUFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry C. Woodruff, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE REDFIELD AND RICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Redfield and Rice Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. HARLEM and CHARLES T. RICHARDSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles T. Richardson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1872.

d7-law3wS GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES J. SWIFT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, (No. 39 Albany-st.,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALEXANDER D. MALLINSON, of Basking Ridge, in the County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
d7-law3wS* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
ATLANTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18.	Parthia, Wed'day, Jan. 8.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.	Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

No steerage passengers taken on these voyages.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Wed'day, Dec. 18, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, ANDREWS..Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON..........Saturday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 14	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 4
Saturday, Dec. 21	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11
Saturday, Dec. 28	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18
Saturday, Jan. 4	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 1

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK TO
DEMERARA.
CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:
MANDINGO, 1,800 tons..........Nov. 13 and Dec. 21,
Followed by
LAGOS and GUNGA,
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 3 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 8, at
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 15, at
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Jan. 22, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)....Sat., Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman....Tues., Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood....Sat., Dec. 28

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Dec. 10.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 20.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 18.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS
FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday....Dec. 17
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur..Dec. 26
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday...Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

The CRESCENT CITY previously advertised to sail Dec. 12, 1872, will not sail on that day. COLUMBIA will take her place Dec. 17, 1872.

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage-tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ELEAZER PEET, plaintiff, against NORMAN WIARD, defendant.—Summons for relief, (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 8, 1872.

GEO. J. PEET, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1872.

n9-law6wS GEO. J. PEET, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADAM STENGER, plaintiff, against AMANDA STENGER, defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Amanda Stenger: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 849 6th-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York Nov. 9, 1872.

LEVY COHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was on this 29th day of November, 1872, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

n30 law6wS LEVY COHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

CHAMBERS, MARY E.—SUPREME Court, Special Term, City and County of New-York.—JOHN J. CHAMBERS, plaintiff, against MARY E. CHAMBERS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, Mary E. Chambers: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Abingdon-square, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 3, 1872.

E. H. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Nov. 29, 1872.

E. H. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the time above named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent. of its par value.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY
OF MARYLAND,

Now receiving from Baltimore regular supplies of their superior

GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL,

Which they are prepared to supply alongside of steamers in New-York harbor, or from their wharves at HOBOKEN, at the lowest market prices. Orders received by

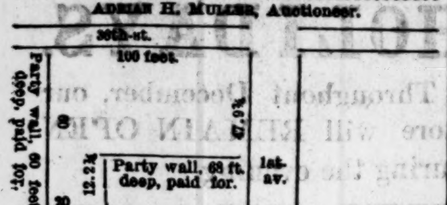
HARRY CONRAD, President.
Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE SANDY HOOK PILOT OFFICE has removed to No. 40 Burling-slip corner of South-st. G. W. BLUNT, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.


36th-st.
100 feet.
Party wall, 60 feet deep, paid for.
98
47.9½
12.2½
20
Party wall, 68 ft. deep, paid for.
1st-av.
35th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1872, At 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the following-described real estate:

FIRST-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on the south-west corner of 1st-av. and 36th-st.

Dimensions as per diagram above. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying off on sixty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee Lodi Print Works.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—For sale, very reasonably, together with the new and expensive furniture, bronzes, &c., an elegant four-story medium-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, well built and finished in the most modern style; handsomely decorated and fitted up; has every conceivable improvement, and is one of the most complete and attractive houses that can be found; location is the choicest part of Murray Hill; early possession can be had. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN AT JERSEY CITY.—A handsome three-story basement and subcellar brick house, 100-foot lot; thirteen rooms, elegantly finished, all modern improvements, splendid location, only five minutes' walk from Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. ferries; must be sold immediately; only $8,500; only $2,000 cash; balance on mortgage to suit purchaser. Other nice houses from $6,000 to $20,000, on terms to suit everybody. Call and see me, or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, second block from ferry.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

VALUABLE AVENUE AND STREET lots near the new Manhattan Market for sale. Low prices and easy terms. F. J. FITCH, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE ON East 46th-st. for up-town lots. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—MERCER, NEAR BROOME, 50 x100 feet; very lucrative purchase. Address THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners proposing to offer their real estate for sale are respectfully informed that we give special attention to the above-named section. We invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers. The sale of large plots a specialty. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway. References by permission: Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—JERSEY CITY, WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the ferry, a fine three-story brick house, nine rooms, perfect order, well situated in a first-class neighborhood, with or without furniture; price cheap; terms easy; immediate possession given if desired. For particulars inquire of D. W. FAIRCHILD, No. 18 Mercer-st., New-York.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, ROPE-WALKS, LUMBER-YARDS, &C.—LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of lots on Newtown Creek, near East River, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn Cities; prices $300 to $1,000; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF GROUND, on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, with a plot 100 feet square, on Crosby-st., suitable for a large warehouse. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE WESTchester property for New-York or Brooklyn improved property; cash differences. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A very desirable corner on Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, suitable for a hotel, or other large business. Apply to B. RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 752 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 313 Bowery.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS.—FOR RENT, IN THE Stevens Building, 5th-av., Broadway, and 27th-st., apartments, single or en suite, suitable for large or small families and parties. Apply on the premises to HIRAM CRANSTON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A well-built narrow house, between 6th and Madison avs., below 49th-st. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN or lady with $10,000 to invest in a ladies' seminary of long standing, now being rebuilt entirely new, and on which $25,000 have already been expended; a person by investing the sum of $10,000 can realize ten per cent. for use of money, and a salary of from $1,000 to $1,500 a year, besides board; satisfactory references given and required. Address DAWSON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

$30,000 OR UPWARD.—A MEMBER of the New-York Stock Exchange desires to form a partnership for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business with a party possessing the above capital; best of references given and required. Address C., Box No. 1,329 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN THE best business street in Brooklyn, E. D.; a rare chance; has been established for twenty years, and is doing a good trade; sold on account of the death of the proprietor. Apply at No. 184 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AN OLD BROADWAY BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—It is the oldest and best stand in Broadway, and for the past eleven years it has been the most popular bookstore up-town or in the City. Apply to F. LEYPOLDT, No. 712 Broadway, up-stairs, first room.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INterest in an old established yellow pine business, with a capital of $20,000 to $40,000; must give good references. Address W. H. S., Box No. 4,830 Post-office, New-York.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE CHEAP A new Gordon Press, with all other articles for a small printing-office. Call at No. 21 Chestnut-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

FOR SALE—THE MAGNIFICENT STANDING desk lately used by the Bowling-green Savings Bank; it is built of French black-walnut and curled-maple, with plate-glass railing; can be seen till the 14th inst. at No. 33 Broadway. Apply on the premises to FLINT & CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MESSRS. S. W. GEERY & CO., GROCERS, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., would most respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their stock of choice old Brandies, Wines, and Liquors, many of which were imported by our predecessors (Messrs. J. and W. Geery) some forty years ago, as the finest wines and brandies then to be found on the London market. Our stock of teas and groceries is the choicest that the China, English, French and Domestic markets afford. Please call and examine.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach THIS (Sunday) EVENING in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Enchanted Ground.* Morning service at 10½. Strangers welcome.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, sermon by Rev. E. GAY, with third service. Subject—*A Country home for the Poor Children.* Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship, are cordially invited.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 3d-av.—Missionary day on SABBATH. Sermon at 10½ by Rev. Dr. READ, Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church. In the EVENING, at 7, by the Pastor, Rev. J. Parker. Seats all free. Pastor's bible class at 3½. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Public singing meeting on MONDAY EVENING. Words and music supplied. All free.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand-st., Rev. Dr. NEWELL, Pastor.—Six SABBATH EVENING discourses will be delivered in this Church by prominent Pastors of this City; the fifth of the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. PAXTON, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures 10½ A. M. Subject, First Corinthians, 15th chapter, 50th verse—*Now this I say brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God;* and 7½ P. M., *Generic Progress.* Children's Lyceum, 12 M.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON HUDson-st., near Spring-st.—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. TUNISON; at 7½ by Rev. J. G. OAKLEY. Missionary address at 3 P. M., by Rev. L. S. WEED, D. D. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. H. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½.

AN ENTERTAINMENT OF THE INfant Class of the Cornell Memorial M. E. Sunday-school, 76th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED at the Hall of the Seamen's Exchange, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock. Sailors and their friends cordially invited.

BISHOP VAIL WILL PREACH IN THE Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of his work in Kansas.

BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. ROBT. CAMERON.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., between 13th and 14th sts., Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor.—Opening of new Chapel; preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop Foster; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D. The Chapel opening services will commence at 3 P. M. in the Church; Rev. Bishop JANES, Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., Rev. J. M. REID, D. D., Rev. GEORGE S. HAW, D. D., and Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE will participate. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7th-av. and 39th-st.—Services every SUNDAY at 7, 9, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. E. GAY, Jr., will preach, and a collection will be made for the "House of the Good Shepherd," Haverstraw. At 7½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK SILL will preach, and a collection will be made for the poor of St. Ambrose Parish, New-York City.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor. SUNDAY, Dec. 15. Subject—MORNING, *Covetousness and its Cure.* In the EVENING will begin a course of practical sermons to the young people. Subject—*Getting Ready.* Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject—*Prayer not an Experiment, but the Law and Necessity of Spiritual Life.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON. SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., will deliver the sixth of the series of Sabbath evening discourses to young people.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway, Rev. W. C. DAWSON, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING discourse addressed to young men; all are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 15th, at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach.

ENTICEMENTS TO CRIMINAL GAINS; Conspiracies in the Market Places, the Council Chambers, and the Highways, will be the subject of discourse by Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Look in.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK av. and 39th-st. Service—Preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor. MORNING and EVENING, Sunday-school 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting in Chapel 7 P. M. All invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, preaches on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, on the *Wells of Salvation.* At 7½, on *Samson between the Pillars.*

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder MOSES N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *Whom the Son makes free, is free indeed.* Come.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING, at Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; entrance 125th and 126th sts. Sunday-school at 2½. Prayer-meeting and lecture, FRIDAY EVENING.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE Morning Star Sunday-school, corner 26th-st. and 7th-av., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Lesson taught by HATTIE W. MORRIS. Addresses by Rev. J. E. COOKMAN and other prominent speakers. Collection for Christmas.

"IT IS DONE!"—WHAT IS DONE? BISHop SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach the Truth of God on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*The Seven Last Plagues.*—Rev. xvi.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (RESERvoir-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Use and Abuse of the Faith in Immortality.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.: preaching in the MORNING by Rev. E. H. GILLETT, D. D.; preaching in the EVENING by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—December meeting, MONDAY EVENING, at 7½, at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. Lesson—*In Eden,* taught by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. Address by Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M.; and 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. B. MERWIN, presiding elder. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*How to Make Home Happy.* Strangers always welcome.

REMOVAL.—CHURCH OF THE RESURrection has removed from 57th-st. to their own edifice, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., where Divine service will be held by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Pew Committee will be in attendance at the Church on Friday and Saturday evenings for the purpose of renting the pews. The Vestry respectfully solicit the co-operation of our neighbors.

REV. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., OF Broadway, will deliver his first lecture in America in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., THURSDAY EVENING next, 19th inst. Subject—*The History of the English Bible.* Proceeds for the Sunday-school.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Bishop E. S. FOSTER, Rev. C. S. HARROWER, and Rev. WM. F. BUTLER will speak in behalf of St. Mark's (Colored) M. E. Church at 7½ P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF NEW-York will consecrate the free Chapel of St. Thomas' Church, on St. Thomas' Day, SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock. The Chapel is situated on 60th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CLARKSON will preach in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 15. Services 10½ A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. Seats free; visitors and strangers welcome.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

DEAR SIR: Your lecture last Sabbath evening in relation to Africa, was so full of instruction and entertainment, and was so graphic and picturesque in its descriptions, we desire its repetition and a continuance of the subject for the sake of thousands of our fellow-citizens who did not hear you. We invite you to repeat it at an early day. Yours very truly,

CHAS. P. DALY,
S. IRENEUS PRIME,
WM. TRACY,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
HOWARD CROSBY,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
HENRY M. FIELD,
JOHN H. DAY,
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
E. P. ROGERS,
WM. E. DODGE,
JOHN C. LOWRIE,
DAVID IRVING,
H. B. WILSON,
WM. RANKIN,
HENRY GRINNELL,
O. B. BIDWELL,
E. D. G. PRINCE,
E. L. FANCHER,
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
W. M. PAXTON,
J. P. DURBIN,
TOWNSEND HARRIS,
LUTHER R. MARSH,
FRANCIS C. BANGS,
THEODORE DWIGHT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

To Chas. P. Daly, S. Ireneus Prime, Wm. Tracy, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I accept, with pleasure, your kind invitation, and on next SABBATH EVENING, will lecture in the Hall of the Cooper Union.

As some disappointment has been expressed that Dr. Livingston's journey was so briefly discussed, permit me instead of repeating the lecture of last Sunday evening to take for my subject "The Progress of Modern Discovery in Africa, from the days of Mungo Park to Dr. Livingstone."

Very respectfully, yours, J. B. PINNEY.

Lecture to commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the City and County of New-York.—The next meeting of the Association will be held at the Sunday-school room of Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. H. COOKE, of St. John's Chapel, will read the essay, the subject being *The Sacred Songs of Children.* The subject of discussion will be, "To what defect in our Sunday-school order or discipline, or to what other cause is it owing that so many of those who pass through our Sunday-schools fail to become living members of the Church?" All who are interested in Sunday-schools, whether they are members of the Association or not, are cordially invited to be present.

ARTHUR C. KIMBER, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 15, preaching by Rev. G. M. McCAMPBELL, Pastor elect, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Fighting Against Christ,* and at 3 P. M., subject, *Christian's Trust.* Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. The installation of Rev. G. M. McCAMPBELL, as Pastor of this Church will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Drs. PAXTON, C. L. ROBINSON, T. L. HASTINGS, and others, are expected to take part in the services. Former members, and friends of the Church, are invited to unite with us on this occasion.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, for deaf mutes, at 2½ P. M., and Rev. Mr. PRENTISS, of Charleston, S. C., at 7½ P. M. Free seats.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 85th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. W. R. CARROLL, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAYS, 10½ and 7½. Sunday-school, 2½. Subject for SUNDAY MORNING—"*Jesus Himself.*" *Appearances Before the Incarnation.* Strangers cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24.—A funeral discourse will be preached by Elder JOHN B. COOK, on the death of Elder Barnett Matthias, at 3 P. M., SUNDAY. All are cordially invited to hear—*He Sleeps in Jesus. Blessed Sleep.*

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL—TRINITY Parish, No. 262 Bowery.—Rev. ARTHUR C. KIMBER having been appointed to the charge of this Mission Chapel, will enter on his duties on SUNDAY, the 15th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

SERVICE OF SONG—ASSOCIATION Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D. Bible-class conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor.—Preaching may be expected to-morrow (SABBATH) morning and afternoon at the usual hours, 10½ and 3 o'clock. To strangers we extend a cordial invitation.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Special services and sermon for the children at 10½ A. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector—SUNDAY, 15th inst. Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Service and sermon at 10½. Sunday-school, 2½. Rev. CLARENCE BUEL will preach at 7½ o'clock.

SCIENTIFIC SERMONS, WITH REFerence to theology and religion, by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, at Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., followed by a discussion.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers provided with seats.

SONG SERVICE.—ROSE HILL (27TH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church.—Every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats and music free.

TWO GREAT MEETINGS IN ONE NIGHT.

The attention of the Christian public is earnestly called to the fact that two great meetings in the interest of

CITY MISSION WORK
will be held
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
as follows:
GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH,
(Between Broome and Spring.)
D. W. DIGGS, Esq., will preside, and
Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., and Rev. ALEX. MCLEAN
will speak.
JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH,
(Near 8th-av.)
Speakers:
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, Esq.,
Rev. WM. ROSS, and W. K. PEYTON, Esq.

These meetings will be held under the auspices of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary society.

COME OUT AND HELP US.

TWO HALLS TO LET
FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
Apply to R. SOMERVILLE, No. 82 5th-av.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOUSE OF MERCY, New-York, will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on the evening of the third Sunday in Advent. (Dec. 15.) The Bishop of the Diocese will preside. The anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D. Also, the annual report will be read, and the usual collection taken.

THE THIRD LECTURE IN THE course on the *Answers of Christianity to the Great Questions of the Age* will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Is there a Personal God? or, Law as Related to Will in the Universe.*

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

"WHY THE WORLD WILL NOT Believe the Church as a Witness of Christ." Preaching by Rev. C. A. G. BRIGHAM, Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. S. J. STEWART, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 3. The Psalms of David sung in this Church.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of Waverly-place and 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. W. KRAMER, of Grace Chapel, will preach in the EVENING.

INSURANCE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 130 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital. In case of failure to pay the said assessment, at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

MARCUS F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of L. HEYNIGER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
WM. G. PENNY,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of L. HEYNIGER & CO., for the transaction of a wholesale wooden and willow-ware business at Nos. 18 Fulton-st. and 195 Front-st., New-York.

L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ASK FOR
RED HORSE POWDER
FOR THE PRESENT
HORSE EPIDEMIC.

Scatter the Powder freely in the manger daily. If your stock is diseased, follow directions accompanying each 20 and 40 cent pack (German and English). For your cattle and hogs, mix in their slop; for poultry, mix in the water they drink, and then feed. This Powder is prepared by CYRUS BROWN, Druggist, Chemist, and Horseman of twenty-five years' experience, at his Drug and Chemical Emporium, Milton, Penn. If your nearest druggist or merchant has not the Powders, send to the proprietor for them. He will send you also certificates of cures on all kinds of stock and poultry.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADdles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-seat Westchester phaetons, light rockaways, and every other style family carriages; reduced prices; second-hand rockaways, dog carts, pony phaetons, buggies, brett, coupé rockaways, &c. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description, new and second-hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

$1.75 PAIR—HEAVY BROWN, GRAY Blankets, white, blue, gray, scarlet and silver-gray Blankets, Furs and Plush Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

COUPE—IN PERFECT ORDER, BUT LITTLE used, at CASSIN'S livery-stable, No. 115 East 15th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, 5TH-AV., 22D-st., and Broadway.—Table d' hôte, $3 50 per day. Some elegant rooms and suites for families and single gentlemen during Winter; newly furnished; first-class in all respects.
WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses.) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TWO LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, each suitable for two gentlemen; every convenience and home comfort; no other boarders; good substantial table; reference required. No. 208 West 38th-st.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR A family can have an elegant parlor floor, with water, ample closets, &c., with or without private table. at No. 207 West 46th-st., three doors from Broadway.

A LARGE, PLEASANT SECOND-story front room, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board, very reasonable for the Winter, at No. 446 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARlor floor (will accommodate a large family) now vacant in the pleasantly-situated double house, No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH av., with board, a large third-story front room, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen.

NO. 29 WEST 9TH-ST.—ONE HANDsomely-furnished parlor to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also two small rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and University-place, single and double rooms, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST., CORNER MADison-av.—A second-story room, with bay window, to let, with board; also, a desirable room for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let with board; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars. References given and required.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 115 East 39th-st.

NO. 204 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; references required.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR BUSINESS men, No. 159 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row; transient and day boarders taken.

NO. 217 WEST 49TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished front room, with board; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SMALL THIRD-story room; southern exposure; suitable for a gentleman; reference required. No. 328 West 20th-st.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated with comfortable rooms and board, No. 159 East 21st-st.

NO. 75 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED sitting-room and bed-room for gentleman, $30 per month.

NO. 255 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL.
(Fronting St. James Park,) Jacksonville, Fla.
Open from November to May. Address
F. H. ORVIS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, agent, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.

FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID, THOMAS W. WEATHERED, } Executors.
s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872.

HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.
n16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next. —Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.

HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN TOWNSHEND, } Executors.
n9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1872.

ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.
je15-law6mS*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S.

OPEN FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
DAILY MATINEES AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS, LIVING CURIOSITIES, AUTOMATIC WONDERS,
DWARFS, GIANTS, ALBINOS, &c., &c.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES, MONSTER SEA-LIONS, ELANDS, WHITE POLAR BEARS, BENGAL TIGERS, HORNED HORSE OF TARTARY, GIANT AND DWARF ELEPHANTS,
YAKS, LEOPARDS, TAPIRS, GORILLAS, APES, SERPENTS, SEALS, CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, HAPPY FAMILY, AND SCORES OF OTHER COSTLY SPECIMENS.
THE GREAT FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT, under the direction of DAN CASTELLO.
Every Afternoon and Evening.
M. D'ATELIE, MAN WITH THE IRON JAW, WHOSE MARVELOUS FEATS OF STRENGTH HAVE ELICITED THE ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT OF IMMENSE AUDIENCES.
MLLE. ANGELA, THE FEMALE SAMSON, will appear in a series of herculean feats, culminating with the firing of a five hundred pound cannon from her shoulders.
Hippodrome performances promptly at 2 and 8.
MONDAY, DEC. 16, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA, MADAME DOCKRILL,
THE GREATEST EQUESTRIENNE of the AGE,
From the CIRQUE DEL PRINCIPE ALFONSO, MADRID; CIRQUES NAPOLEON AND IMPERATRICE, PARIS, AND RENZ'S CIRCUS, PRUSSIA,
HAS BEEN ENGAGED BY MR. BARNUM'S AGENT IN EUROPE FOR A SHORT SEASON.

A GHOST!!!
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.
PROF. J. H. PEPPER, F. C. S.,

Director of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, London, will give his celebrated lecture on OPTICAL PHENOMENA AND ILLUSIONS, illustrated by most remarkable and startling experiments, including

THE GHOST!

In which a living being passes through the apparent solid image of another person, at Association Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. (Tickets purchased for Mrs. Stowe's readings at that time will be good for this lecture.) Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Nelson & Philips, No. 805 Broadway.

NO. 1,288 BROADWAY.
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT will open his new
Conversational French Classes
at his Rooms,
NO. 1,288 BROADWAY.
Monday Morning, at 10.
Preceded by a Lecture on French.
FIRST LECTURE FREE TO ALL,
That they may see for themselves how easily they can learn to speak French with fluency.

FAIR.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association to Aid the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers who fell in the late War, are now holding a Fair in Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Donations of money, useful or fancy articles are solicited, and may be sent to the Hall to the care of Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, President, Mrs. DeC. V. Clarkson, Vice-President, or Mrs. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Treasurer. Among the other attractions, there are on exhibition a set of fine bass-reliefs illustrating "Going to the War," "The Conflict," "The Field Hospital," and "The Last Resting Place," executed in the new galvanic process by the well-known artist, M. J. Power.
Admission, 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SACRED CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle. ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
Herr BENNO WALTER, Solo Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.
Reserve seats for the season; also, tickets including reserve seats for this evening's concert, at Cochran's, No. 896 Broadway.

THIRD OF THE PEOPLE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Exercises will consist of Music, under the direction of Mrs. VANDERHOEF; Tableaux, Dialogues, and Recitations, given by the children of the Sabbath-school. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS—TICKets and reserved seats for the season or single performance. 302 Broadway, Room 4, 12 to 1 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH AND GERMAN Office can be found reliable servants of all nationalities, City or country, French and German. No. 621 6th-av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY TWO Protestant girls to go together; one as first-class cook; understands boning and cooking in all its branches; the other as first-class laundress, waitress or chamber-maid; good City references. Call for two days at No. 427 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOman as good plain cook; good bread-maker; good City reference from last place. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERstanding thoroughly her business, and highly recommended by her late employers. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

COOK.—A RELIABLE PERSON AS AN EXcellent cook and thorough laundress; City or country; best reference. Apply at 202 West 21st-st.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, as housekeeper, copyist, or to take charge of a linen-room in a hotel; no objections to leaving the City. Call on or address Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 409 East 9th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a very competent young girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or waitress; is perfectly obliging, and can give good references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, EDUcated monthly nurse; highest references from City physicians and families; can be engaged immediately. Apply at No. 61 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st. (late employer's.)

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses; country preferred; four years' reference from last employer. Address J. M., Garrison's, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A DANISH MAN A SITuation as coachman in a gentleman's family; best City references. Call for three days at No. 16 Greenwich-st., at Mr. Charles Bentson's.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTant man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Call or address J. D., No. 34 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as coachman; best City references. Call or address T. J., at No. 26 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman; will make himself generally useful; can milk. Address P. P., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—A YOUNG GERman, speaking pretty well French and English, writing a good hand and understanding to turn horses, wishes a situation for the country. Address S. D., Mr. Weiss', No. 200 East 47th-st., corner 3d-av.

PORTER.—AS PORTER, DAY OR NIGHT watchman, or in any capacity; best of reference. Address Thomas Davies, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN as waiter or groom; thoroughly efficient in either capacity; unexceptionable City reference, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address J. K. M., No. 145 West 32d-st., Room No. 7.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, who speaks French, English, and German; understands his duties thoroughly; accustomed to travel; has best City reference. Address B. B., Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED LADY IN a publishing house to correspond, and, when occasion requires, to revise author's manuscript; must be healthy, of good executive ability, and quick to observe and understand; a pleasant, permanent position to the right person. Address, with age, references, salary expected, and full particulars, PUBLISHERS, Box No. 5,374 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—SOAP-MAKER; A COMPETENT man, who understands making tallow soaps, to take charge of this branch of a large manufactory in the West. Address Post-office Box No. 112 Cincinnati, giving name of present employers, and full name of applicant.

WANTED—A COOK WHO FULLY UNDERstands her business; must be clean, civil, and have best references. Apply on Saturday and Monday after 11 o'clock at No. 14 East 42d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SEVEN LAST NIGHTS and last TWO MATINEES of
DUNDREARY.
Enormous success of Mr. SOTHERN, SOTHERN, SOTHERN,
who will appear as Lord DUNDREARY.
Every evening until SATURDAY, Dec. 21,
On which occasion he will appear in his celebrated and original character of
DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM,
pronounced by the entire London Press as fully equal, if not superior, to his
LORD DUNDREARY.
Box plan open ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
Prior to the departure of the company for Philadelphia.
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL KELLOGG MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Señora SANZ,
Signori ABBUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON.
POPULAR PRICES.
Admission, including reserved seat, $2.
Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Positively the LAST WEEK BUT ONE of
MISS AGNES ETHEL'S ENGAGEMENT, and of
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF THE YEAR, AGNES.
This week, 86th to 93d performance of AGNES. Evening performance begins at 8; over at 10:40.
SATURDAY NEXT, LAST MATINEE but one of AGNES, at 1½ o'clock. Friday Evening, Dec. 20, Miss ETHEL'S benefit.
In active preparation Mr. John Brougham's new romantic drama, ATHERLEY COURT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
OF JOHNNY THOMPSON.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. EVENING AT 8.
On both of these occasions will be presented the first and second acts of the drama of ON HAND,
followed by the first act of the new drama of DIXIE, OUR COLORED BROTHER,
concluding with the first act of the drama of THE WANDERING DUTCHMAN,
in all of which Mr. THOMPSON will sustain his original characters.
LAST MATINEE AT 2. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY, DEC. 16, FIRST TIMES,
AFTERNOON AT 2..........PALACE OF TRUTH
EVENING AT 8..........BABES IN THE WOOD

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
(and positively the last)
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5. Can be procured from any of the managers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JAS. CAMERON, Secretary pro tem., 351 Broadway.
Dress-circle and proscenium boxes can be obtained upon application to
JAS. F. WENMAN, President.

STEINWAY HALL.—BRET HARTE.—Mercantile Library Lectures, No. 5.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 16,
BRET HARTE
Will deliver his lecture on
THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.
Tickets 75 cents; reserved seats $1; for sale at Schirmer's, Dutton's, 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.

THE MATINEE READING BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, at Association Hall, this afternoon, is postponed, owing to illness of Prof. STOWE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GOUPIL'S
Artistic Holiday Presents
FINE ENGRAVINGS, WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, ETCHINGS, AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, EASEL AND PORTFOLIO STANDS, FRAMES FOR LIKENESSES.
PAINTINGS.
THE LATEST WORKS OF CELEBRATED ARTISTS OF ALL MODERN SCHOOLS.
M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
NO. 170 5TH-AV.

TOYS.
MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
No. 93 Chambers and No. 75 Reade sts.
IMPORTERS OF
German, French and English Toys,
Beg leave to offer,
AT RETAIL,
A large and unsurpassed Stock of Toys, suitable for Holidays Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits and Tree Ornaments. Reductions made in price to Churches and Sunday-schools.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
GOLD PENCILS AND PEN HOLDERS,
of all styles and sizes for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY-MOUNTED
WALKING CANES.
The largest, best, and cheapest assortment in the City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

ARNOULD'S CELEBRATED WOOSter-street Candies retailed at thirty cents a pound. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call. Fairs, festivals, &c., served at wholesale prices. D. ARNOULD, No. 17 Wooster-st., nine doors above Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

OPEN EVENINGS
SANTA CLAUS
HAS GIVEN SPECIAL DIRECTIONS THAT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL
CHRISTMAS,
FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

I have just arrived in New-York with just the best and most laughable Toys and Games that I have ever had.

I am very comfortably taken care of at MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av. SANTA CLAUS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
ROUND THE CLOCK!
Mr. DALY'S exciting local sensational "folly" with its vivid scenic and personal representations of
LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Miss EMMA HOWSON,
THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS AND
THE LAURI FAMILY.
The points of interest illustrated by the scenic artists are some of the most notable in the City of New-York.
FIRST ACT—THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
SECOND ACT.—MOONLIGHT DANCE AT LION PARK! BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS! "BEHIND THE SCENES" at old NIBLO'S GARDEN. Back view of THE BLACK CROOK. (The most wonderful stage sensation ever given.) UNIQUE TABLEAU!
THIRD ACT.—HARRY HILL'S, on HOUSTON-ST. DONAVAN'S LANE at the FIVE POINTS during a SNOW-STORM! THE BURNING ROOKERY.
FOURTH ACT.—LIEDERKRANZ MASQUERADE at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE as they have dressed for FIVE THOUSAND YEARS.
The whole to conclude with a new and original CAN-CAN, arranged by Mr. JOHN LAURI, and in which THE LAURI FAMILY and the whole company will take part, led by THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS!
_ Seats secured two weeks in advance at this Box-office and the Fifth-avenue Theatre, from 8 to 5. EVENING PRICES same as usual.
EXTRA!!!
☞ THIS, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1½.
Popular matinée at popular prices.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
_ Reserved chairs 50 cents extra.
☞ Cars are now running on 23d-st. from ferry to ferry, passing the Grand Opera-house, and intersecting all railroad and stage routes.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8.
MATINEE at 1½.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS
Joseph Surface	Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Charles Surface	Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Crabtree	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Rowley	Mr. D. WHITING
Moses	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Trip	Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Snake	Mr. J. BURNETT
Careless	Mr. G. DEVERE
Sir Harry Bumper (with song)	Mr. J. G. PEAKES
Lady Teazle	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Mrs. Candour	Miss FANNY MORANT
Lady Sneerwell	Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
Maria	Miss LINDA DIETZ

Monday, Dec. 16—MARRIED LIFE.
Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 17 and 18—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
Thursday and Friday, Dec. 19 and 20—MARRIED LIFE.
_ Due notice will be given of Mrs. ABBOTT'S next appearance.
IN REHEARSAL,
For speedy and elaborate production, a new and brilliant comedy, now creating
A GREAT SENSATION
In London, and entitled
NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EDWIN BOOTH..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK
and FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of
MISS NEILSON.
The management respectfully announces that this week, being the LAST WEEK of her very successful engagement,
MISS NEILSON
Will appear each evening and on the
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock,
in her great part of
PAULINE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful and popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Seats for these last nights of Miss Neilson, may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TEMPLE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 16,
MISS HELEN TEMPLE
will make her first appearance in New-York as
JOAN OF ARC,
in the new historic, pictorial drama, in five acts and eight tableaux, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE LILY OF FRANCE,
which will be produced for the first time on any stage, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ARMORS, &C., &C.
Box-sheet open on MONDAY; seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC.—BRILLIANT TRIUMPH OF AIMEE'S PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AT 8 P. M.,
LA BELLE HELENE. LA BELLE HELENE,
which Opera has made a decided hit with Mlle. AIMEE in her beautiful rôle of "Helene," M. Juteau as "Paris," Mlle. Roland as "Orestes."
THIS SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, GRAND AIMEE MATINEE. Mlle. AIMEE in her greatest rôle of "Boulotte." MONDAY, (first time,) Petit Faust. Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Bonelli, M. Juteau, &c.
Matinée Prices—Admission, $1; Gallery, 50c.; secured seats, $1 50. At the Theatre, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
AFTERNOON, at 1½. NIGHT, at 7¾.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the
GREAT SPECTACLE,
LEO AND LOTUS,
A GRAND BALLET PAGEANT.
With its superb costumes, exquisite scenery, beautiful music, and the
FINEST BALLET IN THE WORLD.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.
Miss FANNY HERRING as THE FRENCH SPY
The favorite New-York actor, Mr. ROBT. JOHNSTON
DELEHANTY and HENGLER in new acts.
TONY PASTOR'S latest new acts.
MATINEES—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
MORE NOVELTIES. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS
First appearance since his return from California of
Mr. J. W. McANDREWS,
The favorite old Plantation Delineator.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, NO. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country; MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for SALE a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware, and the same bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

LECTURES.

THINGS HOPED FOR.
A NEW LECTURE ON THE LABOR QUESTION,
By ANNA E. DICKINSON,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at Brentano's, No. 38 Union-square, and by the American News Company, No. 117 Nassau-st.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 4 P. M., at the chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of Nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
(Attest.) J. S. HOWELL, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

INDIAN MISSIONS—NIOBRARA LEAGUE.—An adjourned meeting of the League (composed of the ladies of the P. E. Church in New-York City interested in Indian Missions) will be held on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M., in Room No. 21 Bible-house. Rev. Dr. HARE, Bishop-elect of Niobrara, will address the League. Ladies interested are invited to attend.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 23d day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect five trustees of said Cemetery.
DEC. 5, 1872. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS *and* ORGANS, *of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* $275 *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS,
Unrivaled Squares and Uprights.
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Sterling in quality, grand and generous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our chief plan and aim to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited.
Special Bargains.
BRADBURY, $1,000; SQUARE GRAND at $350.
UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $275, $300, &c.
Elegant 7⅓ rose-wood carved at Special Low Figures.
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A HOLIDAY GIFT WORTH $95 TO Every Purchaser.—A first-class seven-octave piano for $300, (wholesale price,) for thirty days only. RAVEN & CO., No. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand-st.

HORACE GREELEY'S WILLS.

Interesting Discussion and Testimony Before Surrogate Coffin.

A New Document Discovered—Mr. Greeley's Original Bequests—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Westchester Courts.

The proceedings before Hon. Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester County, in the matter of proving the last will and testament of Horace Greeley, executed Nov. 29, a few days before his death, were resumed yesterday.

At the opening of Court, George P. Nelson, Esq., counsel employed by Mr. Wm. M. Skinner, guardian of Miss Gabrielle Mirriam Greeley, to protect her interest in the matter, rose and said: "I desire to know where we stand. Who appears here to contest the will of Nov. 29, 1872? I desire to know who employs Mr. Williams to appear here, without which I contend that he has no standing here."

Mr. Williams replied that it was already on record.

Mr. Nelson again contended that the executors of the will of 1871 had no standing there—that they had no right in the Court.

Mr. Williams interrupted Mr. Nelson, and proceeded to read some articles which had appeared in one of the City journals, which he considered was a threat held out to himself, and called upon the Court to exercise its authority in protecting him from any outrage.

Surrogate Coffin in reply said that he had not read the articles, and whatever respect he entertained for journalists, whatever they might say would have no influence over his actions, and requested the counsel to proceed with the case.

After considerable legal skirmishing, Miss Lampson was called for, but that lady failing to make her appearance through a misunderstanding, much time was lost while a carriage could be sent for her four miles distant. In the meantime the Court took a short recess.

On reassembling, Mr. Williams undertook to make a proposition in regard to the disposition of the estate, whereupon Judge Hart stated that Miss Ida Greeley had already executed a will, giving one-half of the entire estate, real and personal, to her sister Gabrielle, reserving her right to watch over and direct the education of her sister Gabrielle until she arrives at the age of twenty-one years; also the right to sell the real estate, with the written consent of Gabrielle, although a minor. That when Miss Gabrielle arrives at the age of twenty-one years, then Miss Ida, according to pledges given by her, will give her sister Gabrielle such other legal documents as her counsel may deem proper, to place her in absolute control over one-half of the entire estate. The instrument was delivered to Miss Gabrielle and taken in charge of by her guardian's counsel, Mr. Nelson.

Miss Lampson, in her cross-examination by Mr. Williams, testified as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stuart, Miss Ida Greeley, Mr. Reginald Hart, and Mr. Charles Haines, were present at the execution of the will; I did not know or expect that I should be called up to take any part in the execution of the will before I went into the room, or know what was to be done prior to going into the room; I entered the room between two and three o'clock that day, and I did not leave until after the last moments of Mr. Greeley, except that I stepped into the hall to warm myself a few minutes only; the first I knew anything about the execution of the will was when Mr. Stuart brought the will forward to show it to Mr. Greeley; I knew there was a will before that, but I did not know anything of the particulars in regard to it; it was in Mr. Stuart's hands when I first saw it, and then immediately followed the showing of it to Mr. Greeley, as I have stated; I did not notice Mr. Stuart being absent from the room at any time before that; I do not know where Mr. Stuart got the will; I can't say whether Mr. Stuart had been going out of and coming into the room before that for half an hour, or whether he had been in the room continuously for half an hour; this showing of the will to Mr. Greeley was not very long after Mr. Reginald Hart came into the room; I think there was no going out or coming in after Mr. Hart entered, but I can't say positively; I think Mr. Haines came into the room with Mr. Hart; I had never seen Mr. Haines before; no one came into the room with them, to my knowledge; I had seen Mr. Hart before; I knew he was a special friend of the family and was not surprised to see him, nor was I surprised to see Mr. Haines; I should not have been surprised, probably, to see any stranger come in there; I paid no attention; Mrs. Stuart went into the same room with me, between two and three o'clock, and remained to the end; I found Miss Ida in the room when I went in; Mrs. Stuart came over from Tarrytown with me; I think Miss Ida left the room once or twice for a short time only; I don't know whether she went out to dinner; I can't tell whether she came in when Mr. Hart and Mr. Haines came in or not; I think Miss Ida was standing near the bed when the will was shown to Mr. Greeley by Mr. Stuart; I cannot recollect now that any other persons were in the room than those named; I did not notice that any of the gentlemen held any conversation with each other before the paper was shown to Mr. Greeley; I noticed nothing that was going on among them until Mr. Stuart approached the bed and showed the will to Mr. Greeley; when I first saw Mr. Stuart with the will at the bedside of Mr. Greeley, and held it up to Mr. Greeley, I can't say that he was leaning over; I was sitting back on the lounge when I first saw Mr. Stuart with the will and heard him call my name; I was about ten feet from the bed; Mr. Stuart stood with his back partly toward me; I could not see Mr. Greeley, as Mr. Stuart stood, but could when he sat down; the first that called my attention to him was Mr. Stuart's voice, with the papers in his hands, saying, "Mr. Greeley, is this your last will and testament, signature and seal?" Mr. Greeley said, to that question, "Yes," distinctly, so that I heard him ten feet away; the next Mr. Stuart said, "Will you have Mr. Hart for a witness?" Mr. Greeley said "Yes," distinctly; the next thing Mr. Stuart said was, "Will you have Mr. Haines for a witness?" Mr. Greeley moved his head a little and spoke the word "No," distinctly; the next question was, "Will you have John R. Stuart?" Mr. Greeley said "No," distinctly; Mr. Stuart then said, "Will you have Aunty Lampson?" Mr. Greeley spoke the word "Yes" very quick and decided. There was nothing more said until I had signed the will, or relating to it, until Whitelaw Reid came in, and there was nothing more said about the will to my knowledge after he came in; the last thing said by Mr. Greeley about the will was the word "yes" with reference to me; that was when he was asked "Will you have Aunty Lampson" for a witness, and he said "Yes;" the word will was not mentioned to Mr. Greeley after the word yes, to my knowledge; no allusion was made to the will in the presence of Mr. Greeley on that day, except what I have here stated; I think Reginald Hart had not signed his name before the question was put in regard to myself; Mr. Hart and I signed one after the other immediately in that order and very soon after the word "yes" was spoken in reference to myself; I think a very few minutes elapsed after Mr. Hart and I signed before he left the room; he then left with Mr. Haines; the rest of us remained in the room; I think I wrote my name while standing at a bureau; I think Mr. Hart signed at the same bureau; the bureau stood at the side of the room under a mirror; Mr. Greeley's bed was on the other side of the room, the whole space of the room being about eighteen feet. I stood with my right side to the bureau and left side toward the bed; Mr. Greeley's head was turned to the west, and he lay to the north of me; I don't think he could see me when I wrote my name, unless he turned his head, but I can't say whether he turned his head or not; Mr. Stuart did not read the will to Mr. Greeley; only asked him whether that was his will; he held the paper about two feet from Mr. Greeley at the time; Mr. Greeley had not his spectacles on; he was near-sighted, but could read without them; when he did read without spectacles he held the paper near his eyes; when Mr. Hart signed the will I was standing near the bed; I don't think Mr. Greeley read the will when it was held up before him; I think his eyes were open; I was looking at him; I cannot say that I thought it strange when Mr. Greeley said no when asked whether Mr. Haines should be a witness to the will; when Mr. Greeley was asked whether Mr. Stuart should be a witness to the will and he replied no, I did not think it was strange then, but I may have thought so since that time; Mr. Stuart was with Mr. Greeley more than any other man during his sickness; he was also one of the pall-bearers; when I arrived I said to Mr. Greeley, "I have come a long cold ride to see you;" he made no reply; before that Mr. Stuart said, "Here is Aunty Lampson," and he said "Yes;" he did not speak to the nurse, I think, at least, in my hearing; Dr. and Mrs. Choate came into the room, but I don't think that he spoke to them; he did say something while I was there besides what he said in response to questions about the will, and when he said "Yes," on Mr. Stuart telling him that I had come, but I don't remember what it was; I understood him to say something when Mr. Whitelaw Reid entered and put out his hand; I didn't observe any discharge from either his eyes or his nostrils; I didn't hear the words, "It is done;" I understood that was said before I got there; the first time I saw that will was at the bedside of Mr. Greeley; I had heard of it several days before; on the eve of the election Mr. Greeley went to the City; and did not come back until Friday, Nov. 8; the next day, 9th, he was there all day; on Friday, 8th of November, Ida, Gabrielle, Mr. Greeley, and myself were in the house, no one else; I heard something about a will that night; I do not remember asking Mr. Greeley on the morning of the 9th whether he had slept well or not; he never slept well after the death of Mrs. Greeley; I remember him saying one morning, "Ain't the nights long;" after the death of Mrs. Greeley he always seemed sad, but when he spoke to us he spoke cheerfully; after Mrs. Greeley's death he would say, "We have great sorrow;" on Saturday evening, Nov. 9, he went down with Mr. Johnson and came back on the 16th; and on that night left, and never came back again, but went to Mr. Stuart's on Wednesday with Mr. Stuart and Ida; he was very sad there, and said very little; did not eat; I think he said something about ruin to himself and country; he did not say it to me; he was taken to Dr. Choate's between one and two o'clock by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and Ida; I didn't see him again until the day of his death; I didn't come to Dr. Choate's until the last day; on the sabbath after his wife's death he said I have done a very wrong act; I said "I guess not, Mr. Greeley, I never heard of you doing a wrong;" there was a sadness upon him then; after Saturday, Nov. 16 he refused to eat; at Mr. Stuart's he objected to eating, but ate some with great effort.

By Mr. NELSON—When I saw Mr. Greeley at Mr. Stuart's he asked me how long it took me to come over, and if I was not cold.

MR. GREELEY'S FIRST WILL.

The following is a copy of the will made by Horace Greeley in May, 1861, and will prove of considerable interest to those who have watched the proceedings before the Surrogate of Westchester County since the death of Mr. Greeley:

I, Horace Greeley, of the town of New-Castle, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, of the age of fifty years, being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament in manner following, that is to say:

First—I give, bequeath, and devise to my wife, Mary Young Cheney Greeley, any and all right, title, and interest which I may have at the time of my death, in and to the house and lot No. 35 East Nineteenth-street, in the City of New-York; also, any and all right, title, and interest which I may have at the time of my death, in and to the farm near Chappaqua, in the town of New-Castle, County of Westchester, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and to hold the premises above referred to my said wife, Mary Young Cheney Greeley, her heirs and assigns forever.

The property above referred to has heretofore been conveyed to my said wife, Mary Young Cheney Greeley, by deed, and I suppose the title thereby conveyed to her to be perfect; but to avoid any question that may ever arise I have made this devise—being desirous that her title should never in anywise be called in question.

I also give and bequeath to my said wife, Mary Young Cheney Greeley, all the personal property upon the premises hereinbefore referred to, including all furniture, live stock, farming implements, books, pictures, of which I may die possessed. Also, any right I may have in or to a policy of insurance upon my life for the sum of $8,000, underwritten by the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, said policy having been obtained for and made payable to my said wife for her own exclusive use and benefit.

I also give and bequeath unto my said wife, Mary Young Cheney Greeley, four of my shares of the capital stock of the New-York *Tribune* Association. And I hereby authorize the trustees or directors of said Association to sell the said shares, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said Association, within six calendar months after my decease, and to pay over the proceeds of such sale to my said wife. And in case my said wife should elect to buy in one or more shares of said stock to hold on her own account, I desire that she may have perfect liberty to do so, under and in accordance with said constitution and by-laws.

I also give and bequeath unto my said wife, Mary Young Cheney Greeley, any and all other personal property of every nature and kind, wheresoever the same may be, of which I may die possessed, or in anywise the owner—save such as is hereafter disposed of or otherwise appropriated.

I have made the foregoing devises and bequests to my said wife, in the fullest confidence that she will do by our children—and I have no other—and by such child or children as may hereafter be born to us, whatever may be just and right, and that in thus providing for my wife I am in effect providing for my children.

Second—And I hereby give and bequeath unto my children above referred to, six shares of the capital stock of the said New-York *Tribune* Association, to wit: To my daughter Ida Lillian Greeley three shares thereof, and to my daughter Gabrielle Miriam Greeley three shares thereof; and I hereby authorize the trustees or directors of said Association to sell six shares, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said Association, within six months after my decease, and to pay over the proceeds of such sale to my said children in the proportions aforesaid, provided such child or children be of the age of twenty-one years. But, in case said children, or one of them, shall not be of the age aforesaid, then I direct that the proportion of such child or children as shall not have attained to the age aforesaid, to be paid over to the legally-appointed guardian of such child or children.

And in case another child or other children shall hereafter be born to me and my said wife, then I direct that the proceeds of the sale be divided equally among all of said children, share and share alike, and that their respective proportions of such purchase money be paid over to them or guardians as aforesaid.

And I desire that in case either of my said children shall elect to buy in or purchase one or more of said shares, that such child may be at perfect liberty so to do, and to hold the same in her own name, if of the age of twenty-one years, or in the name of her guardian, if she be under twenty-one years of age.

Third—I direct that all the remaining shares of the stock of said Association, not heretofore disposed of or appropriated, which I may own or be entitled to at the time of my death, be sold by the said directors in due form as aforesaid, as soon after my decease as may be judicious and practicable. And the proceeds of such sale be at once paid over to my executors hereinafter named, and from the moneys so to be received I make the following bequests:

1. I give and bequeath to my brother, Zaccheus Greeley, of Wayne Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, the sum of one thousand dollars.

2. I give and bequeath to my sister, Margaret Greeley Bush, now of Clymer, in the County of Chautauqua, State of New-York, the sum of two thousand dollars. And in case she shall not survive me, then I give and bequeath the said sum of two thousand dollars to her children, Eugene, Oscar, and Eva Bush, share and share alike. And in case either of said children should not survive me, then I give and bequeath the said sum of two thousand dollars to the survivor or survivors of them.

3. I give and bequeath to my brother, Nathan Barnes Greeley, the sum of one thousand dollars. To my sister, Arminda Greeley, the sum of one thousand dollars. To my sister, Esther Greeley Cleveland, the sum of one thousand dollars. And in case either or any of the three last above-named legatees should not survive me, then I give and bequeath the said sum of one thousand dollars to the husband or wife of such deceased legatee. And in case the said Arminda Greeley or Esther Greeley Cleveland, or either, should die before the period of my death, leaving no husband or husbands, then I give and bequeath the said sum of one thousand dollars to the children of them respectively, to wit: the sum of one thousand dollars to the child or children of the said Arminda Greeley, share and share alike, and the sum of one thousand dollars to the child or children of the said Esther Greeley Cleveland, share and share alike.

4. I give and bequeath the balance and remainder of the proceeds of the sale of my said stock, which shall remain after the full payment of the legacies hereinbefore made and set forth, as follows, that is to say:

a.—I give and bequeath to Charles L. Brace, or to his successors in the chief direction of the Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York, in trust, to be expended for the use and benefit of said Society, in the prosecution of its noble and humane enterprise of forwarding the outcast and destitute children of the City of New-York to Christian homes among the farmers and mechanics of the Western States.

b.—I give and bequeath one thousand dollars to the New-York Association for the Relief and Support of the Poor, whereof Robert M. Hartley is now chief manager.

c.—I give and bequeath five thousand dollars to Peter Cooper, Richard H. Manning, Marcus Spring, Charles Partridge, and William G. Creamer, or so many of them as shall accept this trust, and to their associates and successors, to be by them invested to form a nucleus of a fund to which I hope others will contribute, the income of which fund, as it shall become sufficient, I desire and direct shall be devoted to keeping open an office in the City of New-York, whereto all persons wanting employment in any capacity, or wishing to employ others, may freely resort, ascertain each other's wishes, and bargain with each other for services—it being understood that all who receive benefit from such office, contract thereby a moral obligation to contribute to the support of such office in proportion to the benefit thus realized.

d.—I give and bequeath whatever sum shall remain of the proceeds of the sale of said stock, after fully paying and discharging all of the foregoing bequests, and after paying all my just debts therefrom, to the People's College Association, chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, provided my executors shall be of opinion that said Association is capable of accepting this bequest, and is likely to realize the purposes and objects for which it was chartered or founded.

And in case this legacy should for any cause lapse, or my said executors should be of opinion that the said Association is not likely to realize the objects and purposes for which it was chartered or founded, then I give and bequeath the said sum that shall remain of the proceeds of such sale of said stock, after fully paying and discharging my just debts I may then be owing, to the said Peter Cooper, Richard H. Manning, Marcus Spring, Charles Partridge, and William G. Creamer, their associates and successors, to be added to the sum of five thousand dollars aforesaid, and devoted to the great enterprise of finding work for all willing hands, and willing hands for all needful work.

Fourth—I give, bequeath, and devise unto my brother, Nathan Barnes Greeley, my farm or estate in the township of Wayne, County of Erie, and State of Pennsylvania, whereon he now resides, to be used and enjoyed by him during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease I give, bequeath, and devise the same to Ruhama Greeley, his wife, to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life, upon condition that all taxes and assessments thereon shall be duly and punctually paid, the timber growing thereon carefully and properly preserved, and the whole of said farm or estate kept in good and ample repair during the whole time of their or either of their use or occupation thereof. And from and immediately after the decease of my said brother and his wife, or the survivor of them, I give, bequeath, and devise the same to the oldest surviving son of my said brother, Nathan Barnes Greeley, and his heirs and assigns forever—provided, and upon the express condition, that he shall remain upon the said farm or estate during the period the same shall be so occupied by his father or step-mother, under this devise, and shall, during the whole of that period, improve, beautify, and advance the same in a good and husbandlike manner; and in case he shall decline or omit to do so, or shall decline this devise, so charged as aforesaid, then I give and devise the same to his next oldest brother, charged in like manner; and in case he shall decline or omit so to comply with the terms and conditions aforesaid, or otherwise decline this devise, so charged as aforesaid, then I give and devise the same to his next oldest brother, upon the same terms and conditions aforesaid, and so on to the youngest of said brothers; and I specially request whomsoever of said brothers shall accept this devise not to sell or otherwise dispose of said farm or estate, or of any part of it, some to some one or more of his brothers or sisters, and to deal generously with his said brothers and sisters to the extent of his ability, it being my earnest desire that said farm or estate should remain in the family of my said brother as long as may be.

Fifth—I give and devise to my sister, Margaret Greeley Bush, my small house and lot now occupied by her in the village of Clymer, Chautauqua County, and State of New-York, to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life, and from and immediately after her death, I give and devise the same to her children, Eugene Bush, Oscar Bush, and Eva Bush, and to the survivor or survivors of them, share and share alike, and to their heirs and assigns for ever.

Sixth—I give and bequeath to my aunt, Mary Ann Woodburn Dwinell, the bond for $550, and the accompanying mortgage which I now hold upon the house and lot now owned by her husband, Benjamin J. Dwinell, in the township of Gaines, County of Orleans, and State of New-York.

Seventh—I give, bequeath, and devise unto my said children Ida Lillian Greeley and Gabrielle Miriam Greeley, and to such other children as may hereafter be born unto me and my said wife, share and share alike, all the real estate of which I may die seized, which is not hereinbefore appropriated or disposed of or devised, including my land in Pike County, in the State of Pennsylvania; also, all my right, title, and interest in and to a large tract of wild land, on or near Lake Superior, supposed to contain copper and other minerals, the title whereof now stands in the name of William D. Kennedy, and all my mortgages not hereinbefore disposed of or bequeathed, and all my debts that may be due or owing to me of every nature and kind not herein otherwise disposed of or bequeathed. The said debts due me now amount to many thousand dollars, some portion whereof I hope may be collected. I trust my creditors will not avail themselves of the Statute of Limitation to avoid payment, as they will not probably be called upon to pay, unless they have the means of paying the whole or some portion in compromise of the whole. And I hereby constitute and appoint my said children, and such child or children as may hereafter be born to me and my said wife, share and share alike, my residuary legatees and devisees, hereby giving, bequeathing, and devising any and all property, real and personal, of every name and nature, not herein disposed of, appropriated, given, devised, or bequeathed, to my said children, share and share alike. And in case of the lapse of any of the legacies herein given, or in case of the lapse of any devise herein contained, I hereby give, bequeath, and devise such lapsed legacy and devise to my said children and to their heirs and assignees forever.

Eighth—I except from the above bequests whatever debt shall be due or owing to me at the time of my death from my brother-in-law, John Fitch Cleveland, which I hereby bequeath to him and declare to be canceled.

Lastly—I request my friend Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City; Richard H. Manning, of Brooklyn, and Marcus Spring, of Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., to act as the executors of this my last will and testament; and I do hereby nominate and appoint the said Dudley S. Gregory, Richard H. Manning, and Marcus Spring as such executors, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

[L. S.] HORACE GREELEY.

Attestation clause signed by Isaiah Thornton Williams, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and Ellen E. Williams, of the City, County, and State of New-York.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Pinney's lecture on Africa will take place at the Cooper Institute on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Vestry of Trinity Parish have appointed Mr. George J. Strong to the Controllership, in room of Gen. Dix resigned.

Pierce Bertin, a Frenchman, was arrested on board the steamer Calabria yesterday, on an extradition warrant, charging him with murder. He was committed by Commissioner White for examination.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, which left Liverpool on Nov. 30 and Queenstown on Dec. 1, reached this port yesterday with tidings fresher by two days than supplied by the mail news previously at hand.

The Liberal Club met last evening, when Dr. P. H. Van Der Weyde delivered a lecture on the microscope. Next Friday, Mr. John Mitchell will review Mr. Froude from the stand-point of an Irish Protestant.

It is stated by the Park officials that, should the ice continue to form in proportion to the extent it has done during the past three days, there will be good skating at Central Park by Sunday or Monday.

Police Commissioner Henry Smith returned to town yesterday after a long and painful illness, and has taken up his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He will resume his duties as Police Commissioner in a few days.

Metropolitan Lodge No. 273, F. and A. M., have elected the following officers: Master, B. Reed; Senior Warden, Edington B. Decker; Junior Warden, Wm. P. Walton; Treasurer, Thomas Carter; Secretary, Wm. Johnston, Jr.

Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, ordered $50 to be paid to Thomas Hart, a witness in the Stokes case for the prosecution, now in the House of Detention, the money being intended to purchase Winter clothing for the witness.

At a meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, last evening, Dr. H. C. Gardener read a paper on "The Loss of Trade in New-York." By a comparison with other cities, he showed that, since 1860, the trade of New-York had considerably decreased.

Thomas Jackson, of No. 141 Madison-street, was brought before Justice Ledwith yesterday, charged with entering, by means of false keys, the store of Peter Kuhn, No. 229 West Thirtieth-street, and stealing a quantity of clothing. The accused was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has been summoned to the residence of her husband, Prof. C. E. Stowe, on account of his sudden and dangerous illness. Prof. Pepper will give his "Ghost" lecture in place of the readings announced for Mrs. Stowe, on Monday evening next, at Association Hall.

Prof. Tyndall has closed his lectures in Washington, and will arrive in this City to-day. He gives but one course of lectures here, the series commencing on Tuesday evening next. As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, tickets can be procured at the store of Messrs. Appleton, in Broadway.

Yesterday morning Mr. Wm. Bell, of No. 221 West Twenty-third-street, was found dead in Twenty-first-street, and removed to the Twentieth Precinct Police Station. He was sixty years of age, and in good circumstances, and, it is supposed, fell on the sidewalk and received a fracture of the skull which caused his death.

Justice Bixby yesterday committed Michael Cliggot, of No. 563 Third-avenue, to answer for a brutal and dangerous assault on Wm. McGloin. The accused and McGloin are boarders at the above number, and, in a quarrel on Thursday night, Cliggot knocked McGloin down with a chair, and inflicted a number of dangerous wounds on his head.

The Mayor has appointed the following Inspectors of Common Schools for the full term of three years, from and after the 1st day of January next: Second District, Alexander S. Hunter; Third District, George H. Mackay; Fourth District, William W. Lyon; Fifth District, Richard C. Fellows; Sixth District, John Brice; Seventh District, John J. Sinclair.

Col. Blood was discharged on bail yesterday afternoon, in the civil suit instituted against him by Mr. Challis, but as he was leaving Ludlow-street Jail, he was rearrested by Deputy Sheriff D. G. Gale, on the criminal suit instituted against him by Mr. Challis. He was locked up at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, to be taken to General Sessions this morning.

The Bank of British North America denies that Sauvalle, the man recently arrested in this City on a charge of forgery committed in Montreal, had anything to do with the bank, but alleges that he was a partner of James Austin & Co., in that city, and of which firm the Bank of British North America was a creditor to a comparatively small amount.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company was held, yesterday, at No. 74 Wall-street. A. Hegewisch was appointed Assistant Secretary. A rumor prevailed in the street, yesterday, that a settlement of the claim of $1,200,000 of the Atlantic and Great Western against the Erie Company had been made, but had not been confirmed by the authorized parties.

Mr. J. A. Webb, doing business as a wholesale liquor-dealer at No. 165 Pearl-street, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday morning, charged with neglecting to make a report of his purchases and sales of liquors in the book furnished him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as required by law. Mr. Webb claimed that the omission was caused by the neglect of his bookkeeper. He was released on bail to appear for examination.

Yesterday, the fifth day of the Jumel trial, the depositions of Mary Ormsby and Lemuel Angel, each aged ninety, were put in evidence by the plaintiff to prove the death of Polly Bowen, in Providence, in 1790. Daniel Hull, a very old man, testified that he knew Betsey Bowen when she lived in Providence at the house of Major Ballou. He remembered the birth of her son, whom she showed him just after he was born, and identified positively Bowen, the claimant, as the son in question. He had known him ever since.

The Church of the Resurrection having removed from the building temporarily rented by it, at Fifty-seventh-street, to their own edifice, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, the Pew Committee met last evening, for the purpose of renting the seats. There will be no regular sale, but the pews in the middle aisle will be given to the older members of the congregation at the nominal figure of $100, while the remainder will be disposed of to the highest bidders. On Sunday morning and evening divide service will be celebrated by the pastor, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D.

BROOKLYN.

There were 188 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Dec. 8.

James Boyce, who was assaulted by unknown parties in a vacant lot, Wednesday night, is still alive, and there is but little hopes of his recovery.

Last evening John D. Darling, aged about forty, blew his brains out with a pistol, at his residence, No. 44 Tompkins-avenue. No cause is known for the rash act.

The funeral of the late Alderman Walters will take place, to-morrow morning, from his late residence. The members of the Board of Aldermen and of the City Government will attend.

John Forestal's cooper-shop, No. 152 North Eighth-street, E. D., was damaged by fire, at noon, yesterday, to the extent of about $450; insured in the Imperial Insurance Company of London.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday, as the 12 o'clock train from Jamaica to Hunter's Point, on the Long Island Railroad, was nearing the Newtown crossing, two young men, brothers, named Hunt, with a one-horse wagon, attempted to cross in front of the locomotive, when it struck the back part of the wagon, knocking it into small pieces and pitching the brothers out a distance of ten or fifteen feet. Both were dangerously injured—the younger, who struck on his head, it is feared fatally.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders yesterday, Mr. Hartigan submitted a proposition for the erection of a new House of Detention on the jail grounds, in Jersey City, for the detention of women and children awaiting trial.

There is some doubt as to the validity of the election held at Greenville, on Tuesday, by which the citizens of that town voted to consolidate with Jersey City. The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders has referred the whole matter to their counsel, Mr. Weant, for decision.

Yesterday afternoon, while a gang of men were lowering a shaft, weighing sixteen tons, on an Erie Railway car, the crane-post snapped and fell on two laborers, named Herman Wycherg and John Deyon, both Hollanders. The former received a gash on the head and each had an arm broken, besides being generally bruised.

Mary Mansfield, a woman fifty-six years of age, and for a long time an inmate of the Hudson County Almshouse, was found yesterday morning frozen to death. Her body lay on the meadows near Tonnele-avenue. She had been to Jersey City during the day on leave, and had doubtless perished from cold and exposure while endeavoring to return over the meadows to Snake Hill during the night. The body was taken in charge by Dr. Buck, the county physician.

[Advertisement.]

Ring-worm, Salt-rheum, cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—Alex. Brooke, F. H. Penney, James Davison, R. H. Dovey, Miss Ann Coleman, Miss Adela Wincke, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Robertson, George Greaves, Miss Sarah Greaves, Dr. A. G. Reyl, Mrs. H. A. Hayes, T. C. Shepherd, T. Housman, Mr. and Mrs. Gager, J. L. Fisher, J. C. Sherry, M. Mayer, B. B. Cook, W. M. Ladd, M. Thomson and servant, John Waddell, David W. Palmer, J. Batollon, Mrs. E. Brown, 2 children and maid, Mrs. Mary C. Felix, Miss Abby Loring, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ostheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hudson, Mrs. L. Berghoff and maid, C. L. Olmstead, Major Grange, Anderson Dykes, W. Sheaver, G. F. Hull, V. C. Bush, Mrs. Bridgeman, son, infant, and nurse, W. C. Preston, R. F. Bradford, F. Freedman, F. Martin, Mme. Charaine, J. Brush, Mr. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Walkinshaw, C. Murray, Mr. Armstrong and man servant, Don Juan Obeso and lady, E. C. Allen, George Beaves, Miss Helen Camidge.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—D. Gowdy, Mrs. Gowdy, Miss Sarah Gowdy, Miss Nellie Gowdy, Master W. Gowdy, M. Viglini, Miss Hattie Collins, Mrs. A. Farrell, Master A. Farrell, George Saville, Dr. J. D. Jenkins, Miss A. M. Lea, E. Wade, Pastor H. Halrosen, Mrs. Halrosen and infant, Miss Requie Olsen, Master D. O. Farrell, W. J. Tillatson, Rev. Ole Metley, Mrs. Metley and 2 children, Miss Lindsay, George Fritsberger, Frits Fritsberger.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Miss M. Bailey, Miss Bessie Bailey, D. M. Beere, Fred. Armstrong.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:17 | Sun sets......4:33 | Moon rises..5:10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:58 | Gov. Island..7:47 | Hell Gate..9:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Great Western, (Br.,) Stamfer, Bristol, England, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Rapidan, Howes, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Elsinore, Clark, Anjier, &c., G. Frank Beekman & Co.; Blue Jacket, Simmons, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Lamax, (Br.,) Frail, London for orders, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Nictaux, (Br.,) Davis, Aspinwall, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Victoria Peres, Lindsley, Maracaibo, M. Peres & Obarris; La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, &c., R. W. Ropes & Co.; Estella, (Ital.,) Olivari, Bristol for orders, A. Agresta & Bro.

Brigs Mary E. Thayer, Groverick, Gibraltar, for orders, Hand & Swan; Chas. A. Hoard, (Dan.,) Brown, Lisbon, &c., T. F. Brigham & Co.; Delphin, Wallace, Cienfuegos and a market, Theo. Ruger.

Schrs. O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; S. L. Thompson, Hull, New-Haven; V. Barkalew, Mott, Bridgeport; J. L. Merrill, Hussey, Wilmington, N. C.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool Nov. 25, and Queenstown 28th, with 4 cabin and 795 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced unusually heavy westerly gales, with high head sea the entire passage; Dec. 6, lat. 49 21, lon. 41 21, passed a National steamer bound E.; 8th, lat. 45 17, lon. 51, passed a Guion and a National steamer bound E.; 9th, lat. 43 05, lon. 60 40, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Surbiton, (Br.,) Christie, Valencia Nov. 13, Denia Nov. 15, and Malaga 20th, with mdse. to Gomez & Arguimbau—vessel to H. Sweetland & Co. Has had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 4 ds. from thence, with W. and N. W. gales.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Nov. 23, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 545 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Empire, Bearse, Fernandina Dec. 6, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Galveston Dec. 2, and Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Mandingo, (Br.,) Spence, Demerara Dec. 1, Barbadoes 3d, and St. Thomas 5th, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Ship British Viceroy, (of Liverpool,) Butchart, Calcutta Aug. 19, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Experienced the ordinary monsoons in the Bay of Bengal, and crossed the equator Sept. 10, in lon. 90 E.; had several fresh gales off the Cape of Good Hope, and rounded the cape Oct. 14; thence had fine weather to Cape Henry, Dec. 8, and from thence very unsettled weather, with a heavy gale from N. W., on Dec. 10 and 11.

Bark Contest (of Melbourne) Scott, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to Pendergast Bros. Crossed the Equator Nov. 14, in lon. 43 39; has had fine weather to Bermuda, and from thence strong N. W. gales.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Valencia, Sept. 1, Denta, Oct. 19, Malaga, Oct. 29, with fruit to Gomez & Arguimbau—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Came a Southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 13 ds. from thence with strong N. W. gales; lost main boom and split sails; Dec. 10, 30 miles E. from Fire Island, Chas. Rend, seaman, a native of Germany, aged 32 years, fell from the house on deck overboard, and was drowned.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacao 21 ds., with mdse. to Theo. Foulke. Sld. in co. with schr. Louisa D. Wagner, for Maracaibo. Left in port, steam-ship Gen. Sherman, for Costa Rica in 8 ds.; schr. Gen. Conner, Schute, for a port north of Hatteras in 8 ds.

Schr. J. G. Drew, (of Belfast, Me.,) Carter, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Drew & Perkins—vessel to Master. Has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 4 ds. from thence, with heavy W. and N. W. gales; Dec. 8, off Hatteras, spoke bark Transit, from ——, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. W. Dunscomb, (Br.,) Purdy, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 14 ds., with produce to J. G. Perkins—vessel to I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Henrietta, Leavitt, Saco, with heading to H. H. Durkee—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Baltic, Parker, Portland, with lumber to Chas. L. Hatch.

Schr. Eleanor, Larder, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Jas. Murray.

Schr John Boynton, Hill, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Hyne, Baldwin, Gardiner, Maine, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Allen, Calais, with lumber for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. E. Conville, ——, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Union, Oliver, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Victory, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. David Doane, ——, Bangor, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Portland, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Lewis Jayne, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence for Haverstraw.

Schr. Nicanor, Hanna, Somerset, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. Paine, Young, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Stevens, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John S. Freeman, Carpenter, New-Haven.
Schr. Millie, Gurney, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca W. Huddell, Huddell, Boston.
Schr. John H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Malsbury, Virginia.
Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Kenzel, Soper, Baltimore.
Schr. Elizabeth English, Kelly, Rockport.
Schr. T. Benedict, Crockett, Portland.
Schr. President, Bradford, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. White Wing, Wilson, Millstone Point.
Schr. Maryland, Halls, Providence.

SAILED—Ship Nightingale, for Hong Kong; barks Mary Edson, for Marseilles; Athena, for Bremen; schr. Sunny South, for Wilmington, N. C.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Arr. steamer Samaria, from Liverpool; bark Montana, from Antwerp; brig Carrie E. Pickering, from Baltimore.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore, and Glaucus, from New-York; barks Wheatland, from Hoboken, and Mercurio, from Smyrna.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; schr. J. C. Simmons, from Boston; schr. Hattie Turner, from John's Bay, Maine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.—Passed in, steamer Baltimore, from Bremen. Passed out, ships Francis B. Cutting, for Liverpool, and Gray Eagle, for Rio; bark Rebecca, for Corunna; brigs Hiram Abiff and Sarah Gilmore, and schrs. Jonathan May and Charlotte Simpson, for the West Indies. Sld. bark Templar and brig Gusletta, for Baltimore; brig Sylbolt, for New-York, and a fleet of coasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The steamer City of Houston sld. for New-York this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—Arr. steamer Leo, from New-York; schrs. Kirk, from New-York, and A. Richards, from Baltimore.

Cld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore, and schr. Somerset, for Turk's Island.

Sld. steamer Herman Livingston, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 12.—Arr. schrs. J. B. Austin, Annie May, and Joseph Maxfield, Philadelphia, for Boston; Edwin Reed, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Mary E. Long, Charleston 7 ds., for Boston; Eveline, Rondout, for Boston; New-Zealand, South Amboy, for Boston; Balloon and Sandalphon, Hoboken, for Boston; Madagasca, New-London, for Boston; Corvo, Port Johnson, for do; Benjamin Strong, Elizabethport, for do.; Mary B. Smith, New-York, for do.; Leader and Ledona, Elizabethport, for Salem; Ranger, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth; Rising Sun and J. M. Fitzpatrick, Philadelphia, for Portland; Lucy K. Coggswell, do., for Newburyport; Sunbeam, Calais, for Washington, D. C., (lost deck-load of laths;) Pyrola, Rockland, for New-London, (small portion of cargo of lime on fire;) G. M. Patridge, Rockland, for Norfolk; Planet, do., for New-York; Fannie L. Nye, Fortune Bay, N. F.; S. P. Hall, Boston, for Jacksonville; Henry D. May, Salem, for Fernandina; Lizzie Smith, do., for Virginia; Jacob Kienzle, Boston, for Philadelphia, (lost foresail, put in for new one.) The brig Athalaska, (Br.,) before reported, remains ashore on West Chop. She has been lightened of a portion of her cargo, and anchors have been placed. The vessel remains tight.

Sld. schrs. Fannie Barney, Ruth N. Atwood, Leona, Saxony, Olive, Delmont Locke, Lizzie Smith, G. M. Patridge, Planet, S. P. Hall.

10 A. M., wind N. E., cloudy.

Dec. 13.—Arr. schrs. C. N. Berry, Bangor, to dischg.; Mary H. Westcott, Philadelphia, for Danversport; Abbie, Hoboken, for Portsmouth; W. B. Barry, New-York, for St. Stephens; Iris, Moncton, for orders; Newport; G. W. Kimball, Jr., Rockland, for Providence; Four Sisters, Boston, for Savannah; Everglade, Franklin, for New-York; Redondo, do., for Boston, reports during the late westerly gales was blown off; lost deck-load of lumber.

Returned—Brig Gold Finder, schr. Planet.

Sld. schr. Henry D. May.

The brig Athalaska was got off West Chop last evening, leaking 300 strokes per hour. About forty tons of coal had been taken out.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Arr. bark Prince Alfred, from New-York Nov. 18; ship Artist, from New-York Nov. 21; Adonis, from New-York Nov. 18.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 13.—The steam-ship Elbe has arr. here from Aspinwall.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
BROADWAY AND PRINCE-ST.,
Offer Their Entire Assortment of
Holiday Goods
At Very Low Prices.
A Large Proportion of the Stock will be Sold Much
BELOW THE COST
of Importation or Manufacture. The Goods are the very Best in the Market, and are offered at this
GREAT REDUCTION,
in order to close out the Stock
IMMEDIATELY.

DON'T
Whisper It!
But go quietly and purchase one of
The "Light-Running"
"Domestic"

Sewing-Machines
FOR A
"Christmas
Present"
For your WIFE, DAUGHTER, or LADY FRIEND.
A MACHINE will be furnished (for trial) to RESPONSIBLE PARTIES with an Instructor (without charge) upon application at our
Warerooms, (temporary,) {96 CHAMBERS-ST. and 2 BOND-ST.,} N.Y., and 296 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.
OLD MACHINES OF OTHER MAKES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
AGENTS WANTED.
P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our New Building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
Worlds Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862
The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.
One Piano Every Working Hour.
Ten Pianos Every Day.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application.
Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.
STEINWAY & SONS, Warerooms.
STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 & 111 East 14th-st., N. Y.

DECKER BROS.'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE MATCHLESS.
33 UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

SANTA CLAUS,
WHO ALWAYS MAKES THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION
HIS HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
MERRY CHRISTMAS,
SENDS GREETING TO ALL THE LITTLE FOLKS, AND SAYS THEY CAN SEE HIS CHEERY FACE EVERY DAY AND EVENING DURING THE HOLIDAYS AT
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